IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

Minutes of a Council held at Hamilton, Head of Lake Ontario, on the 1st 4th 3
December 1818, with the Six Nation Indians —

Present 58

The Honble William Claus, Dep. Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs
Capt. Fredenrick, 76th Regt.
Lieut. Keith, 76th Regt.
Alex. McDonell, Asst. Secretary Ind. Affairs
Robert Kerr Surgeon, Ind. Dept.
George Martin, Interpreter

After the usual ceremonies, the following questions were put to the Dep. Supt. General, by the Assembled Chiefs, Viz.

Are the Five Nations entitled to the Grand River Lands? Or are the Upper Mohawks exclusively so?

To which the Dep. Supt. Genl. replied — The questions are easily answered. The Instrument from Sir Frederick Haldimand gives the Lands on the Grand River, to the Five Nations & their posterity forever without the power of alienation — The Paper is very plain & speaks for itself.

Read the Copy of the Petition of the Upper Mohawks to the Commander of the Forces, respecting Presents & the Interest Money, and Interpreted to them by Aaron Hill.

In explanation, they stated, that the instrument in question had misrepresented their meaning, which merely imported in their conception, a wish to have their proportion of the Interest Money seperate from that of the Lower Mohawks.

Thomas Davis, said, that the reason why they wrote to the Commander of the Forces was in the hope of being again united, & of one mind, as they formerly had been. That about fifteen years ago, the dissentions which have divided the Mohawks into two parties commenced through the artifices of designing men. That under Colonel Claus's Grand Father, Sir William Johnson, they were entirely of one mind, as well as the whole of the Five Nations, & the Western Indians. That Col. Claus being the only person who had the power of again bringing them into one sentiment they had written to the Commander of the Forces to induce him so to do. That from this conduct they were informed, by the Interpreter, that they would receive neither Money, nor Cloathing from the King.

Question by the Dep. Supt. Genl. — Who is the Interpreter alluded to? — To which no answer being given, he said that he was sorry that his name had been improperly used. That he

never

never had at heart any object but their united interest which he endeavoured always to promote.

Thomas Davis, continued. The disagreement & disunion which originated with the Mohawks only, have spread themselves throughout the Six Nations generally. They wish for a complete reconciliation, to be again reunited in the Bonds of friendship, & follow the regulations which their old Chiefs, now no more, formed for their conduct when they settled on the Grand River. But few of them now remain, & that few should be united. That at Montreal, after leaving their own place on the Mohawk River, in consequence of the American War, Colonel Guy Johnson recommended to them, to always keep united; that Colonel Claus must remember it, altho' then but a young man. That he himself (Davis) remembered every word which Col. Johnson said on the occasion.

Then addressing himself to the Chiefs generally, Davis said, you know that on the coast of the Six Nations we consider ourselves as the principal proprietors of the Grand River Lands, but we never were in the habit of carrying stores from one Nation to another, or attempting a disunion. General Simcoe [illegible] a present of a Silk Standard to Capt. Brant, as the principal [illegible] Nation, which Flag we still keep.

The Chiefs of the Five Nations, having constituted George Johnson one of their own body, as well as Interpreter, to speak for them to the Deputy Supt. Genl. (they being present) on what had been previously agreed on, addressing himself to the Deputy Supt. Genl. with ten strings of Black & White Wampum said as follows.

Brother, Two years ago, before Capt. Norton went to England, word came to the Onondaga Village, that a Council was to be held, to which those of the Six Nations residing above that Village were not to be summoned. That a Chief of the Onondagas (hunting to Echo) came to his (Johnson's) House, where Tekoweiagea, principal Chief of the Mohawks happened to be at the time, when Echo informed him of what was to take place, & asked him (Tekoweiagea) if he would go? To which he replied, that he would not go, & that the Onondaga Village held the Council Fire, he recommended to Echo not to open a Council unless the whole of the Six Nations were summoned to attend. That a Council was held at which the Chiefs of the six Nations attended, & the question to be discussed was

was, & who the persons who frustrated this Council. Upon enquiry, it was stated to have originated with Capt. Norton, & that it was by his means that the Five Nations were disaffected. That the Chiefs then sent a deputation to Colonel Claus at York, stating that Capt. Norton was endeavouring to disunite them. That Colonel Claus would not listen to their remonstrance, as he would not interfere in any thing which concerned Capt. Norton, but told them that their application would with more propriety be made to the Superintendant General, Sir John Johnson. That the Chiefs all agreed, that they should not listen to any individual, that their application should be to their Agent only, by whose advice they would be guided. The Chiefs, originally named Col. Claus as their Agent, & the King confirmed the Appointment. That at the Council alluded to, which was held at the Onondaga Village, the proceedings were put to paper, & the document still forthcoming at the Village, where it was agreed that no individual should interfere in the Indian Concerns except their Agent.

That whenever the Upper Mohawks have any complaint they have recourse to Capt. Norton who writes down to the Commander of the Forces, or wherever they wish him to send, & is known to the principal Chiefs of the Five Nations, & that they also keep private Councils among the Whites. That the cause of discontent among the Five Nations, arises from the Upper Mohawks leasing Lands on the Grand River without accounting to them for the proceeds —

Then addressing himself to the Rev. Joseph Jun.r he said, you have been much abused by a few individuals but we the principal Chiefs of the Five Nations will support you until the Almighty calls you hence, which event we wish may be at a distant period. We have not, nor shall we allow any individual to interfere in our concerns, leaving the whole to your management.

To which the Rev. Joseph Jun.r replied, I thank you for your good will towards me, the same sentiments had been addressed, by you & your fore Fathers, to mine before I was born.

After which the eldest of Colonel Ely's Sons, principal Chief of the Onondagos spoke as follows, viz.t

Brethren of the Upper Mohawk Village, I address myself to you, on behalf of the assembled Chiefs of the Five Nations, who

Nation. We should all be united — & in order to effect so beneficial a measure you are now called upon to come forward in the presence of your Father the King & acknowledge your error — All that has taken place shall be buried in oblivion, & we shall as in former times be a united body with one mind.

After waiting some time for a reply from the upper Mohawks, the Deps. Supt. first enquired of them, if they had any thing to say in reply to the advice of the Onondago Chief.

Tonwatis Thomas Davis replied — We were informed last year that there was a prospect of our receiving our Prize Money for the Beaver Dam Action, but we have not yet seen it.

The Deps. Supt. first then addressed the whole

My Brethren. I lament to see a determination on the part of a few of the upper Mohawks, not to unite. I see it is a personal business against my self — Do not let it disunite you, I pray you will consider seriously & become one. Let this business which appears merely an attempt to injure me, not affect you. It will be looked into, & strong evidence matters will appear which will reflect upon the few discontented, and shall show to the world the villainy of the plot.

with their eyes open, & cannot [illegible] which has reference to Mohawks only. Cayugas should have been introduced as subscribers to that paper.

Thomas Davis, a Mohawk Chief replied.

Brother. True that we are but a few here at present, some have gone in liquor which has prevented their being here — the time when the war was declared at the Mohawk River, we the upper Mohawks were promised, by the King, Lands on the Grand River, which we now see, where we were the people were to manage the said lands.

Brother. You know very well, & you must recollect that we have great trouble to take you out of that Country, of Mohawk River, & bring you to Lower Canada —

Echo, Onondaga Chief then rose & addressed the Sep. Sup. Genl.

Brother. The King, & the Officers who are sitting along side of you I hope will hear us. We thank you & are glad to find that you are well.

Brother. We have attended to what you have said on the subject of the existing disunion. We have frequently attempted a reconciliation between the Mohawks, who it is true are the eldest Nation of the Union, but yet, the Council fire being here at our Village, it is there, & there only, that Councils should be held. We wish to reconcile the Mohawks to each other, & would meet their wishes if those who have now created the dispute would come forward & confess their error

Brother. We spoke to you last Fall at Fort George, & requested again to endeavour to have our Presents delivered to us at the Grand River. The Shade in which our young men receive is too powerful for them. We are still in the hope of receiving the Presents at the Grand River, as every year approaches to us the place of delivery.

Brother. You have now finished the paying us our Interest Money, we consider it to have been correctly paid, as we never had any reason to suspect you wronged us. If you had had such a pleasure in view, the Officer with red Boots, & the Officers of your own Department would be a sufficient check to any such attempt. We are therefore satisfied that all is right.

We understand that you have been buying large Tracts of land from our Brethren the Chippewas & Mississagues. The Lands at the Source of Grand River, we hope our Great Father will recollect, belongs to the Five Nations

nations, have purchased from our Brothers the Chippewas.

To which the Sep. Tuft fm! replied. 67

The request which you made last Fall, of having your Presents delivered at the Grand River, was immediately sent down to the Superintendant General, & subsequently to your Great Father at Quebec. I have not received any notice on that head. What you have now said on that subject shall also be transmitted, & the result be communicated to you as soon as I am informed of it.

Brother. To ascertain these Tracts of Land, to the Source of the Grand River, will require an accurate Survey, which cannot take place until your Great Father at Quebec shall be pleased to give the necessary direction.

Echo continued

Brother. We wish that our Great Father at Quebec, would receive our Surrender of the Fort Erie & the Chaistes Reds which we now wish to be Leased to the highest bidder on a well secured Annuity.

Thomas Davis again Hoths, addressing himself to the Sep. Tuft fm!

Brother. You have said in this Presence, finding our small number here, & we understand from you, that at any convenient time, you will meet us all again. We can then give you a full answer. We do not deny what the paper says.

Brother. You know very well, that I was the next to Capt Brant.

In reply to which, the Sep. Tuft fm! said

I have repeatedly called you together, to hear what you have to say against me, having been informed of what you said behind my back; but never could effect my intention, once only when Aaron came drunk —

Hamilton head of the Lake

Minutes of an Indian Council held at ~~Brantford~~ on Tuesday.

Wed. 8. of Dec. 1858 ~~62~~

Present

The Hon. W. Allan

Col. Tyrwhitt Gov. Res

Lieut. Hinde Gov. Reg

Messrs. Bancroft & Ingersoll

Rev. Henry Jessup

Geo. Martin Interpreter

After the usual ceremony

of the B.I.F.

Question, Are the Nations entitled to the Grand River Lands, or either of them, or ~~otherwise~~ the ~~sole~~ upper Authority exclusively so?

Answer. The question is easily answered. The Instrument from Sir F. Haldimand gives the Lands on the G. River to the Five Nations & their posterity for ever without the power of alienation — the Queen is only intermediate trustee.

Read the Copy of the Address of the upper Mohawk to the Commander of the Forces — respecting the Presents & the annual money — & interpreted to them by Aaron Hill — in explanation, they stated that the Instrument in question had misrepresented their meaning, which merely intended, in their conception, a wish to have their proportion of the annual money separate from that of the other Mohawks.

Davis — The reason why they wrote to the Commander of the Forces was in the hope of being again united to the other Mohawks, as they formerly had been. That about fifteen years ago the dissension which had divided the Mohawks into two parties had been removed through the artifices of designing men. That under Government

Chief & other, they were entirely of one mind as well as the whole of the Five Nations. That Col. Claus being the only person who had the power of again bringing them into one sentiment they had recd. to the Commander ~~in Chief~~ of the Forces to endeavour so to do. That from their conduct, they were informed by the Interpreter that they would receive neither money, nor clothing from the King

Question, by the S. T. G. what ~~is~~ the Interpreter alludes to.

To which no reply — ~~upon which~~ answer being given he said that ~~the Ind. informed them~~ that he was sorry that his name ~~th~~ had been improperly used, that he never had at heart any ~~stand~~ object but their mutual interest which he endeavoured always to promote

T. Davis, continued — The disagreement & dissensions which originated with the Mohawks only, have spread themselves throughout the Six Nations generally. They wish for a complete reconciliation, & to be again received on the footing of friendship & follow the regulations which their old Chiefs now no more, formed for their conduct when they settled on the Grand River. But few of them now remain & that few should be united. That at Chatham, after leaving their own place on the Mohawks River in consequence of the American war, Col. Guy Johnson, recommended to them to always keep united, that Col. Claus next remembered it, altho' then but a Young man. That he ~~[illegible]~~ Davis ~~[illegible]~~ endeavoured, were when Col. Johnson died on the occasion —

Ulnacoorpa, ~~Chief~~ Chiefs, Tarrinsand, ~~to the Indians~~ generally —
again know that at the debut of the Six Nations, we consider
ourselves as the principal proprietors of the Grand River
Lands, but we never were in the habit of conveying
Notices from one Nation to another, or attempting a
Circumscribe. Gen.l Simcoe made a present of a Rich Standard
to Capt. Brant as the principal man of our Nation
which Flags are still kept —

~~Freedom~~ The Chiefs of the Four Nations, being
now at their body, or with another
to the D.G.F. & they being present, an order
was drawn for them, signed & sealed
Geo. Martin, to check for them, signed & sealed
had been previously drawn, in favor of R. & W. Warren
according, being bearer to the D.G.F.

Brantford Twoyeasaga, before ~~Col.~~ Capt. Nottawatt to be glad
word came to the Onondaga Village that a Council was to
be held, to which those of the Six Nations residing
~~Some~~ that Village were not to be summoned. That a
Chief of the Onondaga, pointing to Echo, came to his
dwelling house where Tekontaga, Brother to the Chief of the Onondaga, happened to be at
the time, when Echo informed him of what was to
take place, & asked him Tekoitaga if he would go. To
which he replied that he would not go, & that the
the Onondaga Village held the Council first, he
recommended to Echo not to open a Council until
the whole of the Six Nations were summoned to
attend. That a Council was held at which the Chiefs
of the Six Nations attended, & the question to be dis
cussed was "Who is the person who ~~rob~~ proposed
this Council." Upon enquiry it was stated to have
originated with Capt. Nottawatt, & that it was by his means
that the Five Nations were dismissed.

That the Chiefs then sent a Deputation to Col. Glean at York, stating that Capt. Norton was endeavouring to disunite them — That Col. Glean would not listen to their remonstrance, as he would not interfere in any thing whatever concerning Capt. Norton but told them that their application would with more propriety be made to Sir John Johnson. That the Chiefs all agreed that they should not listen to any individual that their application should be to their Agent only, by whose advice they would be guided. The Chiefs originally named Col. Glean for their Agent & the Rising confirmed the appointment.

That at the Council alluded to, which was held at the Grand Village, the Proceedings were put to paper, & the Document read for the consideration of the Nation, when it was agreed that no individual should interfere in the Indian Concerns except their Agent

That whenever the Offer the thanks from any complaint they have received to Capt. Norton who will down to the Commander of the Forces ~~in Chief~~, whenever they wish him to send with communicating to the Principal Chiefs of the Five Nations, & that they also keep private Councils among the Whites.

That the cause of discontent among the Five Nations arises from the Offer the thanks leaving, ~~without~~ land on the Grand River without accounting to them for the proceeds — Their ~~[illegible]~~ having been remitted to the Indian Department by a few individuals but we the principal Chiefs of the Five Nations will support you, until the Government shall call you home, which ~~[illegible]~~ may be at a distant period, we have not, nor shall we allow any individual to interfere in our concerns leaving the details to your management.

To which the D.T.f replied, I thank you for your good will toward me, the same sentiments have been expressed by you & your fathers to mine before I was born —

My Brother & my Uncle &c. & Gr. &c. &c.
Uncle all I speak to you — it is getting in the day of full
time to be up [illegible]

[illegible] the other [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

After which the eldest of the Chiefs of the Confederacy, spoke as follows
Brothers of the upper
Mohawk Village, I address myself to you, on behalf of the
assembled Chiefs of the Five Nations, who have long
felt with anxiety the dissentions which exist in your
Nation — We should all be united — & in order to effect so
beneficial a union you are now called upon to come
forward in the presence of your Fathers the Sachems & all know
ledge your error — all that has taken place shall be
buried in oblivion, & we shall as in former times be
a united body with one mind. +

After which Mr Davis addressed himself to the D.T.f

+ We were informed last year that there was prophets from
the country on Osier rivers, for the Bear dance, but
we have not as yet seen it.

+ After waiting some time for a reply from the upper Mohawks
the D.T. f enquired of them if they had any thing to say in reply to the
address of the Onondaga Chiefs. To which Mr Davis replied +

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My Brethren

I should be determined on the head of this
the case Methodist and Methodist, I see it is strange
business against myself & and let it determine upon
I pray you will consider seriously & serious are, let
this business which appears so much on the attempts to impose
upon and affect you, it will be hard not and
I am confident that in this we come and
will reflect upon the first discontent & so
& the World the Villainy of the Act

Bart 1818

At a Treaty held at Onondaga by John Cantine and Simeon De Witt two of the Agents appointed for that purpose by and on behalf of the People of the State of New York by an act of the Legislature of the said State Entitled "An act relative to the lands appropriated by this State to the use of the Oneida Onondaga and Cayuga Indians" passed the 11th day of March 1793 with the tribe or nation of Indians called the Onondagoes - It is on the eighteenth day of November in the year One thousand seven hundred and Ninety three covented and concluded as follows -

First, the Onondagoes do release and quit claim to the People of the State of New York forever all the rights reserved to the said Onondagoes in and to so much of the lands appropriated to their use by the said State commonly called the Onondaga Reservation as is comprehended within the two following tracts of Land (to wit) the first of the said tracts begins in the East bounds of the said Reservation at a certain bass wood tree marked for seven miles South from the Northeast corner of the said Reservation and runs from the said place of beginning West to the River or Stream commonly called the Onondaga Creek on which the Onondagas now have their village then Northerly down along the said River or creek to the Lands appropriated for the common benefit of the people of the State of New York and of the Onondagoes and their

posterity, for the purpose of making Salt. Then easterly and Northerly along the said last mentioned lands to the line run for the north bounds of the said reservation Then East along the said Line to the northeast corner of the said reservation, and then South along the East Bounds of the said Reservation seven miles to the place of Beginning. And the second of the said Tracts begins at a point in the south bounds of the said Reservation Four miles west from the southeast corner thereof and runs from the said place of beginning. North so far until an East course will strike the aforesaid Basswood tree marked for seven miles. South from the Northeast corner of the said Reservation, then East to a point half a mile West from the aforesaid Onondago Creek, then northerly along straight lines connecting points successively at intervals of half a mile northing from each other, each of which points shall be half a mile measured West from the said Onondago Creek to the aforesaid Lands appropriated for the common benefit of the People of the State of New York and of the Onondagoes and their posterity for the purpose of making Salt, Then along the same westerly and Northerly to the Line run for the north bounds of the said Reservation - then along the said Line west to the northwest corner of the said Reservation, then along the West bounds thereof South to the Southwest corner thereof & then along

the South bounds thereof east to the Place of beginning Secondly In consideration of the said release and quit claim the People of the State of New York do at this Treaty pay to the Onondagoes Four Hundred and Ten Dollars, the receipt whereof the Onondagoes do hereby acknowledge. And the People of the State of New York shall pay to the Onondagoes on the first day of June next Two Hundred and eighteen dollars, and on the first day of June annually forever thereafter Four Hundred and Ten dollars. Thirdly the Payments which the Onondagoes are by virtue of these presents entitled annually to receive and also those payments which they are by covenants heretofore entered into entitled annually to receive from the people of the State of New York shall be made and discharged at Onondaga at the Village where the said Onondagoes now reside any thing in any former Covenants contained to the contrary notwithstanding Fourthly the people of the State of New York shall from time to time and at all times forever hereafter have full power and authority to lay out and open roads through any part of the lands appropriated by the People of the State of New York to the use of the Onondagoes and not hereby quit claimed in the same way and manner as roads now are and hereafter may be directed by Law to be laid out and made generally in other parts of the State. Fifthly the several boundaries of the lands

herein before described the rights to which the said Onondagoes have by these presents released and quit claimed to the People of the State of New York, and also the southerly boundaries of the lands appropriated for the common benefit of the people of the State of New York and of the Onondagoes and their posterity for the purpose of making Salt, shall as soon as conveniently may be, be surveyed run and marked at the expence and by the direction of the People of the State of New York according to the true intent and meaning of these presents in the presence of such of the Indians of the said Nation as choose to attend and of such persons as the said Nation may appoint to attend and Inspect the Surveying running and marking of the said several boundaries as aforesaid — In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems Chiefs Warriors and others of the said Onondagoes in behalf of their Tribe or Nation as the said John Cantine and Simeon De Witt on behalf of the people of the State of New York have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and Seals the day and year above written

Kanighoren his mk (L S) Shotarowane his mk (L S) Analaese his mk (L S)
Shawegwatiyo (by his Father) his mk (L S) Shoregwaskon his mk (L S)
Taraghgorenghs his mk (L S) Roghkewenhalle (by his Uncle) his mk (L S)
Anonghronlongwas (by his Nephew) his mk (L S) Wakanenlyenenno his mk
— (L S) Tegyalhahasore his mk (L S) Shanonwenthe his mk (L S) Tehon—
—waenghuyakge his mk (L S) Ratickldon his mk (L S) Onaghsategea his mk
(L S) Shaniqwentarighkon his mk (L S) Aontanyagon his mk (L S) —
Ot, gwentaygehli his mk (L S) Sagoyenas his mk (L S) Aaghwhenyagehs

his + mk (L S) Tyohaleghkon his + mk (L S) Onakarot his + mk (L S) Johatusa his + mk (L S) Tentaghker his + mk (L S) Thanyowa his + mk (L S)

John Cantine (L S) Simeon DeWitt (L S)

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of (the word forever) at the end of the fourth line the words in the South Bounds in the eleventh line, the word North in the same line, the word other in the thirteenth line, and the word annually in the eighteenth line being first severally interlined, James Dean Interpreter Ephraim Webster Interpreter for the Indians. Moses DeWitt Benjn. Birdsall, Isaac Danforth, Ebenezer Caulkins Abrm. J Hasbrouck, John J Cantine, Comfort Tyler Robert Patterson

Ex.

BE it remembered that on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred & Ninety four personally appeared before me John Lansing Junr. One of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New-York, James Dean who being duly sworn made oath that he is acquainted with the Onondago Nation of Indians and conversant in their Language that he the said James Dean saw Kahiktoon the Principal Sachem of the said Nation, Oraghsategea one of the Head Warriors of the said Nation and the Twenty two other Indians whose names are wrote opposite to the respective seals affixed to the within written instrument, and which Indians were all Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the said Onondago Nation; execute the within written Instrument respectively for the uses therein expressed that previous to

to such Execution the said Deponent communicated substantially the true import of the said Instrument to the said Indians in their own language so as to enable them fully to comprehend the true Intent and meaning thereof. That he the said Deponent also saw the within named John Cantine and Simeon De Witt execute the said Instrument and that he the said Deponent Subscribed his name as a Witness to the Execution thereof — And also appeared before me on the day and year above mentioned John A Cantine who being also duly sworn made Oath that he saw twenty four Indians subscribe their Marks to & execute the within written Instrument which he then understood were of the Onondago Nation but with whom he was totally unacquainted — that the said Indians and the within named John Cantine and Simeon De Witt respectively executed the said Instrument in his presence, and that he the said John A Cantine subscribed his Name to the said Instrument as a Witness to the Execution thereof. And having examined the said Instrument and finding no material Razures or Interlineations therein other than those noted. Do allow the same to be Recorded. John Sanders Ex.

Recorded December 10. 1815 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

At a Treaty held with the Oneida Nation or Tribe of Indians at their Village in the State of New York on the first Day of June in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Eight —

Present Joseph Hopkinson Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the Treaty Egbert Benson, Ezra L'Hommedieu and John Tayler Agents for the State of New York —

The said Indians having in the Month of March last Proposed to the Governor of the said State to cede the Lands herein after described, for the compensation herein after mentioned, and the said Governor having acceded to the said Proposal — and advanced to the said Indians at their desire in part Payment of the said Compensation Three Hundred Dollars to answer their then immediate occasions the said cession is thereupon in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioner carried into effect at this Treaty which hath on the request of the said Governor been appointed to be held for the purpose as follows. That is to say, the said Indians do cede release and quit claim to the People of the State of New York forever All the Lands within their Reservation to the Westward and Southwestward of a Line from the Northeastern corner of Lot No 54 in the last purchase from them running northerly to a button wood tree marked on the east side Oneida R 1798 — On the west side H.S. 1798. and on the south side with three [illegible] and a blaze standing on the bank of the Oneida Lake

in the Southern part of a Bay called . Naugyhkoo.
Also a Mile on each side of the Main Genesee Road for the distance of One mile and an half westward to commence at the Eastern boundary of their said Reservation . And also the same Breadth for the distance of three Miles on the South side and of one mile on the north side of the said Road .....
Eastward to commence at the Eastern Boundary of the said Lot No. 54. Provided and excepted nevertheless that the following Indian Families viz: Sarah Rocksteder Jacob Rocksteder, Cornelius Rocksteder Lewis Penny John Penny, Jan Scost and Nicholas shall be suffered to possess of the Tract first above mentioned, the Grounds cultivated by them respectively and their improvements not exceeding Fifty Acres to each Family so long as they shall reside there — And in consideration of this Proviso and exception the said Indians do further Cede that a tract of Twelve Hundred and eighty Acres as Follows - that is to say Beginning in the South east Corner of Lot. No. 59. in the said last Purchase and running thence East one Mile, thence North two Miles thence West One Mile and thence South two Miles shall be considered as set apart by the said Nation or Tribe for the use of the said Families whenever they shall remove from where they now reside. The said Agents do for the People of ~~this State~~ the said State pay to the said Indians in addition to the said Sum of Three Hundred dollars already a[illegible] to-

them as above mentioned the further Sum of Two Hundred Dollars And do grant to the said Indians that the People of the said State shall pay to the said Indians at their said Village on the first day of June next and on the first day of June Yearly thereafter the Annual Sum of Seven Hundred Dollars In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner the said Agents and the said Indians have hereunto and to other Acts of the same Tenor and date the One to remain with the United States another to remain with the State of New York and Another to remain with the said Indians set their hands and Seals at the Village aforesaid the Day and Year first above written Joseph Hopkinson (LS) Benson (LS) Gra L Hommedieu (LS) John Jayler (LS) Christian his mk Thongwinghsohare (LS) Peter his mk Kanonghgwenga (LS) John his mk Skanando (LS) Cornelius his mk Ohyongo (LS) Jacob Reed (LS) William his mk Tophaghti (LS) Martinus his mk Rotshinha (LS) Cornelius his mk Kanyatlarys (LS) Peter his mk Atyalonentha (LS) Anthony his mk Thononghnyo (LS) Peter his mk Bread (LS) Peter his mk Summer (LS) Christian his mk Kanyarodon (LS) Nicholas his mk Sagoyatohare (LS) Paul his mk Thaswengarous (LS) Christian his mk Cuwatshalents (LS) Anthony his mk Attahonghten (LS) Nicholas his mk Thonaten (LS) John his mk Johnson (LS) John Jourdan (LS) Peter his mk Cuwassennagen (LS) Cornelius his mk Kaherayent (LS) Peter his mk Satthorongghis (LS) Cyrus his mk Anonghsenghta (LS) Thomas his mk Whitekeans (LS) Moses his mk Chahagenkts (LS). Witnesses. Samuel Dean. Interpreter. Richd Varick, H. P. Schuyler. Peter Smith. Robert Benson Junr

Recorded December 10. 1815. and agrees with the original compared therewith by Archd Campbell Dep. Secretary

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John Adams President of the United States of America To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting. Whereas a Treaty was held on the first day of June last under the authority of the United States with the Oneida Nation or Tribe of Indians at their Village in the State of New York, and at the said Treaty in the presence and with the approbation of Joseph Hopkinson the Commissioner of the United States appointed to hold the same, a Convention was entered into between the State of New York and the said Oneida Nation or tribe of Indians which Convention is in the words following — At a treaty held with with the Oneida Nation or Tribe of Indians at their Village in the State of New York on the first day of June in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety eight Present Joseph Hopkinson Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the Treaty Egbert Benson Ezra L'Hommedieu and John Taylor Agents for the State of New York — The said Indians having in the Month of March last proposed to the Governor of the said State to cede the Lands hereinafter described for the compensation hereinafter ~~described~~ mentioned, and the said Governor having acceded to the said Proposal and advanced to the said Indians at their desire in part payment of the said Compensation Three Hundred Dollars to answer their then immediate

occasions. The said cession is thereupon in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioner carried into effect at this treaty which hath on the request of the said Governor been appointed to be held for the purpose as follows. That is to say. The said Indians do cede release and quit-claim to the People of the State of New York forever all the Lands within their Reservation to the westward and southwestard of a Line from the northeastern corner of Lot No 54 in the last purchase from thence running northerly to a Button-wood tree marked on the East side "Oneida R. 1798 on the West side FPS. 1798. and on the south side with three Notches and a blaze standing on the Bank of the Oneida Lake in the Southern part of a Bay called Newaygeghkoo Also a Mile on each side of the main Genesee Road for the distance of one mile and an half Westward to commence at the eastern boundary of their said Reservation. And also the same breadth for the distance of three miles on the South side and of one mile on the north side of the said Road. Eastward to commence at the eastern boundary of the said Lot No 54. Provided and Excepted nevertheless that the following Indian Families viz. Sarah Dockstader Cornelius Dockstader Jacob Dockstader Lewis Denny John Denny Jan Joost and Nicholas shall be suffered to possess the Tract first above mentioned the grounds cultivated by them respectively and their improvements not

not exceeding fifty acres to each Family so long as they shall reside there, and in consideration of this proviso and exception the said Indians do further cede that a tract of Twelve Hundred and Eighty Acres, as follows, that is to say, Beginning in the southeast corner of Lot. No. 59 - in the said last purchase and running thence east One mile, thence north two miles, thence west one mile and thence south two miles, shall be considered as set-apart - by the said Nations or tribe for the use of the said Families whenever they shall remove from where they now reside, The said Agents do for the People of the said State Pay to the said Indians in addition to the said sum of Three Hundred Dollars already advanced to them as above mentioned, the further sum of Two Hundred dollars, and do grant to the said Indians, that the People of the said State, shall pay to the said Indians at their said village on the first day of June next and on the first day of June yearly thereafter the annual sum of Seven Hundred Dollars -

In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner the said Agents and the said Indians have hereunto and to other acts of the same tenor and date, the one to remain with the United States, anoth[illegible] remain with the State of New York and another to [illegible] with the said Indians set their hands and s[illegible] the vil[illegible] aforesaid the day and year first ab[illegible] written

Joseph Hopkinson (LS) Eb. Benson (LS)
Egra L'Hommedieu (LS) John Sayler (LS)
Christian his + mk Thonigwanghsohare (LS) Peter his × mk Thanonghguency
(LS) John Shononds (LS) Cornelius Aghyongo his + mk (LS)
Jacob Steed (LS) William Konkeghta his × mk (LS)
Martinus his × mk Kolshenha (LS) Cornelius his × mk Kangattarys (LS)
Peter Ulyatonentha his + mk (LS) Anthony Shononghriyot his + mk (LS)
Peter Bread his × mk (LS) Peter Summer his + mk (LS)
Christian his + mk Thanyarodon (LS) Nicholas his + mk Sagogatohare (LS)
Paul his × mk Thaswengarorens (LS) Christian his × mk Onwatstatenh (LS)
Anthony his + mk Attahonghten (LS) Nicholas his + mk Thonaten (LS)
John Johnson his × mk (LS) John Sourdan (LS) Peter his + mk
Onwassennayen (LS) Cornelius his + mk Thakerayenh (LS)
Peter his + mk Salakarenghten (LS) Cyrus his + mk Anonghwenghtat (LS)
Thomas his + mk Whiteburns (LS) Moses his + mk Ohahageghte (LS)

Witnesses James Dunn Interpreter Richard Varick H. Schuyler Peter Smith Robert Benson Jun.

Now be it Known, that I John Adams President of the United States of America having seen and considered the said Covention or Treaty Do by and with the advice and consent of the Senate accept ratify and confirm the same and every clause and article thereof. In Testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these Presents and signed the same with my hand, Done at the City of Philadelphia

this Twenty first day of February in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Nine, and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twenty third

John Adams

By the President of the United States
Timothy Pickering Secretary of State

Department of State ss

I Timothy Pickering Secretary for the Department of State of the United States of America Hereby certify that the foregoing writing is a true Copy of a Convention or Treaty concluded between the State of New York and the Oneida Tribe or Nation of Indians on the first day of June last, and also of the ratification of the same by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate the same being taken from the original filed in my Office

In Witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and caused my official Seal to be affixed at Philadelphia this eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Nine and of the Independence of the said States the Twenty third

Timothy Pickering

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by
Arch. Campbell Dep. Secretary

An Agreement made and entered into provisionally this fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight Hundred and Two By and Between his Excellency George Clinton Esquire Governor of the State of New York, Simeon Dewitt Esquire Surveyor General of the said State and Gra L— Hommedieu Esquire Agents on the Part and behalf of the people of the said State of New York on the one part and the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation of Indians of the other Part. Whereas the said Oneida Nation have thro their Sachems Chiefs and Warriors represented to the Legislature of the Said State their desire and willingness to cede grant and release to the People of the State of New York certain parts and portions of the Lands heretofore reserved to them. And Whereas the Senate and Assembly of this State did on the 23rd & 24th day of February last adopt the following Resolution To wit. Resolved that his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby authorised and requested together with the Surveyor General, and such other Person as his Excellency may for that purpose appoint to treat with the Indians now in this City for the purchase of such part of the Land in their Reservation as they be inclined to Sell, which Treaty when ratified by

the Agent on the part of the United States shall be binding and conclusive on this State, and that the Legislature will make provision by Law for carrying the stipulations of such Treaty on the part of this State into effect —

And Whereas by virtue of the said Resolution, His Excellency the said George Clinton hath appointed and authorised the said Ezra L'Hommedieu to act together with himself and the said Simeon DeWitt Esquire in the premises —

And Whereas the said Agents on the part of the said State, have conferred with the Sachems & Chiefs and Warriors relative to the ceding granting and releasing to the people of the said State certain parts and portions of the said lands reserved to them, and have come to the following agreement — To wit, The said Oneida Nation of Indians by their Sachems Chiefs and Warriors hereby firmly Covenant and agree to and with the People of the State of New York to Cede grant and release to them by Deed executed in due and ample form of Law, the several tracts or parcels of Land hereinafter described, being parts of the Lands heretofore reserved to the said Oneida Nation of Indians — as aforesaid, to wit, All that certain Tract of Land Beginning at the southwest corner of the Land lying along the Tennessee road and which was ceded in the year One thousand Seven Hundred and ninety eight by the said Oneida Indians to the people [illegible] State

of New York, and running thence along the last mentioned tract easterly to the southeast corner thereof, thence southerly in the direction of the continuation of the east bounds of said last mentioned tract to other lands heretofore Ceded by the said Oneida Nation of Indians to the people of the State of New York, then along the same westardly to a part of said last mentioned Land called the Two mile Strip, and then along the same Northerly to the place of beginning. Also another tract of Land bounded on the South by the Genesee road on the north by a line drawn parallel to said Road, and at the distance on an average of half a mile to the Northward thereof and extending from the West bounds of a tract of One hundred Acres now ceded and including Myndert Van Eps Wemple's house, Westerly to the lands heretofore ceded as aforesaid, provided that the north bounds of the last described tract shall be run with such right-angular offsets, as to leave the Indian houses near the Northwesterly corner of said Tract twenty chains distant from the same, Also One Hundred acres to be laid out in a Square and to extend each way from the House of said Myndert Van Eps Wemple along the said Genesee road fifteen chains, and Northerly from said Road fourteen chains, and Southerly from said Road Twenty chains [illegible] all that part of the Land heretofore reserved by the

said Oneida Nation of Indians along the Fish Creek which lies to the northward of the Bridge over said creek, commonly called and known by the name of Bloomfields bridge. Which said deed of cession, grant and release shall be made and executed by the said Sachems, Chiefs, and Warriors of the said Oneida Nation as soon as a treaty can be held in the presence of a Commissioner to be appointed under the authority of the United States, and the assent of such Commissioner can be obtained to the said cession, grant, and release. And on the part of the said State of New York it is hereby agreed and stipulated as follows, to wit, That in case the said deed of cession shall be executed as aforesaid by the said Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the said Oneida Nation, It is agreed that the said State of New York shall in addition to the Three Hundred Dollars now paid the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, On the first day of June next pay to the said Oneida Nation of Indians the further sum of Six Hundred dollars and annually forever thereafter on such days as are or shall be appointed for the payment of other annuities to the said Indians the sum of three Hundred dollars. And it is expressly understood that this agreement shall be considered as provisional until a treaty be held as aforesa[illegible]

Recorded December 10. 1815 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

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thereafter the faith of the said State of New York on the one part and of the Oneida nation of Indians of the other part is hereby pledged to execute and perform the same according to the true intent and meaning thereof. And it is further agreed by and between the said Parties, that out of the Land above described and hereby ceded to the people of the State of New York, there shall be granted to Sarah Dockstader One hundred acres to be laid out in a square adjoining the two mile tract, on the road commonly called Stocks Road as the said One Hundred acres shall be laid out by order of the Surveyor General with the approbation of the said Sarah to be held to her during her natural life, and thereafter to her heirs in fee. And. Also to Michael Horn One hundred & fifty acres so as to include the House in which he now resides with the other Improvements made by him around the same

In Witness whereof the said Agents on the part of the State of New York and the said Sachems chiefs and Warriors of the said Oneida Nation, have hereunto set their hands and Seals, the day and year first above written

Geo: Clinton (LS) Simeon DeWitt (LS)
Ezra L'Hommedieu (LS) krenis his + mark kanghel (LS)
Bar his + mk hurgatash (LS) Tiron his + mk Skenrotis (LS)
Stulenis Stolskin (LS) Sritet his + mark Kanahroke (LS)
Lineves his + Skennonton (LS) yagwek his + omurahel (LS)
mik his + mk Atolskenrawer (LS) krenis not mk marked thayenkente (LS)
[illegible] yagothare (LS) Hunyh his + mk kunyego (LS)

wiron his + mk thoyalathe (LS) hutoni his + mk [illegible] (LS)
tuivet his + mk nikentsiago (LS) hunerenk his + mk Shu-
-yutorthes (LS) John Jourdon (LS) + + +
Sealed and delivered in the Presence of (the word forever first interlined on the 30th line)
B. De Witt Jos. Annin
Jasper Parrish Interpreter

Ex

At a Treaty held with the Oneida Nation or Tribe of Indians at their Village in the State of New-York, on the fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight Hundred and Two — Present John Taylor Agent appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the Treaty, and Ezra L'Hommedieu and Simeon De Witt Agents for the State of New York — The said Indians having by their Sachems & Chiefs and Warriors in the month of March last proposed to the Governor of the said State to cede the Lands hereinafter described for the compensation hereinafter mentioned — And the said Governor together with the Surveyor-General of the said State and Ezra L'Hommedieu Esquire an Agent appointed by the said Governor pursuant to concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of the said State bearing date the 23 and 24 [illegible] uary

wiron his + mk thoyatthus (LS) hutoni his + mk hanunontus
tuvet his + mk nikentiago (LS) hunenruk his + mk shuyo-
-yutorthus (LS) John Jourdon (LS) + + +

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of (the word forever first interlined on the 30th line)

B. De Witt Jos. Annin

Jasper Parrish Interpreter

Es

At a Treaty held with the Oneida Nation or Tribe of Indians at their Village in the State of New-York, on the fourth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight Hundred and Two — Present John Taylor Agent appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the treaty, and Ezra L'Hommedieu and Simeon De Witt Agents for the State of New York — The said Indians having by their Sachems & chiefs and Warriors in the month of March last proposed to the Governor of the said State to cede the Lands hereinafter described for the compensation hereinafter mentioned — And the said Governor together with the Surveyor-General of the said State and Ezra L'Hommedieu Esquire an Agent appointed by the said Governor pursuant to concurrent resolutions of the Senate and Assembly of the said State bearing date the 23 and 2[illegible] [illegible]uary

last, having acceded to the proposal of the said Sachems Chiefs and Warriors, and on the fifth day of the said month of March executed a provisional agreement with them for the cession and purchase of the same, and advanced to them at their desire in part payment of the said Compensation three Hundred dollars, to answer the immediate Occasions of the said Indians — The said Cession is thereupon in the presence and with the approbation of the said Commissioner carried into effect at this Treaty which hath on the request of the said Governor been appointed to be held for the purpose as follows, that is to say: The said Indians do Cede release and quit claim to the people of the State of New York forever the Several Tracts or parcels of Land hereinafter described, being parts of the lands heretofore reserved to the said Oneida Nation of Indians — to wit. All that certain Tract of Land beginning at the southwest corner of the Land lying along the Genesee Road, and which was ceded in the year One thousand Seven hundred and Ninety eight by the said Oneida Indians to the people of the State of New York, and running thence along the last mentioned Tract, easterly to the south east corner thereof, thence southerly in the direction of the continuation of the east bounds of said last mentioned tract, to other lands heretofore ceded by the said Oneida Nation of Indians to the people of the State of New York then along the same westerly to a part of said last mentioned

Land called the Two-mile Strip, and th[illegible] along the same Northerly to the place of Beginning. Also another Tract of Land bounded on the south by the Genesee Road, on the North by a Line drawn parallel to said Road - and at the distance on an average of half a mile to the northward thereof, and extending from the West bounds of a tract of One hundred Acres now ceded and including Wyndert Van Eps Wemples house westerly to the Lands heretofore ceded as aforesaid. Provided that the north bounds of the last described Tract shall be run with such right angular offsetts as to leave the Indian Houses near the northwesterly corner of said tract, twenty chains - distant from the same. Also, One Hundred - Acres to be laid out in a square and to extend each way from the house of said Wyndert Van Eps Wemple along the said Genesee Road fifteen chains and northerly from said Road fourteen chains and southerly from said road twenty chains Also all that part of the land heretofore reserved by the said Oneida nation of Indians along the Fish Creek which lies to the northward of the Bridge over said creek commonly called and known by the name of Bloomfields Bridge. The said Agents do for the people of the State of New York in conformity to the said provisisional agreement Pay to the said Indians in addition to the said sum of Three Hundred Dollars already advanced to them as above mentioned the further sum of Six Hundred Dollars, and do grant to the said Indians

the People of the said State shall annually forever hereafter on such day and place as are or shall be appointed for the Payment of other Annuities to the said Indians pay to the said Indians the sum of Three hundred Dollars. And the said Agents do further grant to the said Indians that the People of the State of New York, out of the Lands above described and hereby ceded to them shall grant to Sarah Docksteder One Hundred Acres to be laid out in a square adjoining the Two-Mile Tract, on the Road commonly called Hlocks Road, as the said One Hundred Acres shall be laid out by order of the Surveyor General with the approbation of the said Sarah to be held to her during her natural life and thereafter to her heirs in fee. And also to Michael Kern One Hundred and fifty Acres, so as to include the House in which he now resides with the other Improvements made by him around the Same,

In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner the said Agents and the said Indians have hereunto and to other Acts of the same tenor and date the one to remain with the United States another to remain with the State of New York and another to remain with the said Indians, set their hands and Seals at the village aforesaid the day and year first above written

John Taylor (LS) Ezra L Hommedieu (LS)

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Archy Campbell Dep. Secretary

Simeon Lewis (LS) Cornelius his + mark Sheghte (LS)
Joseph his + mark Kanonghgwenga (LS) William his + mk Sejehagurate
(LS). Moses his + mark Shononghsie (LS) Peter his + mk Sonarogeah (LS)
Peter his + mark Oyalonenghle (LS). Anthony his + mark Shulahongten
(LS) Paul his + mark Rayalashagen (LS) Christian his mark Onw-
-ulshalen (LS). Nicholas Kolskarawen (LS) Hendrick
his + mark Shakugentakyon (LS) Christian his + mark Kanenta (LS)
John his mark Skanondo (LS) Paul his + mark Ulsheleyon (LS). Anthony
his + mark Staraghgwan (LS). Anthony his + mark Shononghngo (LS)
Daniel his + mark Raghsawela (LS) Daniel his + mark Sagoyarensere (LS)
Rulenus Kolshin (LS) Cornelius his + mark Stanyatango
(LS) Cornelius his + mark Sakeragent (LS) Jacob his + mark Sawistom
(LS) Hangost his + mark Onenghsongtha (LS) Thomas his + mk
Skanondo (LS) Jacob his + mark Lockstedter (LS).

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
James Dean, Chas. E. Cooper, Abm. van Eps
Nath.l G. Ingraham, Jr.
Ed.

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany in the State of New York on the twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and two with the Seneca Nation of Indians by their Sachems chiefs and Warriors whose names are hereunto subscribed and Seals affixed duly deputed authorized and empowered by the said Seneca Nation of Indians for the purpose Present John Taylor Esquire Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States to hold the Treaty and his Excellency George Clinton Esquire Governor of the said State of New York.

The said Seneca Nation of Indians by their said Sachems & chiefs and Warriors agreeably to the authority in them rested by the said Nation for the consideration hereinafter mentioned Do sell cede release and quit claim to the People of the said State of New York All that tract of Land of one mile wide on Niagara River extending from Buffaloes Creek to Sledmans farm including Black Rock and bounded to the westward by the shore or waters of said River The said Seneca Nation of Indians reserving to themselves nevertheless the right and privilege of encamping their fishing

parties

parties on the beach of said River for the purpose of Fishing which is the common right of both parties and to be enjoyed without hindrance or interruption from either and while there encamped to use the Drift-wood for fuel but not to trespass on or injure the proprietor or Proprietors of the adjacent lands. The said Seneca Nation of Indians reserving also to themselves the right (which they now enjoy) of passing the Ferry across the said Niagara River at or near Black Rock, or at such other place in the vicinity where such ferry may hereafter be established and kept free of ferriage or Toll, at all seasonable times when the boats are crossing with other passengers or freight:— And the said George Clinton, Governor, aforesaid doth for the people of the said State of New York Pay to the said Seneca Nation of Indians the sum of Two Hundred dollars, and doth grant to the said Indians that the people of the said State of New York shall pay to them or their Order at the City of Albany the further sum of five thousand three hundred dollars, and also to the value of five Hundred dollars in chint, Calico and other goods suitable for their Women on the fifteenth day of February now next ensuing in full of the purchase money for said Tract of Land

And the said Governor doth further grant to the said Indians, that the people of the said State of New York out of the Lands above described and hereby Ceded to them shall grant to Jasper Parish and to his heirs and assigns for ever One mile square to begin at the mouth of a creek known by the Name of Scoy-gu-quoides Creek nearly opposite the head of the Grand Isle, on the easterly side of the Waters of the outlet of Lake Erie and to run from thence up the said Creek as it winds easterly to the line of the Massachusetts pre-emption thence along the same Northerly One mile, thence westerly to the Waters of the said Outlet, and thence along the same to the place of beginning. And also to Horatio Jones and to his heirs and assigns forever One mile square to begin at the most Easterly corner of the above-described Lot, in the line of the Massachusetts pre-emption and to run from thence along the same northerly one Mile, thence westerly to the waters of the outlet of Lake Erie, thence along the same to the Northerly corner of the aforesaid Lot and thence along the northerly bounds thereof to the place of Beginning. And the said Governor at the request of said Indians expressed by their Chiefs

and Warriors, and from a desire of accomodating them, doth engage that it shall be recommended to the Legislature to provide by Law for the passing of the said Seneca and other Indians of the Six Nations on their own proper business, on and along any Turnpike Road which may be hereafter established from the Town of Canadarque to Buffaloes Creek or its vicinity or over any bridge that may be erected between those places toll free.

In Testimony whereof the said Commissioner the said Governor and the said Chiefs and Warriors of the said Seneca Nation of Indians have hereunto, and to other acts of the same tenor and date the One to remain with the United States, another to remain with the State of New York and another to remain with the said Indians set their hands and seals at the City of Albany aforesaid the day and year first above written.

John Tayler (LS) Geo: Clinton (LS)

Honayawus + alias Farmers Brother (LS)

Sog-goo-ya-wauthau + alias Red Jacket (LS)

Tau-kyingwalaghta + alias the Young King (LS)

Hau-je-a-ga-onh + alias Heap of dogs (LS)

Ish-kaa-ga + alias Green Grass or Little Billy (LS)

Hellundewana + alias Pollard (LS)

Kuskoda + alias Standing Twig (LS)
Kun-nun da-gau X alias Five Town (LS) Sun-non
-gais + alias Long Horns (LS) Kient-how-a + alias
in the Field. (LS) — Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of Simeon De Witt. Abr^m Blood-
-good B. De Witt Jasper Parrish Interpreter —

State of New York ss —

I James Kent one of
the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature do —
Certify that on the twenty first day of August in the
Year One thousand Eight Hundred and Two Before
me Came Jasper Parrish to me known and I having
satisfactory Evidence that he knew John Tayler, George
Clinton, Henayaurus, alias Farmers Brother, Sog-goo
ya-wauthan alias Red Jacket, Sau-keying wa-lagha
alias the young King Kau je a ga-ongh alias heap
of Dogs, Sesh-kaa ga alias Green grass or little Billy —
Kallendawana alias Pollard, Kuskoda alias Standing
Twig — Kun-nun da-gau alias Five Town, Sun-nun —
-gais — alias Long Horns and Kienthowa alias in the field
by his oath before me in which he swears that he knows
them and being further sworn said that he saw the said
several grantors above named execute the within deed
and that he and Simeon De Witt, Abraham Bloodgood

and Benjamin McWill signed it as witnesses and finding no erazures or interlineations therein + + Do allow it to be recorded. James Kent.

We the Subscribers duly authorized and deputed by the Seneca Nation of Indians for this purpose do acknowledge that we have this day received in behalf of the said Nation from the State of New York the sum of Five thousand Dollars together with Three Hundred dollars heretofore received, in full of the sums stipulated to be paid for the Purchase of a Tract of Land along the Niagara River including Black Rock and that we have also received five hundred Dollars worth of Calico Chintz and other Goods for our Women as stipulated in the within Treaty, Dated at the City of Albany this fourteenth day of March in the year One thousand eight hundred and three. Honayawus + alias Farmers brother. Sau-kying-walachta + alias the Young King. Witness. B. + Witt. Jasper Parrish.

State of New York ss.

On this fourteenth day of March One thousand eight Hundred and three before me came Jasper Parrish and being duly sworn saith that he is a sworn

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agreed with the Original compared therewith by Archd. Campbell Dep. Secretary

Interpreter to the five Nations of Indians under the United States that he hath known and is well acquainted with Honayauis - alias Farmers Brother Sar-keyingwalachta, alias the Young King, and hath known them for several years that they are the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation and are as he understands and believes duly authorized as mentioned in the above receipt or acknowledgment - voluntarily put their marks to the above after he had duly and truly interpreted and explained the same to them as and for their voluntary act for the uses therein mentioned and that he and Benjamin De Witt were witnesses thereto and the said Benjamin De Witt being sworn said that he knows the said Jasper Parrish that he is such person, that he hath known him several Years and this being satisfactory and no Alterations appearing in the above I allow the same to be Recorded - John V. N Yates. Master in Chancery -

Recorded December 10. 1818 and compared therewith by the original
Arch. Campbell Dep. Secretary

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the thirteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight Hundred and seven By his Excellency Morgan Lewis Governor of the State of New York, with the Deputies of the Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians fully empowered for that purpose It is agreed and covenanted as follows to wit The said Indians sell and forever Quit claim unto the People of the said State All their right and title in and to the following Lands being that part of the Tract called the Oneida Reservation which belongs to the said christian Party By virtue of an Agreement or deed of Partition of the said Nation recorded in the office of the Secretary of said State that is to Say Beginning at the Northeast corner of the lands belonging to the said people of the State of New York and lying adjoining to the west side of the Farm granted to Myndert Wemple and running from said place of beginning with a straight line to the mouth of a Certain Creek called Crooked Creek where it empties into the Oneida Lake, then along said Lake Westerly to the land heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Indians to the said people ~~On the East by a line~~ &c

and then along the same south easterly and easterly to the place of beginning. Also all that certain tract bounded on the north and west by lands heretofore sold and conveyed by the said Indians to the said people On the East by a line running from the south East corner of said Farm of Nyndert Wemple Southerly parallel to the East bounds of the land south of the Seneca Turnpike Road - sold and conveyed to the said People as aforesaid. And on the South by the Line of partition between the lands of the christian and Pagan parties established by the aforesaid agreement of said Nation, In consideration of which sale the said Governor now pays to the said Deputies for the use of the said christian Party, the sum of Five Hundred dollars the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said Deputies. And further it is covenanted and agreed on the part of the said people that the lands herein before described shall be surveyed and the number of Acres therein contained (deducting from the same twenty Acres to be granted to Zacheus Gillet) shall be certified to the said Indians by the Surveyor General of this State together with the sum to which the same will amount at the rate of Seventy five cents per Acre, and that the said people shall annually forever hereafter pay unto the said christian

Christian party such annuity as shall be equal to an Interest of Six per cent calculated on the residue of such sum after deducting therefrom the Sum of Six Hundred dollars now paid as aforesaid which annuity shall be paid at such times and places as are or shall be agreed or appointed for the payment of the other annuities due from the said People to the said Oneida Nation of Indians, And the said Christian Party in consideration of the services done them by Angel De Ferrier further sell and quit claim to the said people for the benefit of the said Angel De Ferrier the following tract of Land bounded on the North by the Seneca Turnpike road from the East bounds of the farm of said Alynder Ulmple to the top of a knoll east of a pine tree standing near said road on the brow of the hill rising from the East side of the Cawaselon Creek, On the East by a line drawn from said Knoll southerly parallel to the east bounds of the land sold to the said people as aforesaid on the south side of said Turnpike road, on the west by the said lands and on the South by the aforesaid partition Line between the lands of the ~~aforesaid~~ Christian and pagan parties And on the part of the said People it is covenanted and agreed that they will convey in addition thereto

to the said Angel De Ferrier four Hundred Acres of the Land purchased by this Treaty and adjoining to the land last above described. And it is further Covenanted and agreed on the part of the said people that the Indian Families having made improvements and residing on the Land on the north side of the half mile Strip along said Seneca Turnpike road heretofore sold to the said People shall have Liberty to continue to reside on and enjoy their improvements respectively and that the said lands shall not be sold until the said families shall remove from the same. * * * * * * * * * * * *

In Testimony whereof the said Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the said Deputies on the part of the said Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and year above mentioned

thomas + tagothosatre (LS) leesey + Whelock (LS)
David + Crontalegha (LS) Adam + Skanondo (LS)
Isacc Webster (LS) Rutenis Rotshin (LS) Jacob +
Dockstater (LS) Peter × Breat (LS) Dewis + Deronatid
Nickolas + Sharp (LS) John Reed (LS) elijah + Raed (LS)
Morgan Lewis (LS) netegs × Skennonto (LS) gwitel ×
Olyatomnenthu (LS) Ball + Thoswengarreas (LS)
Cranis + Nikumonta (LS) Anonsent + (LS)

Signed sealed and Delivered In Presence of
Note, the word Four in two several places first erazed and
the word, six, inserted in its stead; the words, the top of a
knoll East of, first interlined and the words pine tree
erazed and the word knoll inserted in its stead —
Chas. D. Cooper. Zacheus Gillet — S. Vischer —

State of New York ss — On this thirteenth day
of March Eighteen Hundred and Seven before me Came
his Excellency Morgan Lewis Governor of the State of
New York to me known as such and the seventeen persons
who have subscribed the within Treaty as Deputies of the
Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians and
severally acknowledged to have duly executed the said
Treaty for the purposes therein expressed. Also before
me Came Zacheus P. Gillet a subscribing Witness thereto
to me known as such who after being duly sworn said
that the seventeen persons who so as aforesaid executed
the said Treaty as Deputies of the Christian party of
the Oneida Nation of Indians were known to him as
such, from all which I am satisfied of its due Execution
and the alterations Noted having been made before its
Execution. I allow it to be Recorded
Ex. Sebastian Vischer — Master in Chancery —

Second December 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by
Arch. Campbell Dep. Secretary.

I. Morgan Lewis Governor of the State of New York in pursuance of a Resolution of the Senate and Assembly of the 16th instant do agree with Sunnawharkis and Crounnonharres two of the Tribe of the Cayuga Indians now attending at the Seat of Government authorised by their Tribe as is asserted by them and their Interpreter Jasper Parrish Esquire who is the Superintendant of Indian Affairs in this State to sell and cede to the People of this State their two reservations of land at Cayuga the one being two miles square on the East side of the Cayuga Lake, and the other being one mile square on the same side of the said Lake containing three thousand two hundred Acres for the sum of Four thousand eight hundred dollars, And I the said Morgan Lewis agree to purchase their said Reservations at the Sum of Four thousand eight Hundred dollars to be paid to the said Jasper Parrish for the use of the said tribe at Canandarqua on their executing a deed of Cession for the said reservations by such persons as by the customs of the said Tribes are authorised to sell or cede the said Lands which deed duly executed shall be delivered by the said Jasper Parrish to the person appointed by the Governor to pay the Annuities to the Indian tribes in the western part of this State on receipt of the said Sum

of

of four thousand eight hundred dollars for the use of the said Tribe which sum the Governor is to send for the purpose aforesaid by the person whom he shall appoint to pay the said annuities provided he shall have timely notice of the execution of the deed of cession being duly executed and ready to be delivered on the payment of the said sum as aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof the contracting parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the Twenty sixth day of February. In the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seven. Morgan Lewis (LS)

Sunnarharsis his mark (LS) Sounnonharris his mark (LS)

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Egra L'Hommedieu, Jaspor Parrish

Recorded Dec.r 10. 1815 and agrees with the original Compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

To all People to whom these presents shall come Greeting, Know Ye that on the twenty seventh day of July in the year One thousand seven hundred and Ninety five The people of the State of New York did reserve to the Cayuga Nation of Indians, and to their own use and occupation

but not to be sold leased or in any other manner
Aliened or disposed of to others unless by the express
consent of the Legislature of the said State a certain
Tract of land part of the reservation theretofore reserved
to them of Two Miles square at such place as the same
shall be run out and marked by a Surveyor appointed
by agents on the part of the people of this State together
with such of the said Indians as shall attend for
that purpose. And also one other piece of land of one
mile square part of the reservation aforesaid and the
mine within the same if any there be under the same
restrictions and to be run out and marked in manner
aforesaid. And Whereas the said two tracts of land
have been laid out and surveyed in manner aforesaid
and occupied by the said Cayuga Nation. And
whereas the said Cayuga Nation of Indians have signified
their desire to remove from the said lands and to dispose
of their Interest therein to the people of this State for the
sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars which sum
the Legislature have agreed to pay the said Cayuga
Nation for their interest in the said two Reservations
of Land. Now know ye that the said Cayuga Nation
for and in consideration of the sum of Four thousand
eight-

ight hundred dollars to them in hand by the People of the State of New York at Canadarqua have sold and released and by these presents Do sell and release to the people of the State aforesaid all their right title Interest possession property claim and demand whatsoever of in and to the said two tracts of Land laid out and Surveyed as aforesaid on the east side of Cayuga Lake commonly called the Cayuga Reservations the said tract being two miles square and the other Tract being One mile square - which two reservations contain all the land the said Cayuga Nation claim or have any interest in in this State To have and to hold the said Two tracts of Land as above described unto the people of the State of New York and their successors forever. In Witness whereof the Chiefsachems and Warriors of the said Cayuga Nation have hereunto Set their hands and Seals this thirtieth day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Seven

Ta-ki-ha-yo his + mark (LS) Che-non-da-yo his + mark (LS)
Co-yo-yes his + mark (LS) Tah-na-hai-an-dos his + mark (LS)

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original Compared with the Original by
Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

Dou-tho-wa-toe his + mk (LS) Ho-wau-nan-da his + mark (LS) So-go-yo-wa-tau his + mark (LS)
O-star-han-goe his + mk (LS) Ho-jau-ga-ta his + mark (LS)

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of Red Jacket, Little Billy, Coffee House Wm Johnston, John Johnston, Thomas Deals Ex^d

Whereas there hath been sundry differences between the English Inhabitants and proprietors of the Town of East Hampton and the Montauk Indians, concerning the Indians improving a part of the said Land as by a lease from said proprietors they had liberty to do and for the ending and composing all differences that are or have been between the said parties it is concluded and finally determined as followeth. The said Indians are to fence in as a general field what Land they see cause upon the north neck which lies between the fort pond to the Westward and the great pond to the easter-ard for their planting field and wholly to leave the Land to the Eastward of the great-pond unto the English and the said Indians shall from year to year lay and keep open their field or fields for the said Towns

number which acknowledged as aforesaid was thirty and Two — Test Matthew Howell

Elnathan Topping

East Hampton January 16 1807

The within Agreement and the above acknowledgment are true Copies taken from and compared with the Original. By Abraham Miller Town Clerk

~~Signed sealed and delivered in presence of~~

~~John Shaw William Tove Witnesses~~

Ex?

Oneida February 3. 1809

We The Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation in general Council assembled have unanimously agreed to Sell and dispose of one part of the Lands which our Nation possess on Fish Creek, which land shall begin at the House owned by Mr. Amston and continue or extend to Widow Jacksons on the Oneida Lake both sides of the Creek. Provided we shall Reserve liberty to fish at any time without any kind of molestation whatever. We therefore the Chiefs and Warriors of the said Oneida Nation give full power to our Warriors to go to Albany and to propose to his Excellency the Governor

of this State of New York the Sale of the said track of Land and to convey to the people of said State the same if they can agree in the price and consideration And we for ourselves and in the Name of the Nation Do promise to ratify the same when his Excellency the Governor shall think proper and in our name and for said Nation we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written

Chiefs { John his X mark Scanando (LS) Christian his + mark Canonda (LS)
Stane his X mark Snuchele (LS) Paulus his + mk Anatsunta (LS)
Noses his X mk Sunuchgs (LS) Peter his + mk Atyeatunnut (LS)
Paul his + mark Foulis (LS) None his + mark Tacuontah (LS)
Cornelious his + m Vegalunt (LS) Peter his + mk Canadolock (LS)
Thomas his + mk Scanando (LS) Jacob his + mark Fockstater (LS)
Nicholaus his + mk Tharp (LS) William his + mk Yohagunda (LS)

In presence of Angel Deferriere. William Jenkins Ex.

State of New York ss. Be it remembered that on the sixteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and nine. Before me John N Yates one of the Masters of the Court of chancery in and for the State of New York personally appeared Angel Deferriere and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original
Arch.ᵗ Campbell Dep. Sec.

of the Almighty God did depose and say that he and William Jenkins were present and saw the chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation in general council assembled and whose names and seals are affixed to the foregoing Instrument duly Execute the same I allow it to be Recorded John V. N. Yates Ex.d

Master in Chancery

At a Treaty held in the City of Albany on the sixteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine by his Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins Governor of the State of New York with the Deputies of the Christian part of the Oneida Nation of Indians fully empowered for that purpose It is agreed and Covenanted as follows to wit The said Indians sell and forever quit claim unto the people of the said State All their lands still belonging to the said Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians on both sides of the Fish Creek which empties itself into the Wood Creek near near the head of the Oneida Lake Containing Seven thousand five hundred acres be the same more or less reserving therefrom three hundred Acres

to be laid out by the direction of the Commissioners of the Land Office in such manner as shall be least injurious to the residue of the said Tract for the benefit of Abraham Van Eps being in full for all his demands against the said Christian party and of every individual belonging to the same to this day And also reserving to themselves the right of taking fish in the said river with spears and with hooks and lines and not otherwise. In consideration of which Sale the said Governor now pays to the said Deputies for the use of the said christian party the sum of Six hundred Dollars the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged and Covenants to pay to the said christian party at their Castle in Oneida the further sum of One thousand Dollars on the first day of June next. And that the said People shall annually forever thereafter pay unto the said christian party such annuity as shall be equal to an interest of Six per Cent on two thousand Dollars being the residue of the purchase money for the said tract of Land. And it is further covenanted and agreed on the part of the said people that the Indian families having made improvements and residing on the said

Land on the East side of the said Creek above sold to the People of the State shall have liberty to continue and reside on and enjoy their improvements respectively with such quantity of Land including their improvements as shall make Six hundred and Forty Acres to be designated by the Surveyor General and that the said Land shall not be sold until the said Families shall remove from the same. And the said Christian Party in consideration of the services done them by Angel Deferrier further sell and Quit claim unto the said people for the Benefit of the said Angel De Ferrier a tract of Land in their reservation containing four hundred acres to be laid out on the east side of and adjoining to the lands of the said Angel De Ferrier and extending easterly until it makes the said Four hundred Acres. In Testimony whereof the said Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the said Deputies on the part of the said Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned, the words (& forty) and to be designated by the Surveyor General) interlined 18th line

Daniel D Tompkins (LS) John Reed (LS)
Jonathan Dinney (LS) Martin his X mark Dinney (LS)
Rtenis Potsien (LS) Abraham Dinney (LS)

Paul his + mark onyatashayen (LS) nick his X mark yagosatens (LS)
haton his + mark kuyutadawis (LS) aiesak his + mark Skronyat (LS)
aneseak his + mk thaonwentin (LS) tsian his + mark smoke (LS)
yaguek his + mk onlleakel (LS) Conuis his X mk tsieaesen (LS)
rowis his + mk rawistunya (LS) Matenis his + mk lekrongo (LS)
aguiront X Shanetoras (LS) hudan his X mark tsiolaonteanon (LS)
tsium his X mark Skaronteca (LS) tsian his X mark kanyego (LS)
nitewanta his X mk (LS) gwitel his X mark hatyadonnontha (LS)
hutom his X mk senonrigo (LS) gwitel his X mark kanatarok (LS)

Signed Sealed and delivered in presence of (The words "to be designated by the Surveyor General" first interlined also the words & forty) Simeon De Witt John Tayler Ezra L Hommedieu. Angel Deferriere.

State of New York ss Be it remembered that on the sixteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight Hundred and nine Before me John V. N. Yates one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery in and for the State of New York personally appeared Angel Deferriere and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of the Almighty God did depose and say that he Simeon De Witt John Tayler and Ezra L H were present and saw the within Treaty or Instr

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by
Arch Campbell Sec. Dep. Secretary

duly Executed by the Governor of this State Daniel D. Tompkins and the several other persons being deputies of the Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians therein specified and whose names and Seals are thereunto affixed And the alterations therein being duly noted

I. Allow the said Treaty or Instrument to be Recorded

John V. Yates. Master in Chancery

Ex.

A Treaty held at the City of Albany on the twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and nine by his Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins Esquire Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Pagan Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians

It is agreed and Covenanted as follows to wit. The said Indians sell and forever Quit claim unto the People of the said State All their Right and Title in and to the following lands being part of the Tract called the Oneida Reservation which belongs to the said Pagan party by virtue of an Agreement or deed of Partition of the said Nation Recorded in the Office of of the Secretary of said State that is to say: All the Land belonging to the said Pagan Party as aforesaid East

duly Executed by the Governor of this State Daniel D. Tompkins and the several other persons being deputies of the Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians therein specified and whose names and Seales are thereunto affixed. And the alterations therein being duly noted I. Allow the said Treaty or Instrument to be Recorded

John V. Yates. Master in Chancery

Ex^d

U. S. Treaty held at the City of Albany on the twenty first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and nine by his Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins Esquire Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Pagan Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians. It is agreed and Covenanted as follows to wit. The said Indians sell and forever Quit claim unto the People of the said State. All their Right and Title in and to the following lands being part of the Tract called the Oneida Reservation which belongs to the said Pagan party by virtue of an Agreement or deed of Partition of the said Nation Recorded in the Office of of the Secretary of said State that is to say: All the Land belonging to the said Pagan Party as aforesaid East

of the Oneida Creek and extending from the Oneida Lake to Mud Creek which empties into said Oneida Creek to the southward of the Seneca Turnpike Road. Reserving out of the same for Logan Cook son of Colonel Louis Cook and for his posterity unalienable One Hundred Acres as nearly in a square as may be on the East side of the said Creek and to comprehend the improvements made by the said Colonel Louis. Reserving also for Dolly Widow of John Denney deceased for her and her posterity unalienable two hundred Acres to be laid out as nearly in a square as may be on the North side of the Skanando Creek at or near the place where the Old Mill Stood. Reserving also fifty Acres for John son of Cornelius Sagoyewatha for said John and his posterity unalienable to be laid out as nearly in a square as may be on the South side of the said Skanando Creek opposite to the last described reserve And Reserving also for Cornelius Lowstadder William Grant and Jachius M'Gillet as tenants in common in fee simple All that Triangular piece of Land bounded on the South by Lots number Seventeen Eighteen Nineteen and Twenty of the lands along the Seneca Turnpike Road ceded to the people of this State in the year One thousand Seven hundred and

and Ninety eight on the West by the Northern continuation of the West bounds of said Lot number Seventeen and on the North east by the Lands formerly ceded by the said Oneida Indians to the People of this State In consideration of which the said Governor now pays to the said Chiefs or Sachems for the use of the said Pagan Party the sum of One thousand Dollars the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said Chiefs or Sachems - and further it is covenanted and agreed on the part of the said People that the Lands herein before described shall be Surveyed and the number of acres therein contained (deducting therefrom the several Tracts of land herein before mentioned and reserved) shall be certified to the said Indians by the Surveyor General of this State together with the sum to which the same will amount at the rate of fifty six cents per acre and that the said People shall annually forever hereafter pay unto the said Pagan Party such annuity as shall be equal to ~~six per cent~~ the Interest of six per cent calculated on the residue of such sum after deducting therefrom the sum of One thousand Dollars now paid as aforesaid which annuity shall be paid at such times and places as are or shall be agreed or stipulated for the Payment of the other annuities due from the said People to the said Oneida Nation of Indians

over

In Testimony whereof the said Governor on the part of the people of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems on the part of the said Pagan Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and year above mentioned. Daniel L. Tompkins (L.S.)

his
Peter X mark Owaghrogho (L.S.) Henry + mark Plateop (L.S.)

his
Peter + mark Tonolagoiah (L.S.) William + mark Souwangonk (L.S.)

his
Peter + mark Decksteder (L.S.) Captain + mark Peter (L.S.)

his
Cornelius X mark Saguayontha (L.S.) Hanyost X mark Tolighyonha

his
(L.S.) Daniel + mark Tonayontha (L.S.) Kran + mark Cook (L.S.)

Abraham Linney, (L.S.) John + mark Tageghlilento (L.S.)

his
Jacob + mark Skanondo (L.S.) John + mark Tosteando (L.S.)

his
Thomas X mark Skanondo Junr. (L.S.) Dolly + mark Denney (L.S.)

his
Cornelius + mark Decksteder (L.S.)

Signed Sealed and Delivered in Presence of (the words "Nation" on the third line from the top and "Pagan" on the seventh line from the bottom written on a razure and "paid at" obliterated on the fifth line from the bottom) — Ezra L'Hommedieu — John Sayler — Isaac Denniston — Jacheus P. Gillet. Wm Grant. Medad Cando —

State of New York ss. Be it Remembered that on this twenty first day of February in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight Hundred and Nine —

Recorded Decr. 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by
Arch. Campbell Deps. Secretary

Before me John V. N Yates Master in Chancery for the State of New York personally appeared Zacheus P Gillet and being duly sworn he did Depose and say that he John Tayler Ezra L Hommedieu Isaac Denniston William Grant and Medad Cande were present and saw the within Treaty or Instrument duly Executed by Daniel D Tompkins Governor of the State of New York And also the Chiefs or Sachems of the Pagan Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians whose names are subscribed and Seals affixed to the said Treaty or Instrument, I therefore allow it to be Recorded

John V N Yates Master in Chancery

Ex.

(No. 1) Treaty Held at the City of Albany on the third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight Hundred and ten by his Excellency Daniel D Tompkins Esquire Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians. It is Agreed and Covenanted as follows to wit. The said Indians sell and forever Quit claim unto the People of the said State all their Right and Title in and to the following Lands being part of the [illegible] called the Oneida Reservation which belongs to [illegible] said Christian Party by virtue of an agreement or deed of Partition of the said Nation [illegible]ted in the Office of the Secretary of said State

Before me John C. V. Yates. Master in Chancery for the State of New York personally appeared Zacheus P. Gillet and being duly sworn he did Depose and say that he John Tayler Ezra L. Hommedieu Isaac Donniston William Grant and Medad Cande were present and saw the within Treaty or Instrument duly Executed by Daniel D. Tompkins Governor of the State of New York. And also the Chiefs or Sachems of the Pagan Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians whose names are subscribed and seals affixed to the said Treaty or Instrument, I therefore allow it to be Recorded

John C. V. Yates. Master in Chancery.

Ex.

(No. 1) Treaty Held at the City of Albany on the third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight Hundred and ten by his Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins Esquire Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians. It is Agreed and Covenanted as follows to wit. The said Indians sell and forever Quit claim unto the People of the said State all their Right and Title in and to the following Lands being part of the [illegible] called the Oneida Reservation which belongs [illegible] said Christian Party by virtue of an agreement or [illegible] of Partition of the said Nation [illegible]ted in the [illegible]ce of the Secretary of said State

acres

that is to say a Tract of land bounded as follows - Beginning at a point which is one Mile and a half North of the twenty fourth mile Stone on the Seneca Turnpike Road between the Oneida and Cowaselon Creeks and running thence with a straight line to a point on the shore of the Oneida Lake which is half a mile on a straight line Westerly from the mouth of the Oneida Creek thence along the shore of said Oneida Lake Westerly to the lands belonging to the people of the said State - then along the same Southeasterly and Southerly to the land of Myndert Wemple then along the same Easterly to the Northeast corner thereof - then North to the distance of one Mile and a half from said Turnpike road - and then Easterly to the place of Beginning. Also another tract of Land bounded as follows Beginning on the West side of the Oneida Creek opposite to the mouth of the Mud Creek which empties into it near the Oneida Castle, and running thence South to the line of the lands belonging to the Pagan Party of said Indians - then along the same Easterly to the said Oneida Creek and then down along the middle to the place of beginning. In Consideration the said Governor on the part and in behalf of People of the said State now pays to the said Ch

or Sachems for the use of the said Christian Party the sum of five hundred Dollars and covenants promises and agrees to and with the said Christian party that the further Sum of Three hundred Dollars shall be paid to them at Oneida on the first day of June next and also forever thereafter annually a sum which shall equal to an Interest ~~of~~ at the rate of six per Cent on a sum which shall be equal to the value of said Lands calculated at the rate of half a dollar per Acre after deducting from the same the said two payments amounting to

Dollars and also one hundred Dollars for the Land herein after directed to be granted ~~to be~~ to Angel De Ferriere according to the Certificate thereof which the Surveyor General shall give after causing a Survey ~~to be~~ of said Lands to be made which said annual Payment shall be made at such time and places as are or shall be agreed or stipulated for the Payment of the other Annuities from the said People to the said Oneida Nation of Indians - And it is further covenanted by and between the said Parties that there shall be granted out of ~~it~~ of the said first described Tract to Angel De Ferriere two hundred acres to be bounded on the north by the said Oneida Lake and on the East by the east bounds of said Tract to be twenty chains in Breadth East and West and to extend Southerly so far as to comprehend said two Hundred -

acres

Moses In Testimony whereof the said Governor on the part of the people of the State of New York and the said chiefs or Sachems on the part of the said Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned — Daniel D Tompkins (LS)
Peter Schermerhorn + (LS) Eleazer Wheelock (LS)
Jacobus Sawayack + (LS) William Schononatatia (LS) Abraham Cheantica + (LS) Paulus Lawrence (LS)
Mathias Lawrence + (LS) Martinus Dockstader (LS)
Lawrence Cook (LS) Thomas Schononda (LS)
Aaron Smith + (LS) Peter Paulus + (LS) Louis — Tioganghwa (LS) Peter Dockstader (LS)
Abraham Dockstader (LS) Oneida John + (LS)
Joseph Martin (LS) Jacob Wastine (LS) Baptist — Denney (LS) John Hanyost (LS) Jacob Skanando (LS)
Moses Rotshin + (LS) Martinus Rotshin (LS)
Atony Shononigo (LS) Moses Skeanondo (LS)
Peter Willog Joseph Karonyeatye + (LS)
Isaac Skaronyat + (LS) John Skeanondo + (LS)
John August + (LS) Jacob Dockstader + (LS)
David Crontadeeha + (LS) Jonathan Denney (LS)
Isaac Webster (LS) Peter August + (LS) John — Jourdan + (LS) John Hill (LS) John Dona (LS)

Sealed and Delivered In the Presence of (The words "and also one Hundred dollars for the land herein after directed to be granted to Angel De Ferriere" being first Interlined. Simeon De Witt. John Tayler. James Burt. Nicholas Cusick. Cornelius his X mk Dockstader. Angel De Ferriere

Be it Remembered that on the third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Ten before me Ambrose Spencer one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the State of New York Came John Tayler, Nicholas Cusick and Cornelius Dockstader the said John Tayler being to me personally known and they the said John Tayler. Nicholas Cusick & Cornelius Dockstader being duly sworn severally made oath and said & first the said John Taylor saith that he subscribed the within Deed as a witness to the execution thereof and that he saw the said Nicholas Cusick & Cornelius Dockstader whom he personally knows also subscribe the same as Witnesses thereto: and the said Nicholas Cusick and Cornelius Dockstader say that they know the several persons mentioned in the within deed as Grantors to be the persons described therein & saw the said persons described therein respectively sign seal and deliver the within deed as their free and voluntary acts and that they subscribed the same as witnesses to the execution thereof

Recorded December 10th 1818 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the Twenty Seventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight Hundred and eleven by His Excellency Daniel D Tompkins Esquire Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians. It is agreed and covenanted as follows to wit — The said Indians sell and forever Quit claim unto the People of the said State All their right and title in and to the following tract of Land being part of the tract called the Oneida-Reservation which belongs to the said Christian party and Bounded as follows to wit Beginning at a point which is one mile and one half North from the Twenty fourth mile Stone on the Seneca Turnpike Road between the Oneida and Cowasselon Creeks and running thence East in continuation of the line forming the South bounds of the lands last purchased from said Indians to the Oneida Creek thence along and including the said Creek northerly to the Oneida Lake thence along the same Westerly to the Lands belonging to the People of this State and then along the same southerly to the place of beginning. In Consideration of which the said Governor now pays to the said chiefs or Sachems for the use of the said Christian party the sum of Two Hundred dollars the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said chiefs or Sachems. And further it is covenanted and agreed on the part of the said People that the lands herein before described shall be Surveyed and the number of acres therein contained shall be certified to the said Indians by the Surveyor General of this State, together with the sum to which the same will amount at the rate of fifty cents per Acre after deducting the said sum of Two Hundred Dollars now paid together with the sum of Four hundred dollars which the said Governor promises to be paid to the said Indians on the first day of June next And the said Governor on the Part and in behalf of the

the People of the State of New York Warrants premises and agrees to and with the said christian party that there shall forever hereafter annually be paid to the said Indians a Sum which shall be equal to an Interest at the rate of Six per Cent on the Sum to be Certified by the Surveyor General as aforesaid which said annual payments shall be made at such times and places as are or shall be agreed or stipulated for the payment of other annuities from the said people to the said Indians. In Testimony whereof the said Governor on the part of the people of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems on the part of the saide christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and Seals the Day and year above mentioned.
It is further agreed by the said Indians that two hundred Acres of their lands to be laid out at the discretion of the Surveyor General adjoining the Southerly bounds of the Tract above ceded to the State shall be patented by the State to Sachems Gillet and Abraham B Young - Daniel L Tompkins (LS) William — Schenendadio + (LS) John Schenendes Mark + (LS) John Teagethales Mark (LS) Abram Schnickleles Mark + (LS) Jose Clidius Mark + (LS) Thomas Schonendes Mk + (LS) Laurence Nikanawahs Mark + (LS) John Hills X (LS) Peter Kanadrach Mark + (LS) Baptist Dennys. Mark B (LS) Anthony Sanagleno Mark + (LS) Paulis Saswangaweass Mark + (LS) Cornelius Caneadaleo Mark + (LS) Sodowyck Vastachlaolyes Mark + (LS) Moses Sololiess Mark + (LS) Eleazer Sanuwiss Mark + (LS) George Doxlader (LS) Jacob Doxladers Mark + (LS) Thomas Otaawechtons Mark X (LS) Cutenis Rotshin (LS) Lewis Dennys Mk + (LS) Peter Doxleders Mark + (LS) Moses Otequas Mark + (LS). Sealed and delivered in the Presence of Simeon De Witt John Sayler Isaac Denniston Ephraim Youngs

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the original compared therewith

State of New York ss On this twenty seventh day of February One thousand eight hundred and Eleven Came before me Ephraim Youngs and being duly sworn saith that he saw the within named Daniel D. Tompkins Baptist Ennis S Mark + Anthony Sawaglene S Mark + Paulus Sawangaroras S Mark + Peter Kanadarak S Mark + Sedewyck Lastaghleeleke S Mark + Thomas Claughton S Mark + Lawrence Nicanawahar S Mark + Moses Lodelies S. Mark + Eleazer Daneris S Mark + George Foxstader Peter Foxstader S Mark + Moses Otsequa S Mark - Martinus Kelshin Cornelius Canedaleo S Mark + William Schenondadee S Mark + John Schanandee S Mark + John Shogelhare S Mark + Abraham Taghnichtolis S Mark + Jose Olidia S Mark + Jacob Foxstader S Mark + Thomas Schanande S Mark + Lewis Henny S Mk + John Hills Mark + to him known as the same persons described in and who Executed the within Indenture of Release duly execute the same and that he together with Isaac Denniston subscribed their Names as Witnesses thereto. And the said Isaac Denniston to me known being also duly sworn saith that he knows the said Ephraim Youngs & that he is the same person now present and who has identified the several persons above Named sworn which proof being satisfied of its due Execution I allow the same to be Recorded

Ex.

J J Cansen
Master in Chancery

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the original compared therewith
Ann Campbell Dep. Secretary

At a Treaty held at Oneida by Daniel D Tompkins Governor of the State of New York the Honorable John Taylor and Samuel Russell Esqrs with the Tribe or Nations of Indians called the Oneidas this Twentieth day of July One thousand eight hundred and eleven pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled "An act for the benefit of the Onondagoe Tribe of Indians and for other purposes" passed 29th March 1811 It is agreed and Covenanted as follows In consideration of the sum of Two hundred dollars now in hand paid to the said Tribe or Nation of Indians and of the sum of One thousand dollars to be paid to the said Tribe or Nation of Indians at the Oneida Castle on the first Monday of November next by the State of New York: the said Nation or Tribe of Indians do grant remise and forever Quit claim unto the People of the State of New York All the right title interest reversion claim or demand which the said Nation or tribe of Oneida Indians have and claim or can or may have or claim in law or equity to the Lands occupied by the Stockbridge and Brother town Indians in the State of New York which lands are described in the Certificate of Guy Johnson Esquire Superintendant of Indian Affairs for the Northern Department the fourth day of October one thousand Seven hundred and Seventy four which Certificate is recorded in the Secretarys Office of the State of Connecticut as follows Beginning at the West end of the Scaniadoris or the Long Lake which is at the head of one of the branches of Oriska Creek from thence about twelve miles Northerly or so far that an East course from a certain point in the first mentioned course shall intersect the road or pathway leading from Old Oneida to the German Flatts where the said pathway crosses Sandowa Creek running into the Oneida Lake then the same course continued to the line settled as the limits between the Province of New York and the Indians at the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in one thousand seven hundred

Recorded Dec.r 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original

sixty eight thence southerly along the said line about thirteen miles or so far that a Westerly line from thence keeping one line south of the most southerly bend of Oriska Creek shall reach the place of beginning so as to comprehend the lake first mentioned In Testimony whereof as well the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneidas as the said Daniel D. Tompkins John Taylor and Samuel Russell in behalf of the People of the State of New York hereunto interchangeably set their hands and Seals the day and year first above Written. John Schonondo his + mark (SS) Anthony his × mark Oneghlica (SS) Christian his + mark Taghnanlogh (SS) Cornelius his + mark Taghsighte (SS) Peter his + mark Tegaghoenico (SS) William his + mark Taghyongonga (SS) Jacob his + mark Leeksteder (SS) Job his + mark Antony (SS) Moses his + mark Schonondo (SS) Cornelius his + mark Leeksteder (SS) Isaac his + mark Webster (SS) Peter his + mark Wheelock (SS) John Jourdan (SS) Daniel D. Tompkins (SS) John Taylor (SS) Saml. Russel (SS). Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of Ebenezer Caulking John W. Jacob

State of New York ss Be it Remembered that on the twenty second day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Eleven Before me Caleb Atwater one of the Masters in Chancery in & for the State of New York personally appeared John L. Stevenson who being duly sworn did depose and say that he saw the within Treaty duly executed by Daniel D. Tompkins John Taylor Samuel Russel and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Indians whose names are affixed thereto and that he knows the persons subscribing the same to be the persons described in the said Treaty & that he and Ebenezer Caulking and John W. Jacob subscribed as Witnesses thereto and the said John L. Stevenson being personally known to me to be the subscribing witness of that Name. I do allow the said Treaty to be Recorded. Caleb Atwater

Ex.d

Master in Chancery

Recorded Dec.r 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

A Deed made and Executed between Daniel D. Tompkins Governor of the State of New York in behalf of the People of the said State of the one part, and Peter Durbell Jacob Francis and Thomas Williams, for and in behalf of the Nation or tribe of Indians, known and called the "St Regis Indians", of the second part (at the City of Albany, this fifteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixteen) Witnesseth.

Article 1st The said Tribe or Nation of St Regis Indians, do hereby sell and convey to the People of the State of New York, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, a certain piece or parcel of their reservation, called the one mile Square, situated in the County of Franklin on Salmon River, to have and to hold the same to the said people of the State of New York, and their assigns forever: AND ALSO, a seperate and additional tract of Land of their said reservation, situate in the County aforesaid containing Five thousand Acres of the easterly part of their said Reservation; adjoining the aforesaid Mile Square of Land within the territorial limits of the State of New-York; to be measured from the east Boundary line of said reservation, so as to make the west boundary line of said five thousand Acres to run due north and south, to have and to hold the said Five thousand Acres of Land to the said people of the State of New York and their assigns forever. Article 2nd The said Daniel D. Tompkins Governor as aforesaid for and in behalf of the People of the State of New York covenants and agrees with the St Regis Nation of Indians that the said people for the said several tracts of One Mile Square of Land and of five thousand Acres of Land herein before granted and Conveyed

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agreed with the Original Compared therewith by

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agreed with the Original Compared therewith by Ach. Campbell Dep. Secretary

shall pay to the said Nation annually forever hereafter the Sum of One thousand three hundred dollars, at French Mills on said premises, the first Payment of the said annuity to be paid on the first Tuesday of August next, and the whole Annuity to be paid on the first Tuesday of August in each year thereafter. Article 3rd The said St Regis Tribe or Nation of Indians, Also covenant and agree to depute and authorize three of the Chiefs or principal Men of their Tribe to attend at the times and places aforesaid to receive the said Annuity, And that the receipt of the said Chiefs or principal Men so deputed shall be considered a full and satisfactory discharge of the people of the State of New York from the Annuities which may be so received.

In Witness whereof the said Daniel D. Tompkins Governor as aforesaid in behalf of the People of the State of New York, and Peter Durbell, Jacob Francis and Thomas Williams, Chiefs and Warriors of the said St Regis Tribe or Nation of Indians for and in behalf of said Tribe or Nation of Indians have hereunto and to a Copy hereof Interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. Daniel D. Tompkins (LS) Peter his + mark Durbell (LS) Jacob his mark Francis (LS) Thomas his + mark Williams (LS) Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of (the word "Tuesday" in one place and "tues" in two others Interlined before Execution also the alterations which make the whole amount of the Annuity, Payable next August also made before Signing) John Taylor Simeon DeWitt Michael Hogan

State of New York ss

I Smith Thompson Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of said State do Certify that on the eighteenth day of March 1810 before me appeared Michael Hogan Known to me personally who being duly

sworn said that he saw Daniel D. Tompkins duly Execute the within treaty and that he also saw Peter Hurbell Jacob Francis and Thomas Williams Known to him to be Chiefs of the St Regis Nation or Tribe of Indians duly execute the same and that John Taylor Simeon Leitt and the Deponent Subscribed their Names as Witnesses to the Execution of said Treaty and there appearing no material alterations therein except those noted as having been made previous to Execution, I do allow the said Treaty to be Recorded. Smith Thompson —

Ex

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight Hundred and fifteen by his Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins esquire Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians It is agreed and Covenanted as follows to wit — The said Indians sell and forever Quit claim unto the People of the said State all their right and Title in and to the following tracts of Land being part of the tract called the Oneida Reservation which belongs to the said Christian Party and Bounded as follows to wit, The first Beginning at the Seneca turnpike Road where it intersects the East bounds of the Farm of Myndert Wemple and running thence easterly along said road to a Blacksmiths shop standing between the bridge over the Cowasselon Creek & the North east corner of the tract of land Granted to Angel Deferriere then Northerly paralel to the West bounds of the lands belonging to said Indians to the North bounds thereof then along the same Westerly to the North west corner thereof then Southerly along

sworn said that he saw Daniel D. Tompkins duly Execute the within treaty and that he also saw Peter Jurbell Jacob Francis and Thomas Williams Known to him to be chiefs of the St Regis Nation or Tribe of Indians duly execute the same and that John Taylor Simeon Le Witt and the Deponent Subscribed their Names as Witnesses to the Execution of said Treaty and there appearing no material alterations therein except those noted as having been made previous to Execution, I do allow the said Treaty to be Recorded. Smith Thompson —

Ex/

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight Hundred and fifteen by his Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins esquire Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians It is agreed and Covenanted as follows to wit — The said Indians sell and forever Quit claim unto the People of the said State all their right and Title in and to the following tracts of Land being part of the tract called the Oneida Reservation which belongs to the said Christian Party and Bounded as follows to wit, The first Beginning at the Seneca Turnpike Road where it intersects the East bounds of the Farm of Myndert Wemple and running thence easterly along said road to a Blacksmiths shop standing between the bridge over the Cowasselon Creek & the North east corner of the tract of land Granted to Angel Deferriere then northerly paralel to the West bounds of the lands belonging to said Indians to the North bounds thereof then along the same Westerly the North west corner thereof then Sou[illegible] along

the west bounds thereof to the Place of beginning excepting out of the same the land improved and occupied by Martinus Lennie not exceeding Twenty Acres. The Second Begins at the Seneca Turnpike Road where the Easterly bounds of the said land granted to Angel Le Ferriere strikes it and runs thence easterly along said road to a Spring on the Southerly side of said road about two chains westerly from the Turnpike Gate. Thence Southerly parallel to the easterly bounds of said land granted to Angel Le Ferriere to the land belonging to the Pagan Party then along the same westerly to said land of Angel Le Ferriere and then along the same Northerly to the place of Beginning. The third Beginning on the Westerly side of the Oneida Creek opposite the Mouth of Mud Creek and running thence down the said Oneida Creek following the middle thereof to a deep hole in said Creek near an old brick Yard then on a line parrald to the west bounds of the land to the Eastward hereof heretofore purchased of said Christian Party Southerly to the lands belonging to said Pagan party. Then along the same Easterly to said land heretofore purchased of said Christian Party and then northerly along the west bounds thereof to the place of Beginning. The Fourth being a triangular piece of land bounded Southerly by two hundred Acres of land granted to Dolly Lennie and Northerly and Westerly by Lands belonging to the State In Consideration of which the said Governor now pays to the said Chiefs or Sachems for the use of the said Christian party the sum of five hundred and sixty two dollars the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by the said Chiefs or Sachems. And further it is ~~agreed~~ covenanted and agreed on the part of the the said people that the lands herein before sold and Quit claimed to the said people shall be surveyed and the number of Acres therein contained shall be certified to the said Indians by the Surveyor General

of this State together with the sum to which the same will amount at the rate of one hundred cents per Acre after deducting the said sum of five hundred and sixty two dollars now paid. And the said Governor on the part and in behalf of the people of the State of New York warrants promises and agrees to and with the said Christian party that the sum to be certified by the Surveyor General as aforesaid shall on the first day of June next be paid to the said Indians. It is agreed by and between the parties to these presents that if the State shall at any time hereafter extinguish the claim of Martinus Dennie to the land improved and occupied by him and which is excepted out of the first mentioned Tract the same shall be considered vested in the people of this State and it is also agreed that fifty Acres to be laid out by the direction of the Surveyor General on the Cowasselon Creek North of and adjoining to the Seneca Turnpike Road shall be granted to Angel De Ferriere. Also that ten Acres to be in like manner laid out at the Turnpike Gate be granted to Joshua Sherwin. Also that in like manner one hundred Acres be laid out in a parallelogram to be bounded on the East by the eastermost bounds of the Land called the two mile square belonging to said Christian party and southerly by the Seneca Turnpike Road and to extend Twenty five Chains along the same shall be granted to George Steimer — And it is further stipulated and agreed by the Parties to these Presents that such Individual Indians as may have improvements to the Value of Twenty dollars on the lands hereby ceded to the People of this State shall not be dispossessed without being first paid the value of such improvements to be ascertained by an equitable appraisement. In Testimony whereof the said Governor on the part of the said People of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems on the part of the said Christian party

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by

of the Oneida Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned.
Daniel D. Tompkins (LS) Cornelius Beech tree his X mark (LS). Akus Sickle + his mark (LS) Peter Canadarack jun. his + mark (LS) John Hochslonge his + mark (LS) Lewis Lenny his + mark (LS). Martinus Sawaslonte his + mark (LS). Adam Saanuulagh his + mark (LS) John Sawaestawa his + mark (LS). Moses Sagniaages his + mark (LS) John Canaghlagowah his + Mark (LS) Lodewick Oneeglech his X mark (LS) Jacob Woostyne his + mark (LS) Jacob Lockstader his + Mark (LS) Martinus Kolchin his + Mark (LS) Paul Paulus his + Mark (LS) Peter Wheelock his + Mark (LS) Peter Canadarack his + Mark (LS). Abraham Canuragh his X Mark (LS). Adam Skanando his X mark (LS) William Macongo his X Mark (LS) John Antonie his X Mark (LS) Peter John his X Mark (LS) Peter Skanando his X Mark (LS) George Lockstader his X Mark (LS) Thomas Chenagaguth his X Mark (LS) Jacobus Beechtree his X marks (LS) Isaac Conslachurla his X Mark (LS) Peter Sejeloowah his X Mark (LS)

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
John Sayler S. De Witt Isaac Lennister
Angel Deferriere

State of New York ss.

Be it Remembered that on the fourth day of March in the year One thousand eight hundred & fifteen Before me came Angel Deferriere to me known and being sworn said that he John Sayler Simeon De Witt and Isaac Lennister were present and saw the within treaty duly Executed by his Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins Governor of the State of New York Martinus Kolchin Paul Paulus, Peter Wheelock Peter Canadarack Abraham Canuragh Adam Skanando William Macongo John Antonie Peter John, Peter Skanando George Lockstader Thomas Chenagaguth Jacobus Beechtree Isaac Conslachurla Peter Sejeloowah Cornelius Beechtree Akus Sickle Peter Canadarack jun. John Hochslonge Lewis Lenny Martinus Sawaslonte Adam Saanuulagh

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by
Archd Campbell Dep Secretary

John Yawenstawa, Moses Saaghtaages John Canaghtagowah, Lodewick Oneegleek Jacob Woostyne and Jacob Lockstader that this deponent knows all the parties aforesaid to the said Treaty being Agent for the Indians within named and that they are the same parties described in and who executed the said Treaty & allow the said Treaty to be Recorded. J. V. N. Yates
Recorder of Albany

Ex^d

A Treaty entered into this twelfth day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and fifteen at Buffalo in the County of Niagara and State of New York between the Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nations of Indians of the first part and the People of the State of New York of the Second part Witnesseth as follows.

First The said Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation In consideration of the Sum of One thousand Dollars in hand paid them by Daniel D. Tompkins Governor of the said State of New York and of the Covenants and agreements hereinafter contained hereby will grant convey and confirm to the People of the State of New York All the Islands in the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and within the Jurisdiction of the United States. To have and to Hold the same with the Appurtenances unto the said people of the State of New York in fee and pure Allodium forever reserving however to the said Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians equal Rights and privileges with the Citizens of the United States in hunting fishing and fowling—

John Yawcestawa, Moses Saaghtaages John Canaghtagowah, Lodewick Oneegleek Jacob Woostyne and Jacob Lickstader that this deponent knows all the parties aforesaid to the said Treaty being Agent for the Indians within named and that they are the same parties described in and who executed the said Treaty & allow the said Treaty to be Recorded. J. V. N. Yates
Recorder of Albany

Ex^d

A Treaty entered into this twelfth day of September in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred and fifteen at Buffalo in the County of Niagara and State of New York between the Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nations of Indians of the first part and the People of the State of New York of the Second Part Witnesseth as follows.

First The said Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation In consideration of the Sum of One thousand Dollars in hand paid them by Daniel D. Tompkins Esqr Governor of the said State of New York and of the Covenants and Agreements hereinafter contained hereby sell grant convey and confirm to the People of the State of New York All the Islands in the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and within the Jurisdiction of the United States. To have and to Hold the same with the Appurtenances unto the said people of the State of New York in free and pure Allodium forever reserving however to the said Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians equal Rights and priveledges with the Citizens of the United States in hunting fishing and fowling—

in and upon the Waters of the Niagara River and of Encamping on any of the said Islands for that purpose, whilst the same shall continue to belong to the People of the State of New York.

Secondly The people of the State of New York in Addition to the Sum of One thousand Dollars already paid to the said Chiefs Sachems & Warriors of the Seneca Nation hereby Covenant to pay to them annually forever an Annuity of Five Hundred Dollars to be paid on or before the first day of June in each Year forever hereafter at Canandaigua in the County of Ontario the first Payment to be made on the first day of June One thousand eight hundred and Sixteen.

In Testimony Whereof the said Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Cayuga Nation and Daniel D. Tompkins Esquire Governor of the State of New York and Peter B. Porter Henry Crocheron Samuel Young Roger Skinner Esek Cowen Robert Millson and Lewis Livingston Commissioners in behalf of said State have hereunto and to a Copy hereof set their hands and Seal at Buffalo in the County of Niagara the day and year first above Written. Red Jackets mark X (L.S.) Little Billys mark X (L.S.) Colonel Pollards mark X (L.S.) Young Kings mark X (L.S.) John Skys Mark (L.S.) Warriors Mark X (L.S.) Major Berrys mark X (L.S.) Adjutants Mark X (L.S.) Chiefs Mark X (L.S.) Little Beards mark X (L.S.) Falling Beards Mark X (L.S.) Captain Thongs Mark X (L.S.) John Jamisons Mark X (L.S.) Thompsons Mark X (L.S.) Straw Towns Mark X (L.S.) Twenty Canoes Mark X (L.S.) Corn Jaspers Mark X (L.S.) Sharp Shins Mark X (L.S.) Blue Skys Mark X (L.S.) Man killers mark X (L.S.) David D. Tompkins (L.S.) Peter B. Porter (L.S.) Henry Crocheron (L.S.) Samuel Young (L.S.) Roger Skinner (L.S.) Esek Cowen Robert Millson (L.S.) Lewis Livingston (L.S.) The words "contained"

to one annually under on Crayons before Execution
Witnesses Present Jac: Brown Harrison
Jasper Parrish Horatio Jones. Francis Huntington

State of New York ss: Be it Remembered
that on this thirteenth day of September in the
Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred
and fifteen before me Jonas Harrison one of
the Masters of the Court of Chancery in and for
said State personally appeared the within name.
Red Jacket Little Billy Colonel Pollard Young
King War chief Major Berry Adjutant White
Chief Little Beard Falling Board Captain Strong
John Jameson Thompson Straw Town Twenty
Canoe. Corn Tassel Sharp Shin Blue Sky
and Man killer Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of
the Seneca Nation of Indians known to me to be
the Persons described in and who executed the within
Treaty or Deed and acknowledged that they sever-
ally signed sealed and delivered the said Treaty
or Deed for the Uses and purposes therein mentioned
All which I do accordingly certify in Conformity
to the Statute in such cases made and provided.
J J Harrison. Master in Chancery.

Recorded Dec.r 10. 1815 and agrees with the Original compared
Sherwith by
Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

At a Treaty held at the City
of Albany on the twenty fifth day of February
in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred
and Seventeen by his Honor John Tayler Lieutenant
Governor of the State of New York Administering the
government thereof with the Chiefs or Sachems of the
Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas
It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows
To Wit. The said Onondaga Nation sell and

to and annually made on Crayons before Execution
Witnesses Present Jac: Brown Harrison
Jasper Parrish Horatio Jones. Francis Huntington
State of New York ss: Be it Remembered
that on this thirteenth day of September in the
Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred
and fifteen before me Jonas Harrison one of
the Masters of the Court of Chancery in and for
said State Personally appeared the within name.
Red Jacket Little Billy Colonel Pollard Young
King War Chief. Major Berry. Adjutant White
Chief Little Beard. Rolling Board Captain Strong
John Jameson. Thompson. Straw Town. Twenty
Canoe. Corn Tassel. Sharp Shin. Blue Sky
and Man killer Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of
the Seneca Nation of Indians known to me to be
the Persons described in and who Executed the within
Treaty or Deed and acknowledged that they severally
signed sealed and delivered the said Treaty
or Deed for the Uses and purposes therein mentioned
All which I do accordingly certify in Conformity
to the Statute in such cases made and provided.
J Harrison. Master in Chancery.

Recorded Dec. 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original Compared
Herewith by Arch. Campbell Dep. Secretary

At a Treaty held at the City
of Albany on the twenty fifth day of February
in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred
and Seventeen by his Honor John Tayler Lieutenant
Governor of the State of New York Administering the
Government thereof with the Chiefs or Sachems of the
Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas
It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows
To Wit. The said Onondaga Nation sell and

convey to the People of the State of New-York to be held by them forever. All that certain Tract of Land being part of the Lands reserved to them in former Cessions to the said People and known as the Onondaga Residence Reservation and bounded as follows. North by the north bounds of said residence Reservation East by the East bounds thereof South by the South bounds thereof and West by a line parallel to the said east bounds and at the distance of one Mile and a half westward from the same — . And in Consideration whereof the said People now pay to the said Onondaga Nation the sum of One thousand dollars the receipt whereof the said Nation do hereby acknowledge. And further that the said People of the State of New York will annually forever hereafter pay to the said Onondaga Nation the sum of four hundred and thirty dollars together with fifty bushels of salt in addition to the Quantity stipulated to be delivered to them annually by a former treaty at the time place and in the manner agreed upon in former treaties for the Payment of annuities to the said Onondaga Nation. And Whereas in pursuance of authority given by a law of the said State, the said Nation have leased to Ephraim Webster three Hundred acres of Land on which he has made valuable improvements, It is Covenanted and Agreed that in order to secure to him the land so leased to him with his improvements thereon the said People shall by Letters Patent confirm to the said Ephraim Webster his heirs and assigns forever the said Land to be Bounded as follows to wit. Beginning at the South east corner of Lot number one hundred and fifty-eight which is the South West corner of Lot Number one hundred and Sixty of the Tract called the Onondago Reservation in the North bounds of said residence Reservation and running thence along the same

East twenty five chains then South sixty chains then West fifty chains then North sixty chains to said North bounds of said Residence Reservation and then along the same East Twenty five chains to the place of beginning containing Three hundred Acres. In Testimony whereof the said Lieutenant Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems of the ..... said Onondaga Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and Year above mentioned.

John Tayler (LS) You Nontalack his mark (LS) Tow Wasgaal his mark (LS) Otata Gabnak his mark (LS) Colle Yah his mark (LS) Ohatta his mark (LS) Tha Ki lent his mark (LS) Twas haslak his mark (LS) You Nonlent his mark (LS) Tal Ugo his mark (LS) Tat w quentagate his mark (LS).

Sealed and Delivered In the Presence of Simeon De Witt Isaac Denniston Eph.m Webster Interpreter

State of New York ss. Be it Remembered that on the twenty sixth day of February One thousand eight hundred and seventeen personally appeared before me Archibald Campbell, one of the Masters in Chancery for the State of New York Ephraim Webster to me known who being duly sworn said that he saw John Tayler (to him known) duly execute the within Treaty; That he also saw the ten Indians whose Names are subscribed to the within Treaty also execute the same by making their marks that he is well acquainted with each of the said Indians and knows they are of the Onondaga Tribe or Nation that all the aforesaid Parties acknowledged to have executed the said Treaty for the uses and purposes therein mentioned: and that Simeon De Witt Isaac Dennistan and this deponent signed their Names

Recorded Dec.r 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

as Witnesses to the Execution thereof, All which is to me satisfactory proof of the due execution thereof I allow it to be Recorded. Arch.d Campbell
Ex.r

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the twenty seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventeen, Between his Honor John Tayler Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York administering the government thereof with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Second Christian Party of the Oneida Indians heretofore called the Pagan Party of the said Oneida Nation of Indians. It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows. to Wit. The said second Christian Party of the Oneida Indians Sell and convey to the People of the State of New York to be held by them forever. All that certain tract of Land being part of the lands reserved to the Oneida Nation of Indians in former cessions made by them to the said People and of that part thereof which belongs to the said Second Christian party which tract hereby intended to be conveyed Begins at the North west corner of the Tract of Land called New Stockbridge and runs thence West in continuation of the North bounds thereof to the middle of the Canaseraga Creek then down along the middle thereof to the North bounds of the said land belonging to the said Second Christian Party. then along the same West to the North West corner thereof then along the West bounds thereof south to the South west corner thereof then along the South bounds thereof East to New Stockbridge aforesaid and then along the west bounds thereof north to the place of Beginning Provided and it is hereby Covenanted and agreed between the said Parties that the said Pa

as Witnesses to the Execution thereof, All which is to me satisfactory proof of the due execution thereof I allow it to be Recorded. Arch.d Campbell
Ex.d

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the twenty seventh day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventeen, Between his Honor John Tayler Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York administering the government thereof with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Second Christian Party of the Oneida Indians heretofore called the Pagan Party of the said Oneida Nation of Indians. It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows. to Wit. The said second Christian Party of the Oneida Indians Sell and convey to the People of the State of New York to be held by them forever. All that certain tract of Land being part of the lands reserved to the Oneida Nation of Indians in former cessions made by them to the said People and of that part thereof which belongs to the said Second Christian party which tract hereby intended to be conveyed Begins at the North west corner of the Tract of Land called New Stockbridge and runs thence West in continuation of the North bounds thereof to the middle of the Cowaselon creek then down along the middle thereof to the North bounds of the said land belonging to the said Second Christian Party. then along the same West to the North West corner thereof then along the West bounds thereof south to the South west corner thereof then along the South bounds thereof East to New Stockbridge aforesaid and then along the West bounds thereof north to the place of Beginning Provided and it is hereby Covenanted and agreed between the said Parties that the said Pa

of the State of New York shall out of the tract hereby conveyed make the following grants to wit to Polly Denny her heirs and assigns Two hundred acres of land to be laid out in the north west corner of the said tract in a paralelogram extending forty chains along the north bounds and fifty chains along the west bounds thereof. To Abraham Denny his heirs and assigns one hundred acres to be laid out in a paralelogram along the south bounds of the land so to be granted to the said Polly Denny. To John Denny his heirs and assigns One hundred acres to be laid out in a paralelogram along the south bounds of the land so to be granted to the said Abraham Denny. To Sally Denny wife of John Garlock her heirs and assigns fifty acres to be laid out in a paralelogram along the South bounds of the land so to be granted to the said John Denny. To Azor Brown his heirs and assigns Fifty acres to be laid out in a paralelogram along the south bounds of the land so to be granted to the said Sally Denny. To Rufus Fettibone his heirs and assigns Fifty acres to be laid out in a paralelogram along the south bounds of the land so to be granted to the said Azor Brown and to the Reverend Eleazer Williams his heirs and assigns One hundred and fifty acres to be laid out along the North bounds of said tract hereby conveyed to the said people to extend with an equal breadth from the east bounds of the said land so to be granted to Polly Denny to the middle of the said Cawasalon Creek. It being understood that the said grants to be made as aforesaid to the said Polly Denny Abraham Denny. John Denny and Sally Denny are in consideration of a relinquishment on their part of all right or claim they may have in and to any and all annuities that now are or hereafter may become due and payable to the said Second Christian party from the said people of the State of New York

and in and to any of the lands now or hereafter owned or to be owned by the said Second Christian party. And it is further covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties that out of the tract hereby conveyed the people of the said State shall sell six hundred acres of land for such price as can be obtained for the same and on such conditions as the Governor of the said State shall direct and the monies arising from such sale shall be appropriated in such manner as the said Governor shall judge most expedient for the building of a church for the said second Christian party, in such a place on their lands as they shall select for its site. And as the consideration for one thousand three hundred and fifty six acres of the tract hereby conveyed the people of the State of New York do hereby release to the said Second Christian party six hundred and seventy eight acres of land being the lands bounded on the west side of the Oneida Creek south of the Seneca turnpike road which the first christian party of the Oneida Indians have heretofore sold and conveyed to the said people said land to be held by the said Second Christian Party by the same tenure by which they hold the other lands to them belonging in common — And in consideration for the remainder of the land hereby conveyed to the said people exclusive of the lands stipulated to be granted to the said Polly Denny Abraham Denny John Denny, Polly Denny Azor Brown & Rufus Fillitone and the Reverend Eleazer Williams and the six Hundred Acres appropriated as aforesaid for building a church. The People of the said State allow to the said second Christian party a sum of Money calculated by the rate of at two dollars per Acre. Twelve hundred dollars of which sum is now paid to them the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and for the remainder thereof the said People of the State of New York covenant promise and agree to pay to them an annuity of six per cent per annum to be paid them in every

year

year hereafter present in the manner in which the other annuities from the said People are payable to them. In Testimony whereof the said Lieutenant Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems of the said Second Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and year above mentioned

John Tayler (L.S.) Peter Salegarenhes his mark (L.S.)
Hendrick Schuyler X his mark (L.S.) Peter Summer
X his mark (L.S.) Moni Tehowengaraguen X his mark (L.S.)
Anüos Toroniongo X his mark (L.S.) Moses Schuyler
X his Mk. (L.S.) Peter Yanente. X his Mark (L.S.)
John Tana (L.S.) Abraham Tana (L.S.)

Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of
(The words sell and in the 4th line & the word six in the 23 line being first interlined. Before signing Written on a Razure in three places.)
Simeon Dee Witt. Isaac Tennister
Eleazer Williams

State of New York ss

On this 28th day of March 1887. Personally appeared before me Archibald Campbell one of the Masters in Chancery for the said State the Reverend Eleazer Williams one of the subscribing witnesses to the within Treaty to me known who being duly Sworn says that he saw John Tayler Lieutenant Governor of the said State & Peter Salegarenhes, Hendrick Schuyler Peter Summer, Moni Tehowengaraguen, Anüos Toroniongo, Moses Schuyler Peter Yanente, John Tana and Abraham Tana of the Second Christian Party of the Oneida Indians Sign Seal and Deliver the within Treaty and that they acknowledged severally to have Executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, that he the Deponent is well acquainted with each of the said Parties and that Simeon Dee Witt Isaac Tennister and himself signed their names as Witnesses thereto. All which

Recorded Dec. 10. 1818 and agrees with the original Compared therewith by
Arch. Campbell Dep. Secretary

to me is satisfactory proof of the due Execution of the within Treaty. there being no material alterations therein except those noted before signing
I allow it to be Recorded. Archd. Campbell
Exr.

A Treaty held at the City of Albany the twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen Between His Excellency De Witt Clinton Governor of the State of New York on behalf of the People of the said State and Loran Tarbell Peter Tarbell Jacob Francis and Thomas Williams on behalf of the Nation or Tribe of Indians known and called the St Regis Indians. It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows to wit. The said St Regis Indians sell and convey to the People of the State of New York Two thousand Acres out of the lands reserved by the said Indians to be bounded as follows to wit. On the North and South by the North and South bounds of said reservation On the east by the lands ceded by said Indians to the people of the State by Treaty dated the 10th day of March 1816 and on the West by a line running parallel thereto and at such distance therefrom as to contain the said Two thousand Acres. Also four rods wide of land through the whole length of their Reservation for a public road to the West bounds thereof, together with four rods wide of land for the same purpose commencing at the boundary line near the village of St Regis to run in a direction so as to intersect the aforementioned road a little Westerly of the place where it shall cross the St Regis River which will be about one mile and three quarters in length. On condition that both the said roads be laid out by Michael Morgan with the assistance of Loran Tarbell and such other person as his Excellency the Governor

to me is satisfactory proof of the due execution of the within Treaty. there being no material alterations therein except those noted before signing
I allow it to be Recorded. Archd. Campbell
Exr.

A Treaty held at the city of Albany the twentieth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighteen Between His Excellency De Witt Clinton Governor of the State of New York on behalf of the People of the said State and Loran Tarbell Peter Tarbell Jacob Francis and Thomas Williams on behalf of the Nation or Tribe of Indians known and called the St Regis Indians. It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows to wit. The said St Regis Indians sell and convey to the People of the State of New York Two thousand Acres out of the lands reserved by the said Indians to be bounded as follows to wit. On the North and South by the North and South bounds of said reservation On the east by the lands ceded by said Indians to the people of the State by Treaty dated the 10th day of March 1816 and on the West by a line running parallel thereto and at such distance therefrom as to contain the said Two thousand Acres. Also four rods wide of land through the whole length of their Reservation for a public road to the west bounds thereof, together with four rods wide of land for the same purpose commencing at the boundary line near the village of St Regis to run in a direction so as to intersect the aforementioned road a little Westerly of the place where it shall cross the St Regis River which will be about one mile and three quarters in length Un condition that both the said roads be laid out by Michael Morgan with the assistance of Loran Tarbell and such other person as his Excellency the Governor

of the said State shall apprent. and further that in case a Turnpike gate or gates should be established on said road all the Indians of the said Tribe shall be forever allowed to pass free of toll and on the further condition that the settlers on the lands they have now and heretofore sold shall be compelled before the State gives them or any other person title thereto to pay up the arrearages of rent due on the lands occupied by said Settlers. In consideration of which cession or grant it is hereby covenanted on the part of the said people to pay to the said Indians annually forever hereafter on the first tuesday of August at Plattsburgh an annuity of two hundred dollars. And it is further covenanted by and between the said parties that the annuities payable to the said Indians in consequence of the former treaties between them and the State shall hereafter be paid them on the said first tuesday of August at Plattsburgh instead of the places where they are made payable by such treaties. In witnessing whereof the said Governor on the part of the People of the said State and the said Loran Sarbell Peter Sarbell Jacob Francis and Thomas Williams on the part of the said St Regis Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned.

De Witt Clinton [L.S.] Loran his X mark Sarbell [L.S.]
Peter his X Sarbell [L.S.] Jacob mark X mark Francis [L.S.]
Thomas mark his X Williams [L.S.]

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of
(the Name "Loran Sarbell" twice interlined
Simeon De Witt Michael Hogan Wm Lewis Gray
Interpreter.

State of New York ss

On this twenty third day of February 1818 Personally appeared before me Archibald Campbell one of the Masters in chancery for the said State. Michael Hogan to me known to be one of the subscribing Witness to the within Treaty who being duly sworn did say that he saw De Witt Clinton Governor of the said State

Recorded December 10. 1818 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by
Archd Campbell Dep. Secretary

and Loran Tarbell. Peter Tarbell. Jacob Francis and Thomas Williams (Chief of the St Regis Indians) Sign seal and deliver the within Treaty. That they Severally acknowledged to have Executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. That he was well acquainted with all the parties Executing the said Treaty and that Simeon DeWitt and William Lewey Gray together with this Deponent signed their names as Witnesses to the execution thereof. And I having Examined the within Instrument and finding no alterations therein except what is noted before its execution. I allow the same to be Recorded — Archd Campbell —

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the fourteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen between his Excellency DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs and Warriors of the tribe of Indians called the Stockbridge Indians residing on the tract of land in the Counties of Oneida and Madison called New Stockbridge. It is agreed as follows to wit. The said Tribe of Indians Sell and do hereby convey to the People of the State of New York. All their right title and interest claim and demand whatsoever of in and to the following lands to wit — All that certain tract of land beginning at the south west corner of the said tract called New Stockbridge and running thence along the south bounds thereof East Two hundred chains then at right angles to the same North Two hundred and fifty chains then parallel to the same West one hundred and twenty chains to the east bounds of a lot of three hundred and ten acres laid out by the said Tribe and sold for the support of their poor then along the same South about fifty chains to the South East corner thereof then along the south bounds thereof Westerly about one Mile to the West bounds

Memorial
of
D. A. Ogden Esq.
To
The President of the United States

1819.

To the President of the United States of America.

The Memorial of the Undersigned, David A. Ogden, of the State of New York, in Behalf of himself and his Associates most respectfully sheweth

That your Memorialist and his Associates being by Purchase under the State of Massachusetts, Proprietors of various Tracts of Land in the Western Parts of the State of New-York occupied by the Remains of the Seneca Nation of Indians, lately held a Council with the said Nation

in the

in the Presence of an Agent of the United States, for the Purpose of negotiating an Extinguishment of the native Right or Claim to the whole or Part of said Lands; which Negotiation has wholly failed, the Indians refusing to treat with your Memorialist on the Subject.

Your Memorialist in instituting the said Negotiation, was actuated by the desire and Expectation of effecting his Objects upon the Basis of the Plan, understood to be approved and recommended by the Government: viz: of collecting the scattered Tribes of the Seneca Nation, so as to form them into one or more compact Settlements, in order to their more easy and economical Instruction: to purchase at a fair Price, such

Land as

Land as they could not possibly use or improve, and to convey to their Use upon equitable Terms, the Preemptive Right in an adequate Portion of those which they might wish to retain for the Purpose of a permanent Seat. And your Memorialist accordingly proposed to treat upon that Basis; at the same Time offering to leave to the Natives, the free Use & Enjoyment during their Pleasure, of such of their present Habitations and Improvements as might fall within the Limits of the Tracts they should agree to relinquish; and otherwise inviting them to treat upon any other Terms or Principles which they might find more Convenient.

In declining to listen to these overtures, your Memorialist was

Surprised

surprized to percieve, that it was distinct-
-ly assumed on the Part of the Seneca
Nation, that an absolute and unqualified Title in the
Lands they occupy, was secured to them
by the Treaty of Canandaigua, called
Pickering's Treaty — this document
was formally produced before the Coun-
-cil as the Evidence and Guarantee
of such Title; and the Indians not only rejected the Idea of any existing title in your Mem.st but affected to
consider the Sanction of the Govern-
-ment to his Application ~~as an~~
~~Memorialist~~ for the Purchase of
their Right as a direct Violation of
that Treaty on the Part of the United
States.

Your Memorialist is well
aware, that designing and interested
Individuals who profit by a petty Traffic
with the Indians at Buffalo; and also
many well

many well disposed Persons intent upon evangelizing this savage People according to their own crude Plans, (and therefore averse to governmental Interference) have had considerable Agency in encouraging the Indians to resist every Attempt which might lead to any Change in their Location: but it cannot be supposed that these Interferences would have led the ~~m~~ Nation to place their Refusal on the Ground of strict Right, unless they had felt a full ~~and firm~~ Reliance on the Efficacy of Pickering's Treaty, to confirm all previous Defects in their Title, and completely to divest that of the Grantees under Massachusetts. This Position had been previously advanced in the public Newspapers, by Writers avowing themselves to be the Advocates of the Indian Interests.

Indian Interests - and, as your Memorialist has now reason to believe, had been strenuously inculcated among the leading chiefs: for it appears not only to have been assumed as the Ground of their Refusal to recognize the Existence of any Title whatever in your Memorialist; but also as the Foundation of the Right which has ~~also~~ been set up on the Part of the Senecas, to lease their Lands to White People; to sell ~~them~~ to other Tribes of Indians, and sell and dispose of the Timber at their Pleasure.

In adverting to the Terms of the Treaty referred to, your Memorialist perceives, that by the Third Article the United States acknowledge the Lands in Question, "to be the Property "of the

of the Seneca Nation and declare that they the United States, will never claim the same nor disturb the Seneca Nation nor any of the Six Nations or their Indian Friends residing thereon and united with them in the free use & enjoyment thereof, but it shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the People of the United States who have the right to purchase." And in other articles the Six Nations renounce their claim to all other Lands within the United States.

Your Memorialist is not apprized of the nature and extent of the pretending claims of the Six Nations to Lands not reserved to them by this Treaty, but the conduct now pursued by the Senecas would seem to imply a firm conviction on their part that they have relinquished to the United States some substantial rights as part of the consideration upon which they were to receive an enlarged Title in their retained Lands.

If your Memorialist and his Associates could suppose that the Title of the Indians was in fact enlarged by this Treaty, they would most respectfully insist that the right of Massachusetts in virtue of ancient Charters, of the Treaty of Peace, and of the confirmatory Cession from the State of New York

made under the sanction of Congress in the year 1786 was complete and perfect and that it was not competent to the Government of the United States by any Treaty stipulations on the one hand, to abridge her vested rights, or those of her grantees without adequate indemnification, nor on the other, to enlarge to their prejudice the rights of the Indians

But your Memorialist is free to declare that he does not consider the Treaty as justly susceptible of such construction, at the same time it cannot be doubted that the broad unqualified admission on the part of the United States of a right of property in the Senecas accompanied by a distinct engagement never to claim their vacated Lands. has operated as it was certainly well calculated to induce a ~~from~~ belief, on the part of the Indians that all private rights & claims in these Lands were effectually extinguished, and that they were therefore to be held by them in full right under the guarantee of the United States, and it is equally indisputable that these false & erroneous notions in regard to their own title as well as that of your Memorialist & the other Grantees under Massachusetts have not only greatly increased the difficulties incident to all

negotiation for procuring the relinquishment of the Native claim, but have encouraged the Indians to waste the timber and assume the Right of making Sales to other Indian Tribes in a manner highly prejudicial to the rights of the proprietors of the pre emptive Title.

As the construction of Treaties clearly belongs to the Government of the United States so far forth as respects their relations with independent States, (among which the Six Nations still claim to rank) Your Memorialist most respectfully submits, that it is for the Government to settle the true construction of the Treaty in question: so that if the ground relied on by the Seneca Nation be ill founded, they may be made to understand the true Nature of their Title; and if on the other hand their pretensions should be well founded and the United States for purposes of a public Nature have in fact granted to the Senecas Rights which belonged to Massachusetts or its Grantees, Your Memorialist may appeal to the Justice of the General Government for his Indemnification.

Your Memorialist is the more encouraged to expect such a course by the consideration that Massachusetts having

having ceded to the United States in the Year 1785 all her territories lying Westward of the State of New York has acquired some claim to the attention of the General Government on an occasion like the present in which it is sought to obviate difficulties in relation to her uncedied Territories, which have been produced by public Treaty.

Whether the Six Nations had any lands beyond the limits of New York upon which the renunciation contained in the Treaty of 1794 could operate, or whether the United States have derived any other benefit from the relinquishment of their supposed right in the lands reserved by the Senecas. It would seem equally hard & unjust that Massachusetts or her Grantees should be left to contest this ground with the Indians. If the act of Government has led to misapprehension on this subject, the public faith seems concerned in rectifying it: so far at least as private Interests may be affected.

It may be remarked further that the Treaty of Canadaigua having been made with

the six

the Six Nations, all differences relating to its extent & construction, must be settled with them, and consequently that it is not competent for your Memorialist, in any Negotiation, which he might institute with the Senecas, to effect such settlement, and that this object is attainable only by Means of a Treaty to be held by the U. S. with the Six Nations.

Your Memorialist begs leave further most respectfully to urge some considerations of a public Nature, which appear to call for the Interposition of the General Government, in relation to the Tribes of Indians remaining within the State of New York

The History of every Indian Tribe on the Atlantic Coast, without exception as it is believed, proves that they cannot long exist in their Savage Character, in the Neighbourhood of Civilized Society. That becoming partly Christian, partly Pagan, partly Civilized & partly Savage, they are rendered more and more debased and degenerate & finally become extinct, without having rendered themselves capable of any rational enjoyment, or having contributed in any degree, to the stock of the public good.

Reasoning from Analogy, this will

continue to be the History of the remaining Tribes in the State of New York, unless some more effectual system of Amelioration, shall be adopted; for it is now evident, that the various and discordant plans of religious Sectaries can effect no permanent and salutary change.

As any Scheme of Civilization must involve a radical change of Customs, habits, manners, religion and laws, the imposition of legal restraints and regulations, would be indispensable and it would seem therefore to follow, as a necessary consequence, that no system embracing these objects, can be carried into effect, without the Aid of the Government; and that they alone can originate the necessary Measures for its Establishment.

The Interposition of the Government in furtherance of some new and efficient plan, seems to be demanded by public Sentiment; & to be rendered peculiarly proper by the late Act of Congress. There are believed to be no Indian Tribes, remaining in the Atlantic States, except those in the State of New

York, on which the experiment can be made; and there are certainly none anywhere, which claim a more immediate Attention.

And here your Memorialist cannot forbear to call the attention of the Government, to the debased condition of the Seneca Indians; and especially of those composing the Tribe, which resides in the immediate vicinity of the Village of Buffaloe. The mendicity, drunkenness and idleness of these Indians, the indecency of their dress and the open and venal prostitution of their Women have absolutely rendered them an intolerable Nuisance, insomuch as to retard materially the growth of that important place.

To the State of New York, these Indians are becoming a heavy Incumbrance, retarding the progress of Cultivation & Improvements, and detracting from the public resources and prosperity. No Taxes are charged on the Reservations; neither do they bear any part of the burden of Roads & other objects of local Improvement. These extensive Tracts being situated, principally along our Western Frontier, the acquisition of a dense and hardy white Population, in that quarter, would appear moreover to be an object of immense Importance to the United States

When it is considered that the Seneca Nation comprises little more than 2000 Souls, and that they retain upwards of 220.000 Acres of rich land, capable of giving support, in profuse abundance, to 50.000 of our Citizens; and that not one Acre in an hundred is cultivated or improved, the Importance of throwing open at least a portion of these extensive forests to the hand of Industry and enterprize, must be too obvious to require illustration.

Under the view, which has been now taken of the condition and circumstances of these Indians, it seems to result conclusively, that they cannot long preserve their present character and manners, consistently with a necessary regard to their own welfare, to that of Society at large, or to the public Decorum — that the Savage must and ought to yield to the civilized state, and that this change (by any means short of an Intermixture revolting to the feelings of a Christian People, cannot be effected otherwise than by the Agency of the Government.

It may not be improper to add that the existing dissentions among the Senecas on the subject of Religion and Education afford a practical illustration of the inefficacy of private efforts, however zealous & well intended, to accomplish so great an object. The effect of the attempt which has been made to Evangelize the Buffaloe Tribe has been to excite in the great majority of them a spirit of decided hostility not only to the Christian religion but to every species of instruction.

The opposition of this class of Indians is understood to proceed upon the accord principle of preference to their ancient Laws, customs and Government and to be so determined and inveterate that it would be nugatory to urge upon them the advantages of Industry and Civilization - There are probably many of this description for whom it will be necessary to provide other lands remote

from

settlement, and they would no doubt remove whenever a new seat possessing the necessary requisite advantages of soil & situation and of sufficient extent shall be specifically presented to their acceptance

Your Memorialist, as proprietor of the fee or legal title in these lands, will readily acquiesce in any measures which the Government under existing circumstances may see proper to adopt: but it would be in vain to expect that any attempt on the part of your Memorialist towards a renewal of negotiations with the Seneca Nation can be successful whilst they continue to entertain their present ideas of Rights enlarged & secured by Treaty.

Upon the whole your Memorialist with the utmost deference submits to the Wisdom of Government the course which ought now to be pursued for the relief of your Memorialist and for the public Good.

Resolved (if the Assembly the Senate concur herein) that his Excellency the Governor be requested to cooperate with the Government of the United States in such measures as may be deemed most advisable in order as far as it may be found practicable, to induce the several Indian tribes within this State to concentrate themselves in some suitable situation, under such provisions & subject to such regulations as may be judged most effectual to secure to them the best means of protection, and instruction in piety, and agriculture and gradually to extend to them the benefits of civilization. And that he is authorized and requested to take such measures either with or without the ~~concent~~ cooperation of the Government of the United States

Mr Harris from the Committee to whom was referred the several petitions of the Oneida, of the Mole, of the Tuscarora & other Stockbridge and of the Tuscarora Indians.

Report

That a piece of land containing about 320 acres in the former Oneida reservation situate in Westmoreland in Oneida County was set apart for a Missionary among them. Oneidagaing. Partly under any acts it has been devoted for the purpose & by one of the 15th of April 1817. Mathew William Morris & Miller and Samuel Royce were authorized to lease the same for a term of years & apply the rent for the promotion of morality & religion among them. The Oneida Nation now pray for an authority to the Commissioners to select & place the money at interest & annually apply the interest to the same purpose & that the interest will be much better than the rent and the Committee have no doubt of that fact.

Oneida Land lot 1

The New Stockbridge Indians by their Interpreter & State Joseph Blacker (named in the petition of John Last) has been unfortunate & for a series of years been ministering to them by his numerous acts of charity & other services who sustains a very fair character for honesty and worthiness and as a mark of gratitude they wish the State to grant to him a piece of about fifty five acres but if the legislature should approve their grateful wishes in that particular, that he then be permitted to have the same appraised (exclusive of improvements) & to have it at that price. The committee think that the sum would be very trifling to the State & even the poverty of Mr Blacker will probably disable him from paying the appraisal and as the basis of the donation is gratitude to a man of very high honesty ~~and~~ industry & charitable disposition we therefore recommend the grant desired

Stockbridge Land 6

the last mentioned petitioners wish an abolition of the ~~appointment of~~ attorney for their leaving it to the Superin=tendent to retain one at their expence & to be deducted & paid out of their annuities, the Committee believe that the delicate situation of their attorney to contend for Indians against the White his neighbors & the small amount of his compensation, unless it extremely different for them fully to execute their duty, that prudential consider=ations ought to direct that the District Attorneys of the ad=joining counties in which Indian land lay ought upon the recommendations from the Superintendent to aid in the execution of the duties of bringing to Justice by due and speedy measures trespassers upon possessions of Indian land

Attorney 2

The females of that tribe also tender their Petition=ing a participation in the choice of Peace Makers, of which a right in the lands & their ~~no~~ disposition of it shall be made but by their consent. The committee think that inasmuch as the females are generally less inclined to intox=ication with ardent spirits, they think it would be a tendency of more salutary selections in the Police officers & therefore would recommend the experiment. They however think that it would be impolitic to vest in them a greater right in the lands than they now possess because it would raise another party whose assent is to be obtained by the State in making purchases of the tribe; they therefore deem it wrong ~~[illegible]~~ to provide for that purpose.

Females 4

The Tuscaroras also ask attention they state that in 1813 they purchased about 4000 acres of the Holland Company which has been taxed by the laws of the State the same as the lands owned by ~~the~~ citizens & which has been paid they ask an exemption from future taxes on that land the same being the case of specimen that unless they should be [illegible] of their lands willing [illegible] to become the lands of speculators and the

Taxes 8

State be deprived of the beneficial purchases of it. they therefore recommend their exemption from taxes.

the last mentioned tribe state that previous to the last War they had built at their own expence a suitable house for worship and School, that they took up arms in favor of the United States, and that when the destruction of the habitations on the Niagara took place their Church, School house & Village were laid under one indiscriminate conflagration, and of their inability to build one anew. they therefore pray for aid in the erection of their houses of Worship & School, and the New-yorkers Missionary Society under whose religious instruction they have been nurtured for many years join in the prayer; the Committee thinks the request deserving the attention & countenance of the house

the Committee farther state that innumerable complaints are made & exist against the occupancy & trespasses of the Whites upon the possessions of many of the Indian tribes within this State and have no doubt that they exist in relation to every Indian possession here in the State and some of whom have conferred with the Legislature & to remove those usurpers without delay. they appeal to the interests and the honor of the State to protect them helpless beings and the property which will soon (by the extinction of their race as contemplated by themselves) become that of the State, from the hands of these unprincipled trespassers. the committee think that some strong and decisive steps ought to be taken to guard them and the public property, and therefore have directed their chairman to report the same to the house, prepare a bill embracing all the objects of the report & ask the house for permission to bring in the same,

(potes) 3

...ions of Oneida
...ledbridge & Tuscarora
Indians.

130

of ships and vessels, and on goods wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Free and Hanseatic city of Bremen and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of Bremen and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Free Hanseatic city of Bremen.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, this twenty fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen and the forty third year of the Independence of the United States.

(signed) James Monroe

By the President

(signed) John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State.

By the President of the U.S.

A Proclamation

Whereas by an act of the Congress of the U.S. of the third of March 1815, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods wares and merchandize imported into the U.S. as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the U.S. and between goods imported into the U.S. in foreign vessels and vessels of the U.S., were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation whenever the President of the U.S. should be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the U.S., have been abolished.

And whereas, satisfactory proof has been received by me, from the burgomasters and senators of the free and Hanseatic city

city of Hamburg, that, from and after the 13th day of november 1815 all discriminating or countervailing duties of the said city, so far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States have been and are abolished.

Now therefore I, James Monroe President of the United States of America do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods wares and merchandize imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the free and Hanseatic city of Hamburg and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of Hamburg and vessels of the United States are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said free Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington this first day of August A. D. 1818 and the forty third year of the independence of the United States.

(Signed) James Monroe

By the President

(Signed) John Quincy Adams
secretary of state

James Monroe, President of the United States of America.
To all and singular to whom these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America, and the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, was concluded and signed, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, by Commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the said tribes, on the part and in behalf of the said tribes; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners of the United States,

with

with full power and authority to hold conferences, and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties with all or any of the tribes or Nations of Indians within the boundaries of the State of Ohio, of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States and the said Nations of Indians, on the one part, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians.

Art. 1. The Wyandot tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States the lands comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning at a point on the southern shore of Lake Erie, where the present Indian boundary line intersects the same, between the mouth of Sandusky bay and the mouth of Portage River; thence running south with said line, to the line established in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, by the treaty of Greenville, which runs from the crossing place above Fort Lawrence to Loramie's store, thence, westerly, with the last mentioned line, to the eastern line of the reserve at Loramie's store; thence, with the lines of said reserve, north and west, to the northwestern corner thereof; thence to the northwestern corner of the reserve on the river St. Mary's, at the head of the navigable waters thereof; thence, east, to the western bank of the St. Marys river aforesaid; thence, down on the western bank of the said river, to the reserve at Fort Wayne; thence, with the lines of the last mentioned reserve, easterly and northerly, to the north bank of the River Miami of Lake Erie; thence, down to the north bank of the said river, to the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Detroit, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven; thence with the said line, south, to the middle of the said Miami River, and easterly with the lines of the tract ceded to the United States by the treaty

of Detroit aforesaid, so far that a south line will strike the place of beginning.

Art. 2. The Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States the land comprehended within the following lines and boundaries: Beginning where the western line of the State of Ohio crosses the river Miami of Lake Erie, which is about twenty one miles above the mouth of the great Auglaize river, thence, down the middle of the said Miami river, to a point north of the mouth of the great Auglaize river; thence, with the western line of the land ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven, north forty five miles; thence, west, so far that a line south will strike the place of beginning; thence, south, to the place of beginning.

Art. 3. The Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawanee, Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians accede to the cessions mentioned in the two preceding articles.

Art. 4. In consideration of the cessions and recognitions stipulated in the three preceding articles, the United States agree to pay to the Wyandot tribe, annually, forever, the sum of four thousand dollars, in specie, at Upper Sandusky: To the Seneca tribe, annually forever, the sum of five hundred dollars in specie, at Lower Sandusky: To the Shawanee tribe, annually, forever, the sum of two thousand dollars, in specie, at Wapaghkonetta: To the Pattawatima tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand three hundred dollars, in specie, at Detroit: To the Ottawa tribe, annually, for the term of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars in specie at Detroit: To the Chippewa tribe, annually,

for

for the terme of fifteen years, the sum of one thousand dollars, in specie, at Detroit: To the Delaware tribe, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the sum of five hundred dollars, in specie, at Wapakoneta, but no annuity: And the United States also agree, that all annuities due by any former treaty to the Wyandot, Shawanee, and Delaware, tribes, and the annuity due by the treaty of Greenville, to the Ottawa and Chippewa tribes, shall be paid to the said tribes, respectively, in specie.

Art. 5. The schedule hereunto annexed, is to be taken and considered as part of this treaty, and the tracts herein stipulated to be granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawanee, tribes of Indians, are to be granted for the use of the persons mentioned in the said schedule, agreeably to the descriptions, provisions, and limitations, therein contained.

Art. 6. The United States agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Doanquod, Howonee, Rontondee, Tauyan, Rontayan, Dawatont, Manoene, Tauyandaulauson, and Handaunwaugh, chiefs of the Wyandot tribe, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons and for the purposes mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, the centre of which shall be the place where fort Ferree stands, and also a tract of one mile square, to be located where the chiefs direct, on a cranberry swamp, on Broken Sword creek, and to be held for the use of the tribe.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Tahaumadoyaw, captain Harris, Isahownessy, Joseph Tawgyau captain Smith, Coffee house, Running About, and Wpingstick chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons

mentioned

mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain thirty thousand acres, beginning on the Sandusky river, at the lower corner of the section hereinafter granted to William Spicer; thence down the said River, on the east side, with the meanders thereof, at high water mark, to a point east of the mouth of Wolf creek; thence, and from the beginning, east, so far that a north line will include the quantity of thirty thousand acres aforesaid.

The United States also agree to a grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Catewchesa or Black Hoof, Byaseka or Wolf, Pomthe or Walker, Shemenetor or Big Snake, Chawakeseka or Yellow Feather, Chakalowal or the Tails End, Pemthala or John Perry, Wavepee or White Colour, chiefs of the Shawanee tribe, residing at Wapaghkonetta, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land ten miles square the center of which shall be the council house at Wapaghkonetta.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent in fee simple, to Peththa or Falling Tree, and to Onowasheme or the Resolute Man, chiefs of the Shawanee tribes, residing on Hog Creek, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, residing there, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land containing about twenty five square miles, which is to join the tract granted at Wapaghkonetta, and to include the Shawanee settlement on Hog creek, and to be laid off as nearly as possible in a square form.

The United States also agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple

simple, to Quatawape, or Captain Lewis, Thekaghkela or Turtle, Shilowa or Robin, chiefs of the Shawanee tribe of Indians residing a Lewistown, and to Mesomea or Civil John, Wakawuxheno or the White Man, Oquasbeno or Joe, and Willaquasheno or When you are tired sit down, chiefs of the Seneca tribe of Indians residing at Lewistown, and to their successors in office, chiefs of the said Shawanee and Seneca tribes, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, a tract of land to contain forty eight square miles, to begin at the intersection of the line ~~run~~ run by Charles Roberts, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, from the source of the Little Miami River to the source of the Scioto river, in pursuance of instructions from the commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, to establish the western boundary of the Virginian Military Reservation, with the Indian boundary line established by the treaty of Greenville, in one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, from the crossings above Fort Laurens to Loramie's store, and to run from such intersection, northerly, with the first mentioned line, and westerly, with the second mentioned line, so as to include the quantity as nearly in a square form as practicable, after excluding the section of land hereinafter granted to Nancy Stewart.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Ottawa Indians, but not granted to them, a tract of land on Blanchard's fork of the Great Auglaize river, to contain five miles square, the centre of which tract is to be where the old trace crosses the said fork; and one other tract to contain three miles square, on the Little Auglaize river, to include Oquanna's Village.

Art. 7. And the said chiefs of their successors may, at any time they may think proper, convey to either of the persons

mentioned

mentioned in the said schedule, or his heirs, the quantity secured thereby to him, or may refuse so to do. But the use of the said land shall be in the said person; and after the share of any person is conveyed by the chiefs to him, he may convey the same to any person whatever. And any one entitled by the said schedule to a portion of the said land, may at any time, convey the same to any person, by obtaining the approbation of the President of the United States, or of the person appointed by him to give such approbation. And the Agent of the United States shall make an equitable partition of the said share when conveyed.

Art. 8. At the special request of the said Indians, the United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to the persons hereinafter mentioned, all of whom are connected with the said Indians, by blood or adoption, the tracts of land herein described:

To Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and has ever since lived among them, twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky River, below Coghanville, to be laid off in a square form, as nearly as the meanders of the said river will admit, and to run an equal distance above and below the house in which the said Elizabeth Whitaker now lives.

To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Wyandot woman, one section, to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river, with the meanders thereof,

one

one hundred and sixty poles, and, from the beginning, down the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the extremety of these lines west for quantity.

To the children of the late William M'Colloch, who was killed in August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, near Maugan-gon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, one section, to contain six hundred and forty acres of land, on the west side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the lower line of the tract hereby granted to Robert Armstrong, and extending in the same manner with and from the said river.

To John Vanmeter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife's three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin north forty five degrees west, one hundred and forty poles from the house in which the said John Vanmeter now lives, and to run thence, south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence, and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Sarah Williams, Joseph Williams, and Rachel Nugent, late Rachel Williams, the said Sarah having been taken prisoner by the Indians, and ever since lived among them, and being the widow, and the said Joseph and Rachel being the children, of the late Isaac Williams, a half blood Wyandot, one quarter section of land, to contain one hundred and sixty acres, on the east side of the Sandusky river, below Croghansville, and to conclude their improvements at a place called Negro Point.

To Catharine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who was wounded in the service of the United States, at the battle of Maugaugon, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, a section of six hundred and forty

acres

acres of land each, to begin at the north western corner of the tract hereby granted to John Vanmeter and his wife's brothers, and to run with the line thereof, south, three hundred and twenty poles, thence, and from the beginning, west for quantity.

To William Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky river, forty poles below the lower corner of said Spicer's corn field, thence, up the river on the east side, with the meander thereof, one mile, thence, and from the beginning, east for quantity.

To Nancy Stewart, daughter of the late Shawanee chief, Blue Jacket, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Great Miami river below Lewistown, to include her present improvements, three quarters of the said section to be on the south east side of the river, and one quarter on the north west side thereof.

To the children of the late Shawanee Chief captain Logan, or Spamagilabe, who fell in the service of the United States during the late war, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the Great Chuglaize river, adjoining the lower line of the grant of ten miles at Wapaghkonetta and the said river.

To Anthony Shane, a half blood Ottawa Indian, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the east side of the river St. Mary's, and to begin opposite the house in which said Shane now lives, thence, up the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the beginning down the river, with the meanders thereof, one hundred and sixty poles, and from the columns of the said lines east for quantity.

To

To James M'Sherron, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in a square form adjoining the northern or western line of the grant of forty eight miles at Lewistown, at such place as he may think proper to locate the same.

To Ronnis, or the Cherokee Boy, a Wyandot chief, a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the Sandusky river, to be laid off in a square form, and to include his improvements.

To Alexander D. Godfroy and Richard Godfroy, adopted children of the Pattawatima tribe, and at their special request, one section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, in the tract of country herein ceded to the United States by the Pattawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes, to be located by them, the said Alexander and Richard, after the said tract shall have been surveyed.

To Sawendebans, or the Yellow Hair, or Peter Minor, an adopted son of Tondayanie, or the Dog, and at his special ~~[illegible]~~ request of the Ottawas, out of the tract reserved by the Treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven, above Roche de Bauf, at the Village of the said Dog a section of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, to be located in a square form, on the north side of the Miami, at the Wolf Rapid.

Art. 9. The United States engage to appoint an agent to reside among or near the Wyandots, to aid them in the protection of their persons and property to manage their intercourse with the government and citizens of the United States, and to discharge the duties which commonly appertain to the office of Indian Agent, and the same agent is to execute

the

the same duties for the Senecas and Delawares on the Sandusky River. And an agent for similar purposes, and vested with similar powers, shall be appointed, to reside among or near the Shawanees, whose agency shall include the reservations at Wapughkonetta, a Lewistown at Hogcreek, and at Blanchards creek. And one mile square shall be reserved at Malake for the use of the Agent for the Shawanees. And the agent for the Wyandots and Senecas shall occupy such land in the grant at Upper Sandusky, as may be necessary for him and the persons attached to the Agency.

Art. 10. The United States engage to erect a saw-mill and a grist-mill, upon some proper part of the Wyandot reservation, for their use, and to provide and maintain a blacksmith, for the use of the Wyandots and Senecas, upon the reservation of the Wyandots, and another Blacksmith, for the use of the Indians at Wapaghkonetta, Hogcreek, and Lewistown.

Art. 11. The stipulations contained in the treaty of Greenville, relative to the right of the Indians to hunt upon the land hereby ceded, while it continues the property of the United States, shall apply to this treaty, and the Indians shall, for the same term, enjoy the privilege of making sugar upon the same land, committing no unnecessary waste upon the trees.

Art. 12. The United States engage to pay, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the amount of the damages which were assessed by the authority of the Secretary of War, in favour of several tribes and individuals of the Indians, who adhered to the cause of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and whose property was, in consequence of such adherence, injured or destroyed. And it is agreed, that the sums thus assessed shall be paid in specie, at the places, and to the tribes or individuals, hereinafter mentioned, being in conformity with the said assessment; that is to say:

To

To the Wyandots, at Upper Sandusky, four thousand three hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty nine cents.
To the Senecas, at Lower Sandusky, three thousand nine hundred and eighty nine dollars and twenty four cents.
To the Indians at Lewis and Seoulashtowns, twelve hundred and twenty seven dollars and fifty cents.
To the Delawares, for the use of the Indians who suffered losses at Greentown and at Jerome's town, three thousand nine hundred and fifty six dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.
To the representatives of Hembis, a Delaware Indian, three hundred and forty eight dollars and fifty cents, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.
To the Shawanees, an additional sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, to be paid Wapaghkonetta.
To the Senecas, an additional sum of two hundred and nineteen dollars, to be paid at Wapaghkonetta.
Art 13. And whereas the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars has been paid by the United States to the Shawanees, being one half of five years annuities due by the treaty of Fort Industry, and whereas the Wyandots contend that the whole of the annuity secured by that treaty is to be paid to them, and a few persons of the Shawanee and Seneca tribes: now, therefore, the commissioners of the United States, believing that the construction given by the Wyandots to the said treaty is correct, engage that the United States shall pay to the said Wyandot tribe in specie, in the course of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the said sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.
Art. 14. The United States reserve to the proper authority, the right to make roads through any part of the land

granted

granted or reserved by this treaty; and also to the different agents, the right of establishing taverns and ferries for the accommodation of travellers, should the same be found necessary.

Art. 15. The tracts of land herein granted to the chiefs, for the use of the Wyandot, Shawanee, Seneca, and Delaware, Indians, and the reserve for the Ottawa Indians, shall not be liable to taxes of any kind so long as such land continues the property of the said Indians.

Art. 16. Some of the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Pattawatomie tribes, being attached to the Catholic religion, and believing they may wish some of their children hereafter educated, do grant to the rector of the Catholic church of St. Anne of Detroit, for the use of the said church, and to the corporation of the college at Detroit, for the use of the said college, to be retained or sold, as the said rector and corporation may judge expedient, each, one half of three sections of land, to contain six hundred and forty acres, on the river Raisin, at a place called Macon; and three sections of land not yet located, which tracts were reserved, for the use of the said Indians, by the treaty of Detroit, in one thousand eight hundred and seven; and the superintendent of Indian affairs, in the territory of Michigan, is authorized, on the part of the said Indians, to select the said tracts of land.

Art. 17. The United States engage to pay to any of the Indians, the value of any improvements which they may be obliged to abandon in consequence of the lines established by this treaty.

Art. 18. The Delaware tribe of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the United States, do hereby forever cede to the United States

all

all the claim which they have to the thirteen sections of land reserved for the use of certain persons of their tribe, by the second section of the act of congress, passed March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seven, providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States between the United States' Military Tract and the Connecticut Reserve, and the lands of the United States between the Cincinnati and Kincennes districts.

Art. 19. The United States agree to grant, by patent, in fee simple, to Zeshawaw, or James Armstrong, and to Sanondo-youraygquas, or Silas Armstrong, chiefs of the Delaware Indians, living on the Sandusky waters, and their successors in office, chiefs of the said tribe, for the use of the persons mentioned in the annexed schedule, in the same manner, and subject to the same conditions, provisions, and limitations, as is herein before provided for the lands granted to the Wyandot, Seneca, and Shawanee, Indians, a tract of land, to contain nine square miles, to join the tract granted to the Wyandots of twelve miles square, to be laid off as nearly in a square form as practicable, and to include Captain Pipe's village.

Art. 20. The United States also agree to grant, by patent, to the chiefs of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, for the use of the said tribe, a tract of land, to contain thirty four square miles, to be laid out as nearly in a square form as practicable, not interfering with the lines of the tracts reserved by the treaty of Greenville on the south side of the Miami River of Lake Erie, and to include Tushquegan, or McCarty's village; with tracts thus granted, shall be held by the said tribe, upon the usual conditions of Indian reservations, as though no patent were issued.

Art. 21.

Art. 21. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, thereof.

In Testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanee, Delaware, Pottawatima, Ottawa, and Chippewa, tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, this twenty ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

(Signed) Lewis Cass.
(Signed) Duncan McArthur.

In presence of
Wm. Turner, Secretary to the Commissioners,
John Johnston, Indian Agent,
B. F. Stickney, Indian Agent,
W. Knaggs, Indian Agent
G. Godfroy, Indian Agent
R. A. Forsyth, Jr. Secretary Indian Dept.

Sworn Interpreters.

William Conner,
H. W. Walker,
John A. Walker,
James McPherson,
Peter Ryley,
Henry J. Hunt,
Jos. Vance,
Jonathan Leslie,

F. Duchoisquet,
C. Shane,
J. B. Beaugrand,

Alvan Coe,
John Gunn,
C. L. Capt. Lt. U. S. Army.

Chippewas.

Wasonnero, his x mark,
Okemance, or the Young chief, his x mark,
Shingauc, or Cedar, his x mark,
Kinobee, his x mark,
Chingaugin, his x mark,
Sheganack, or Black Bird, his x mark,
Mintongabait, or the Devil Standing, his x mark,
Wastuau, his x mark,
Penquam, his x mark,
Chemokcomon, or Ameucan, his x mark,
Papecumegat, his x mark,
Matwaash, or Heard Fell Down, his x mark,
Potaquam, his x mark,
Penseweguesic, the Jay Bird, his x mark,
Weabskewen, or the White Man, his x mark,
Waynoce, his x mark,

Pattawatimas.

Metea, his x mark,
Wynemac, his x mark,
Wynemakons, or the Front, his x mark,
Ocheackabee, his x mark,
Conge, his x mark,
Wankeway, his x mark,
Perish, his x mark,
Tonquish, his x mark,
Pazhketcha, or Flat Belly, his x mark,
Medomin, or Corn, his x mark,

Suquemai, or Musketo, his x mark,
Wawcacee, or Full Moon, his x mark,
Mnewchemon, his x mark,
Mipenonsai, his x mark,
Waysagua, his x mark,
Nannanmee, his x mark,
Nannanschau, his x mark,
Mearqueah, his x mark,
Wuwenoke, his x mark,
Ashenekaso, his x mark,
Nanemueskuck, his x mark,
Ashkebee, his x mark,
Mahotai, his x mark,
Wabinsheway, White Elk, his x mark,
Gabiel, or Gabiniai, his x mark,
Waishit, his x mark,
Naongway, his x mark,
Meshawgonay, his x mark,
Nechetash, his x mark,
Siesbicack, his x mark,
Sheshalk, or Crane, his x mark,

Wyandots.

Dunquad, or Half King, his x mark,
Runtunda, or Wave Pole, his x mark,
Sionnee, or Cherokee Boy, his x mark,
T. Arundee, or Between the Legs, his x mark,
D. Wottondi, or John Hicks, his x mark,
T. Undelaso, or Jos. Punch, his x mark,
Menontue, or Thomas, his x mark,
Undawood, or Matthews, his x mark,

Delawares.

Kilhtewheland, or Anderson, his x mark,

Parachuck, or Capt. Beaver, his x mark,
Tahunquecoppi, or Capt. Pipe, his x mark,
Clamatonockie, his x mark,
Awcallesa, or Whirlwind, his x mark.

Shawanees.

Catewcchesa, or Black Hoof, his x mark,
Biascha, or Wolf, his x mark,
Pomthe, or Walker, his x mark,
Shemenetu, or Big Snake, his x mark,
Checalowa, or Tails End, his x mark,
Pemthata, or Perry, his x mark,
Othawakesha, or Yellow Feather, his x mark,
Wawathethaka, or Capt. Reed, his x mark,
Tetumtegua, his x mark,
Quiteuve, War Chief, his x mark,
Cheacksea, or Captain Tom, his x mark,
Quitawepea, or Captain Lewis, his x mark,

Senecas.

Chethomea, or Civil John, his x mark,
Sacowcuweghta, or Wiping Stick, his x mark,
Shekaghkell, or Big Turtle, his x mark,
Aquashena, or Joe, his x mark,
Wahenuceno, Whiteman, his x mark,
Samendue, or Captain Sigore, his x mark,
Shilleway, or Robbin, his x mark,
Dusquoerunt, his x mark,

Ottawas.

Pontagimi, or the Dog, his x mark,
Misquegin, McCarty, his x mark
Pontiac, his x mark,
Oquenocas, his x mark,
Tashmiwa, his x mark,

Nookesick, his x mark,
Wabetighke, his x mark,
Kinewaba, his x mark,
Twaatum, his x mark,
Supay, his x mark,
Nashkema, his x mark
Kuwasheuon, his x mark
Kusha, his x Mark,

Schedule referred to in the foregoing treaty, and to be taken and considered as part thereof.

Three sections, to contain six hundred and forty acres each, are to be reserved out of the tract of twelve miles square to be granted to the Wyandots. One of the said sections is to be appropriated to the use of a missionary, one for the support of mechanics, and to be under the direction of the chiefs. Two sections, of six hundred and forty acres each, are to be granted to the following persons, being the chief of the Wyandot tribe, and his six counsellors, namely: Doonquod, or half king; Rontonde, or Warpole; Tauyauontoyon, or Between the Logs; Dawatout, or John Hicks; Manoeue, or Thomas; Tauyondautunsau, or George Punch, and Hawdownewaugh, or Matthew.

And, after deducting the fifteen sections thus to be disposed of, the residue of the said tract of twelve miles square is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Hoeue, Bondoolout, Mahoma, Naatona, Mantanawto, Mauunquaus, Naynuhanky, Abm. Williams, sen. Squantaugh, Tauyouanuta, Tahawquevouus, Tasharows, Trahetou, Tawbooyou, Maydounaytoe, Neudoslau, Seecahontousay, Dontooyemaugh, Datoowawna, Matsayeaanyonie, James Barker, Sentumaf, Tahautoshowweda, Madudara, Shundonaye, Shamadeesay, Sommodowot, Moantaan, Nauwottomaugh, Mauraustinquaus, Tawtoslowne

Shundonyeayous,

Showwere, Dashore, Sennewdorow, Soayllorraw, Mawshattaugh, Tahawsrodenyea, Roumelay, Haunarawendee, Sharomon, Tawyaurontoreyea, Nadocays, Carryumandue tangh, Bigarms, Madonawcays, Hanaroot, Syrcumdash, Tahorowtsemdee, Roosayn, Dantoesay, Nashawtoomous, Shawdueteutee, Sanorowsha, Nauterree, Youausha, Ctumatonow, Shontantoon, Tawyonganwayon, Sootonleree, Sootoraw, Hawreewaucudee, Youeahatsa, Tountoeskaw, Syuwewataugh, Conyon, Onitxtsshaw, Gousawaugh, Shashowaysquaw, Mawdovdoo, Narowayshaw, Nawcaty, Isuhowhuwyeats, Myatouska, Tauordowma, Youhico, George Williams, Shawatoy, Sakarofsor, Isaac Williams, Syuindatee, Mayeatohot, Lewis Coon, Isutongue or John Coon, Tawaumanocay or C. Wright, Owaiotatew, Sontiaulee, Tomatsahofs, Sarrahofs, Tauyoureekonyow, Sandotofs, Towonrdu or Big Ears, Tauomatoaraw, Tanorowdoyon, or Two, Dauceehaw, Sunoceemu, Trautshanwcatough, Yonrouquains or the window of the crane, Caunaytoma, Hottomorrow, Tawcesho, Dauquausay, Toumon, Hooyandorrow, Newdeetoutow, Dawhowhouk, Sunshoutehawk, Suwaromuis, Nonorow, Tawafs, Tawonoows, Neshaustuy, Tohusatoregh, Tauowtolucawaa, Youshindauyato, Tausoarays, Sadouerais, Isanowtowtouk or Fox Widow, Sauratonde, or William Zane, Tayanoie or Benozer Zane, Mawcasharow or widow McCullock, Susannah, Teshawtaugh, Bawcus, Tamatarank, Razor, Rahisaus, Cadutore, Shawnetauew, Tatarow, Cuqua, Zonowon, Jauyounaoshra, Tanorawayout, Howcuquawdorow, Gooycamee, Dautsaqua, Maudamu, Janoueshoe, Hawlieycatausay, Gracoree, Matoskiawtouk, Dawweeshoe, Jawyounawot, Nkendseoranauaarayk, Youronuays, Scouttosh, Tenroymuch, Hoondeshotch, Ishuskeah, Dushanuw, Ondewaus, Duyewtute, Rouyontacole, Hoonorowyontacole, Hownorowduno, Nawanaunonsle, Tolhomarona, Ekiyamick, Tyycahwheunohale, Ashekowole, Schowondashees, Mondueshawquaw,

Tayondrakle, Guwriahes, Sootweshuskoh, Suyouturaw, Tindee, Tahonoskoquaw, Irahkasquaw, Ishoreameuswant, Curowgottell, Nuyettetee, Siyuseeh, Testeatete.

The thirty thousand acres for the Senecas upon the Sandusky river, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Syuwansautau, Nawwene, Joseph, Seumelaugh or Picking up a Club, Tuahootodee or Turn over, Taudanous or Split the River, Tahowtorains or Jo Sneech, Somonduare Yellow Bay, Dashowowramou or Drifting sand, Hauantonasquas, Hamyantuhow, Tahocayn, Howdantanyeao or King George, Standing Bones, Syahaga or Fisher, Tultemore, Red Skin, Mentanteehore, Hyanashiaman or knife in his hand, Running About, John Smith, Carrying the Basket, Cauwunay or Striking, Rewanyeato or Carrying the naws, Half up the Hill, Howyoudoys or G. Hunter, Spike Buck, Cangoshow or Clearing up, Mark on his hip, Captain Hams, Sectaune of Crying often, Taunerogea or Two Companies, Haadonowuays or Stripping the river, Sohanhasay or Tall Chief, Tahowmandoyon, Howyouway or Paddling, Clouding up, Youwantowoyon or Burnt his Body, Shetouyouwee or Sweet foot, Tauhaugainstoany or Holding his hand about, Shanowtodee or Turning over, Hauean maiout, Sanowaumatare or Striking sword, Sadudeto, Oskoutoy or Burning berry, Hard Hickory, Curetscetau, Youwonocay or Isaac, Youtiadowwonlee, Nuotauyaro, Tayououonte or Old fort, Tauosanetee, Syunout or Give it to her, Deonstough or Bunch on his forehead, Syaudusout or Joshua Hendricks, Taushaushauron or Cross the arms, Henry, Youwayolauyea or the Island, Armstrong, Shake the ground, His neck down, Youhuns, Towotoyoudo or Looking at her, Captain Smith, Tobacco, Standing Stone, Ronunais or Wiping stick, Tandukatee or Large bones, Hamanchagave, House fly or Maggot, Houdauma

or

or Lip running, Big Belt, Cat Bone, Sammy, Tarnquiats or Round the point, Ramuye or Hold the Sky, Menloudude, Hownotant, Slippery nose, Tauslowquowiay or Twenty wives, Hoogausow or Mad man, Coffee-House, Long Hair.
The tract of ten miles square a Wapaghkonetta is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: The Black Hoof, Pomithe or Walker, Piaseka or Wolf, Shemenoto or Snake Othawakeseka or Yellow feather, Penethata or Perry, Chacalaway or the end of the tail, Quitawee or War chief, Sachacheewa, Wascewecela, Wascewela or Bright horn, Othaosa or yellow, Tepetoseka, Caneshemo, Neowabetucka, Cawawesucka, Thokat-chema, Setakosheka, Topsa or James Saunders, Meshenewa, Tatiape, Potechaw, Mawaymotakah, Lallaway or Perry, Wa-bemee, Nemekoshee, Nenepemeshequa or Cornstalk, Sheshe, Shawabaghke, Nanestaka, Thakoska or David M'Nair, Sha-pakake, Shapaquata, Peapakseka, Quaghquona, Quotowame, Nitasheka, Thakaska or Spy Buck, Pekatheseka, Towaskoota or James Blue Jacket, Calawesa, Quake, Kaketchheka or W. Perry, Swapee, Peekto or Davy Baker, Skokapowa or George M'Dougall, Chepakoo, Shemay or Sam, Chiakoska or Captain Tom, General Wayne, Shaway, Othawee, Weasesaka or Captain Reed, Lewaytaka, Segpshea or George, Shekacum-seka, Weshesheno, Mawenatcheka, Quaskke, Thasoa, Bates-te, Wayualapee, Peshequkame, Chakalake or Tom, Keyway-pee, Egotacumshequa, Wabepee, Oguashequa, Pemotah, Nepako, Takepee, Toposheka, Lathawanomo, Sowaghkola or Yellow clouds, Meenkesheka, Asheseka, Ochipway, Thapaeka, Chakata, Na-hacheka, Thathonakata, Paytokothe, Paoleske, Sheshelos, Qua-nagua, Kalkos, Toghshena, Capowa, Othowakosee, Quaqueska, Capea, Thakatchway The man going up hill, Magotha, Secumtequa, Petepakothe, Kekentha, Sheatwa, Shiabwaghon, Koghkola,

Atepee or a Hoop of any thing, Lamatothe, Kesha, Pantoor, Peitchthato or Peter, Metchepelah, Capeah, Showagame, Wawaleepesheeka, Meewensheka, Nanemepaktoo of Potter, Pamtehepeloo, Chalegua, Petete, Leshesha, Nawabasheka or white feather, Skepakesheshe, Penakee, Shemaka Pachets, Ratchets, Metchemetches, Chakowa, Lawathsta, Potehetee or the Man without a tail, Awaubanushekau, Patacoma, Lamakeshaka, Papashow, Weathakheka, Pewaypee, Potah Cunaqua, Skepakutcheka, Welvisa, Kitahoe, Neentaboshe, Ishaishe, Chilowe, Quilaisha, Mawethaque Atepee, Quelonee. The tract of five miles square at Hog creek, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Peeththa, Anowashim, Pemathegwa, Wabekeshake, Lewis, Pokeawesa, Shemaganashe, Nehquakehuka, Papashootepa, Meamepetoo, Welawenoka, Petiska, Kitukepee, Lawitchetee, Spanmee, Chanaske, Jose, Lunawylucka, Shawaynaka, Wawatashewa, Kelakoosa, Shashekopeah, Lakose, Quinaska.

The tract of forty-eight square miles, including Lewistown, is to be equally divided among the following persons, namely: Shawanees - Colonel Lewis, Polly Kizer, Thuatesepeah or Weed Calopete, Kumanweke, Wawcumsee, Skitlewa, Nayabepe, Wosheta, Nopamago, Willesque, Salock, Walathe Silversmith, Siatha, Tonelio, Jemmy McDonald, Jackson Mohawk Thomas, Silverheels, John, Wewachee, Cassia, Mkena Frenchman, Squesenau, Gohunt, Manwealte, Walisee, Billy, Thauwame, Wopsquitty, Nayawale, Big Turtle, Nolawat, Nawalippa, Razor, Blue Tick, Never, Falling Star, Hale clock, Rissocock, Ossquasato, George, Nunsome, Sauhanoe, Joseph, Scotowe, Battease, Crow, Shilling, Scotta, Nowpowe, Nameawah, Quemanto, Snife, Captain, Tandetoo, Sunrise, Sowgot, Deskau, Little Lewis, Jacquis Tonaout, Swaunacou, General, Osabod, Bald, Crooked Stick,

Weapata

Nawusa, Garter, Porcupine, Pocaloche, Wochique, Sauquaha, Enata, Panther, Colestos, Joe. Senecas — Civil John, Wild Duck, Tallman, Molasses, Ash, Nahanexa, Tasauk, Agusqueniah, Roughlog, Luequesaw, Playful, Hairlip, Tutinque, Hillnepewayatuska, Tauhunsequa, Nynoah, Suchusque, Leematque, Trense, Sequate, Caumecus, Scounete, Tocundusque, Conhondatwacs, Cowista, Nequatien, Cowhousted, Gillwas, Artace, Conawwchow, Sutteasce, Kiahoot, Crane, Silver, Bysaw, Crayfish, Woollyhead, Conundahau, Shacosaw, Coindos, Hutchequa, Nayau, Condose, Conoseta, Neslaauta, Owl, Conauka, Cochees, Conewash, Sinneconachekowe or Leek.

The tract of three miles square for the Delaware Indians, adjoining the tract of twelve miles square upon the Sandusky river, is to be divided among the following persons, namely: Captain Pipe, Teshauau or James Armstrong, Mukantoo or John Armstrong, Sanondoyeasquaw or Silas Armstrong, Tenow or Black Racoon, Hawdonwealishie or Billy Montour, Buck Wheat, William Sondee, Thomas Lyons, Johnny Cake, Captain Wolf, Isaac ~~Hill~~ Hill, John Hill, Tishalahomes or widow Armstrong, Ayenucere, Hormanson or John Ming, Yondorast.

(Signed) Lewis Cass
(Signed) Duncan M'Arthur } Commissioners

Now therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified & confirmed, the same, & every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & nineteen, & of the independence of the United States the forty-third.

(L. S.)

(Signed) James Monroe.

By the President
(Signed) John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State.

James Monroe, President of the United States of America.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come Greeting:

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanee, and Ottawa, tribes of Indians, was concluded and signed, on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain sachems, chiefs and warriors, of the said tribes, on the part and in the behalf of the said tribes; which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded, at St. Mary's in the State of Ohio, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur, commissioners of the United States, with full power and authority to hold conferences, and conclude and sign a treaty or treaties, with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians within the boundaries of the State of Ohio, of and concerning all matters interesting to the United States and the said nations of Indians, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanee, and Ottawa, tribes of Indians; being supplementary to the treaty made and concluded with the said tribes, and the Delaware, Pattawatima, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Art 1. It is agreed, between the United States and the parties hereunto, that the several tracts of land, described in the treaty to which this is supplementary, and agreed thereby to be granted by the United States to the chiefs of the respective tribes named therein, for the use of the individuals of the said tribes, and also the tract described in the twentieth article of the

said

said treaty, shall not be thus granted, but shall be excepted from the cession made by the said tribes to the United States, reserved for the use of the said Indians, and held by them in the same manner as Indian reservations have been heretofore held. But is further agreed, that the tracts thus reserved shall be reserved for the use of the Indians named in the schedule to the said treaty, and held by them and their heirs forever, unless ceded to the United States.

Art 2. It is also agreed that there shall be reserved for the use of the Wyandots, in addition to the reservations before made, fifty five thousand six hundred and eighty acres of land, to be laid off in two tracts, the first to adjoin the south line of the section of six hundred and forty acres of land heretofore reserved for the Wyandot chief, the Cherokee Boy, and to extend south to the north line of the reserve of twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, and the other to join the east line of the reserve of twelve miles square, at Upper Sandusky, and to extend east for quantity

There shall also be reserved, for the use of the Wyandots residing at Solomon's town, and on Blanchard's fork, in addition to the reservations before made, sixteen thousand acres of land, to be laid off in a square form, on the head of Blanchard's fork, the centre of which shall be at the Big Spring, on the trace leading ~~to~~ from Upper Sandusky to fort Findlay, and one hundred and sixty acres of land, for the use of the Wyandots on the West side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the said river, and the lower line of two sections of land, agreed, by the treaty to which this is supplementary, to be granted to Elizabeth Whitaker.

There shall also be reserved, for the use of the Shawanees, in addition to the reservations before made, twelve thousand eight hundred acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the east

east line of their reserve of ten miles square, at Wapaghkonetta; and for the use of the Shawanees and Senecas, eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres of land, to be laid off adjoining the west line of the reserve of forty-eight square miles at Lewistown. And the last reserve hereby made, and the former reserve at the same place, shall be equally divided by an east and west line, to be drawn through the same. And the north half of the said tract shall be reserved for the use of the Senecas who reside there.

There shall also be reserved for the use of the Senecas, in addition to the reservations before made, ten thousand acres of land, to be laid off on the east side of the Sandusky river, adjoining the south line of their reservation of thirty thousand acres of land, which begins on the Sandusky river, at the lower corner of Wm. Spicer's section, and excluding therefrom the said William Spicer's section.

Art. 3. It is hereby agreed that the tracts of land, which, by the eighth article of the treaty to which this is supplementary, are to be granted by the United States to the persons thereon mentioned, shall never be conveyed, by them or their heirs, without the permission of the President of the United States.

Art. 4. The United States agree to pay to the Wyandots an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, forever, to the Shawanees, and to the Senecas of Lewistown, an additional annuity of one thousand dollars, forever, and to the Senecas ~~of Sandusky~~ an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, forever, and to the Ottawas an additional annuity of one thousand five hundred dollars, forever. And these annuities shall be paid at the places, and in the manner, prescribed by the treaty to which this is supplementary.

Art. 5. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the

the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof, the said Lewis Cass & Duncan McArthur, commissioners as aforesaid, and the sachems, chiefs, and warriors, of the Wyandot, Seneca, Shawanee, and Ottawa, tribes of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) Lewis Cass,
(Signed) Duncan McArthur,

In presence of
Wm. Turner, Secretary.
John Johnston, Indian Agent.
B. F. Stickney, Indian Agent.
B. Parke, District Judge of Indiana.
Jonathan Jennings, Governor of Indiana.
Alexander Wolcott, Jr. Indian Agent, Detroit.
John Connor.
J. T. Chunn, Major of 3d Infantry.
R. A. Forsyth Jr. Sec'ry Indian Department.
Wm. P. Rathbone, Army Contractor.
J. M. Grosvenor, Captain 1st Infantry.

Sworn Interpreters.

Henry J. Hunt,
John Kenzer, Sub Agent.
F. Duchouquet,
W. Knaggs.
A. Shane,
John B. Walker,
L. Jouett, Indian Agent.

Ottawas.

Keesaghkon, or Bald Eagle, his x mark,
Peshekata, or Marked Legs, his x mark,
Shawanabe, or Muskrat, his x mark,
Toutogana, or The Dog, his x mark,
Tuskquagon, or McCarty, his x mark,
Mushkema, his x mark.

Shawanees

Cutteweksa, or Black Hoof, his x mark,
Shementee, or Big Snake, his x mark,
Blaseka, or Wolf, his x mark,
Comthe, or Walker, his x mark,
Chacalawa, or Long Tail, his x mark,
Pemthate, or Perry, his x mark,
Red Man, or Capt. Reed, his x mark,
Chiakeska, or Capt. Tom, his x mark,
Tecumtegua, or Elk in the Water, his x mark,
Quitawepa, or Colonel Lewis, his x mark,
Captain Pipe, his x mark,
James Armstrong, his x mark,

Ottawas.

Meteshenuwa, or Bears Man, his x mark,
Oquenoxe, his x mark,
Peneshaw, or Eagle, his x mark,

Wyandots.

Douguan, or half King, his x mark,
Rontondu, or War pole, his x mark,
Tuayaunontoyou, or Between the Logs, his x mark,
Sanatout, or John Hicks, his x mark,
Honora, or Cherokee Boy, his x mark,
Scoudetotos, or George Punch, his x mark,
Hawdors, or Matthews, his x mark,

Skenkous, his x mark,
Queuqua, his x mark,
Senecas.

Mekhemia, or Civil John, his x mark,
Shedegahkell, or Big Turtle, his x mark,
Waghkonezu, or White Bone, his x mark,
Tochequia, or Yellow Bone, his x mark,
Captain Togone, his x mark,
Cunnuskokant, or Harris, his x mark,
Tonsonneta, or His Blanket Down, his x mark,
Wejung Stick, his x mark,

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the independence of the United States the forty-third.

L S

(Signed) James Monroe

By the President,

John Quincy Adams,
Secretary of State

My Red Children,

I am very glad to learn by your Friends Samuel Pettit, Thomas Miles, Thomas Stewardson and John Cook, that you no longer live in that miserable and destitute state, which you once did.

They say that most of you have become sober and industrious, that you have got good houses to live in, and that by cultivating the ground and raising cattle, you have now a plenty to eat. This is to me very good news, as I shall always rejoice to hear of the happiness of my red children.

My Red Children,

You cannot become civilized 'till you have advanced one step farther. You know that among my white children, each one has his own land separate from all others. You ought to do the same: You ought to divide your land among families in lots sufficiently large to maintain a family, according to its size. Your good friends the Quakers, would no doubt, enable you to make a just and equitable division. By thus dividing your land, each one could then say, this is mine, and he would have inducement to put up good houses on it, and improve his land by cultivation.

My Red Children,

I have annexed the Seal of the United States to this talk, so that you may know it comes from your father, the President.

(Seal) Signed, James Monroe

15th January 1819.

To the Seneca Indians, living on the Allegheny mountain —

I, Peter Lobra of Philadelphia Notary Public, by lawful authority duly commissioned and sworn, do hereby certify and declare unto all whom it doth or may concern, That the within is a true and faithful copy of an original talk from James Monroe President of the United States, to the Seneca Indians, living on the Allegheny reservation, produced unto me.

Whereof an attestation being required, I have granted the same under my Notarial Seal and hand. Done at Philadelphia the twenty eighth day of April 1819. In Testimonium Veritatis

Peter Lobra. N.P.

See Minutes Vol. II. page 72.

My Red Children

I am very glad to learn by your friends, Samuel Bettle, Thomas Wistar, Thos Stewardson and John Cook, that you no longer live in that miserable and destitute state which you once did — They say that most of you have become sober and industrious; that you have got good houses to live in, and that by cultivating the grou and raising Cattle, you have now plenty to eat, This is to m very good news, as I shall always rejoice to hear of the happiness of my red Children —

My red Children

You cannot become civilized till you have advanced one step farther — You know that among my white Children, each one has his own land separate from all others. You ought to do the same. You ought to divide your land among families; in lots sufficiently large to maintain a family, according to its size — Your good friends the Quakers would no doubt, enable you to make a just and equitable division — By thus dividing your land, each one could then say, this is mine; and he would have inducements to put up good houses on it, and improve his land by Cultivation —

My Red Children

I have annexed the seal of the United States to this talk, so that you may know it comes from your father the President James Monroe

15 January 1819

To the Seneca Indians
living on the Allegany Reservation —

1.15.1809

James Monroe
to the Seneca
Indians

1819.

Letter to the Seneca Indians, from President James Monroe.

My red children,

I am very glad to learn by your friends, Samuel Battle, Thomas Mistar, Thomas Stuardson and John Cook, that you no longer live in that miserable and destitute condition which you once did. They say that most of you have become sober and industrious; that you have got good houses to live in, and that by cultivating the ground, and raising cattle, you have now plenty to eat; this is to me, very good news, as I shall always rejoice to hear of the happiness of my red children.

My red children,

You cannot become civilized till you have advanced one step further. You know that among my white children, each one has his own land seperate from all others, you ought to do the same, you ought to divide your land among families, in lots sufficiently large to maintain a family according to its size.

Your good friends the Quakers, would no doubt, enable you to make

a just and equitable division.

By thus dividing your land, each one could then say, "this is mine"; and he would have inducements to put up good houses on it, and improve his land by cultivation.

My red children

I have annexed the seal of the United States to this talk, so that you may know it comes from your father

President

James Monroe

15th January 1819.

To the Seneca Indians living on the Alleghany Reservation

The Committee to whom that part of his Excellency the Governors Speech which relates to the Indian Tribes within this State

Report that they have deemed it their duty to present to the consideration of the House a general view of the numbers of each tribe, the extent, situation & probable value of their possessions, the tenure by which they hold them, the state of cultivation, the mode of subsisting themselves, their complaints and the best mode of redressing them

It must be recollected, that these are the remnants and descendants of powerful tribes who occupied about one third of the territory of the State and the most fertile part of it, who have felt the lot of Nations and dwindled into insignificance unable to protect themselves & now supplicate the State for protection against its citizens and appeal to its honor and dignity to enquire into their complaints and altho of different complexion merits investigation & if those complaints are well founded to stretch forth the hand of relief.

their numbers, extent & situation are as follow.

	acres	Population	
Reservation at Buffaloe	83.557	686	Seneca.
Do Tonewanta	46:209	365	Do
Do Cattaraqus	26:880	389	Do
Do Allegany River	30:469	597	Do
5 Do at Genesee River	31:648	456	Do
Oil spring Reservation	:640		Do
Tuscarora	1:920	314	Do
Oneida	20:000	1031	Oneidas
Onondaga	7:000	300	Onondaga
Stockbridge	13:000	438	Stockbridge
St Regis	10:000	400	St Regis
total	271:323	4976	

~~that~~ The committee believe that the average value of the premises would be worth six dollars the acre and would amount to $1.626,000 for there are extensive improvements ~~on the premises~~ the exact extent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained for many of which premises are exempt from taxes.

It is believed that those premises at, Onondaga Oneida, Stockbridge and St Regis are vested in this State and the others in the United States all subject to the right of possession by those Indians during their residence thereon.

Respecting cultivation there is in the lower State they sometimes improve small parts, which is chiefly done by the females, in some cases they rent them to the whites at a very small rent generally in advance payments and for three years terms

They derive their support from the small annuities paid by the State, some agricultural pursuits, and by hunting and fishing and but very scanty supports recieved from these combined resources. These are the funds from which all their food clothing & drink is supplied

Idleness and intemperance are predominant and reigning vices; labor they detest, it is their constitutional habit. For spirituous liquors they have an unquenchable appetite, and this destructive beverage they will procure at any price even at the price or sale of their last blanket

if known cold and sufferings ~~do~~ the next day sieze them with the greatest violence

their complaints are numerous & natural when their situation is correctly developed the facts pretty conclusively shew that they are incapable of protecting themselves, in consequence of being surrounded in the colities and whole have usurped nearly all their possessions, and from thence pilfer every stick & stone which can be converted into money, highly injurious to the interests of the State; who frequently pilfer the personal effects of those unfortunate beings;; that they are overreached by the aid of ardent spirits & after illegally obtaining the possession of those lands refuse to yield the possession; & when prosecuted delay the trial, until either the wants of the owner, or legislative provisions compel them to abandon justice & their rights, that most of those invaders are of the most abandoned cast, by their conduct disarming the Missionary of his ~~labors~~, powers, & contemptuously setting at defiance by their conduct the gospel he was urging for their embraces and consolation; that hunger and cold have in conjunction with spirits deprived them of their youngmen the hopes of their nation and laid nearly all of them in the dust, whilst the whites raise themselves upon their ruin.

thus situated they have confined & besought the Councils of the Union and the State to extend to them their hands of friendship & protection. this appeal to the national arm has drawn forth ~~the~~ an expression that these people are becoming daily less warlike & more helpless & dependent by their wants and the fears of forfeiting their lands & annuities & become objects of compassion; that the time has arrived when a change of policy towards them should undergo an important change; that their independence as a nation ought to cease, that they ought to yield to public interest, and by a proper application of power they ought to be brought within the pale of civilization & law and if left to themselves will never reach that condition; that such bodies retaining such savage traits ought not to be in an independent condition & that our laws & manners ought to succeed them; suitable quantities of lands to be reserved for them & those divided for them & interest invested; their annuities to form a school fund to be laid out in the arts & the education of the ~~children~~ education no longer to be left de

elections with the parent; those who refuse this course to form settlements at a distance from the white & when sufficiently advanced to partake of civil & political rights, to be entitled as the States shall direct; and these steps they deemed would save them from extinction & degeneracy.

But these proffers have been rejected by those tribes as the committee believe through the interference of interested & designing men but it is hoped that if this State should act in accordance with the general government that much could be accomplished

the committee have no doubt unless measures (now left optional with them) shall be adopted to bring them into some steps beneficial to themselves that persuasion only can have no effect, because he now views himself only second, his power & self government lost, his pride wounded, enterprize gone, his nation & territory almost vanished, a stranger in his own country; his inferiority to surrounding beings & of remaining in that perpetual state, his ambition lost, he contemplates the sure decline of his nation & the approaching extinction of his

name and race, absorbed in these gloomy reflections, without religious consolation; resuscitate him, the alternatives of schools religion & agriculture are presented to him for his immediate adoption & embraces, and he naturally asks the question for what purpose; as he views them useless & meaning calculated to deprive him of his accustomed habits & pursuits & that they must speedily to ~~descend~~ with his nation ~~to the tomb~~ be buried in an indiscriminate tomb. & ruin; and unless the mind can be relieved from this torture & phrenzy he is incapable of instruction & will reject & repeat the rejection & every proffer toward embracing law & civilization. the committee therefore wish to aid the general Government in making the attempt and have therefore directed their chairman to ask for leave to present to the house a resolution to effect the object.

S. Haring Chn

9/11

Respectfully Praying —

In Assembly
March 4. 1819.
Rd —
Printed

No. 90.

In Assembly, March 4, 1819.

REPORT

Relative to Indian Affairs.

THE Committee on that part of his Excellency the Governor's Speech, which relates to the Indian tribes within this state,

REPORT—

That they have deemed it their duty to present to the consideration of the House, a general view of the numbers of each tribe, the extent, situation and probable value of their possessions, the tenure by which they hold them, the state of cultivation, the mode of supporting themselves, their complaints, and the best mode of redressing them.

It must be recollected, that these are the remnants and descendants of powerful tribes who occupied about one third of the territory of the state, and the most fertile part of it; who have felt the lot of nations, and dwindled into insignificance, unable to protect themselves, and now supplicate the state for protection against its citizens, and appeal to its honor and dignity to inquire into their complaints, and although of different complexion, merit investigation, and if those complaints are well founded, to stretch forth the hand of relief.

Their numbers, extent and situation are as follows:

		Acres.	Population.	
Reservation at Buffalo,		23,557	686	Senecas.
do Tonawanta,		46,209	365	do
do Cattaraugus,		26,880	389	do
do Allegany River,		30,469	597	do
do at Genesee River,		31,648	456	do
Oil Spring Reservation,	249,403-	640		do
Tuscarora,		1,920	314	do
Oneida,		20,000	1,031	Oneidas.
Onondaga,		7,000	300	Onondaga.
Stockbridge,		13,000	438	Stockbridge.
St. Regis,		10,000	400	St. Regis.
	Total,	231,323	4,976	

2493-

The committee believe that the average value of the premises would be worth six dollars the acre, and would amount to $1,626,000, and on this are extensive improvements. The extent cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, and nearly all of which premises are exempt from taxes.

It is believed that those pieces at Onondaga, Oneida, Stockbridge and St.

Regis, are vested in this state, and the others in the United States, all subject to the right of possession by those Indians during their residence thereon.

Respecting cultivation, this is in the lowes state; they sometimes improve small parts, which is chiefly done by the females, in some cases they rent them to the whites at a very small rent, generally in s' ance payments, and for the term of three years.

They derive their support from the small annuities paid by the state, some agricultural pursuits, and by hunting and fishing, and but very scanty supports received from these combined resources: these are the funds from which all their food, clothing and drink are supplied.

Idleness and intemperance are predominant and reigning vices; labor they detest; it is their constitutional habit. For spirituous liquors they have an unquenchable appetite; this destructive beverage they will procure at any price, even at the pledge or sale of their last blanket, if known cold and sufferings the next day seize them with the greatest violence.

Their complaints are numerous and natural, when their situation is correctly developed. The facts pretty conclusively show, that they are incapable of protecting themselves, in consequence of being surrounded by the whites, and who have usurped nearly all their possessions, and from thence pilfer every stick and stone which can be converted into money, highly injurious to the interests of the state; who frequently pilfer the personal effects of those unfortunate beings; that they are overreached by the aid of ardent spirits, and after illegally-obtaining the possession of those lands, refuse to yield the possession; and when prosecuted, delay the trial until either the wants of the owner, or legislative provisions compel them to abandon justice and their rights; that most of those invaders are of the most abandoned cast, by their conduct disarming the missionary of his powers, and contemptuously spitting at d[illegible]ence, by their conduct, the gospel he was urging for their embraces and consolation; that hunger and cold have, in conjunction with spirits, deprived them of their young men, the hopes of their nation, and laid nearly all of them in the dust, whilst the whites raise themselves upon their ruin.

Thus situated, they have conjured and besought the councils of the Union and the state to extend to them their hands of friendship and protection; this appeal to the national arm has drawn forth an expression, that these people are becoming daily less warlike, and more helpless and dependent, by their wants and the fears of forfeiting their lands and annuities, and become objects of compassion; that the time has arrived when a change of policy towards them should undergo an important change; that their independence as a nation ought to cease, that they ought to yield to public interest, and by a proper application [illegible] they ought to be brought within the pale of civilization and law, and if left to themselves will never reach that condition; that such bodies, retaining such savage traits ought not to be in an independent condition, and that our laws and manners ought to succeed them; suitable quantities of lands to be reserved for them, and those divided for them and interest inculcated; their annuities to form a school fund, to be taught the arts, and the education of their children no longer to be left discretionary with the parent; those who refuse this course, to form settlements at a distance from the whites, and when sufficiently advanced to partake of civil and political rights, to be entitled as the states shall direct; and these steps, they deemed, would save them from extinction and degeneracy.

But these proffers have been rejected by those tribes, as the committee believe, through the inteference of interested and designing men, but it is hoped

that if this state should act in accordance with the general government, that much could be accomplished.

The committee have no doubt, unless measures (now left optional with them) shall be adopted to bring them into some steps beneficial to themselves, that persuasion only can have no effect, because he now views himself only second, his power and self-government lost, his pride wounded, enterprise gone, his nation and territory almost vanished, a stranger in his own country; his inferiority to surrounding beings, and of remaining in that perpetual state, his ambition lost, he contemplates the past decline of his nation and the approaching extinction of his name and race, absorbed in these gloomy reflections, without religious consolation to resuscitate him, the alternatives of schools, religion and agriculture are presented to him for his immediate adoption and embraces, and he naturally asks the question, for what purpose? as he views them useless and unmeaning, calculated to deprive him of his accustomed habits and pursuits, and that he must speedily, with his nation, be buried in one indiscriminate tomb and ruin; and unless the mind can be relieved from this torture and phrenzy, he is incapable of instruction, and will reject, and repeat the rejection, of every proffer towards embracing law and civilization. The committee, therefore, wish to aid the general government in making the attempt, and have therefore directed their chairman to ask for leave to present to the house a resolution to effectuate the object.

A. HARING, *Chairman.*

In Assembly, March 4, 1819.

Resolution on Indian affairs.

RESOLVED, (if the honorable the Senate concur herein) that his Excellency the Governor be requested to co-operate with the government of the United States in such measures as may be deemed most advisable, in order, as far as it may be found practicable, to induce the several Indian tribes within this state to concentrate themselves in some suitable situation, under such provisions, and subject to such regulations as may judged most effectual to secure to them the best means of protection, and instruction in piety, and agriculture, and gradually to extend to them the benefits of civilization; and that he is authorized and requested to take such measures, either with or without the co-operation of the government of the United States.

Not mentioned in Minutes

No. 7513

Description of the Western one third part a certain Tract or parcel of land, called and known by the Name of the Mohawk Township, Situate on the Bay of Quinty, in the County of Hastings, in the Midland District,

Commencing on the Bay of Quinty on the west side of the River Shannon or Angaroka River in the Eastern Boundary of the ~~—~~ Township of Thurlow; Thence North Sixteen degrees West, along the Eastern Boundary of the Township of Thurlow Thirteen Miles more or less to the North East angle of the said Township of Thurlow; Thence North Seventy four degrees East four Miles; Thence South Sixteen degrees East, parallel to the Eastern Boundary of the Township of Thurlow, to the Bay of Quinty; Thence Westerly following the several turnings and windings along the waters Edge of the said Bay to the place of beginning.

Containing Thirty Seven Thousand Acres more or less.

Thos: Ridout
Survr General

Surveyor Genl. Office
York 5th March 1819

Description of the one
half of the Township
Tract in the Bay de Quinte

1819

154

Tunessassah 3mo 7th 1819

To Committee on Indian Concerns

Dear friends Notwithstanding we have neither written to or received any thing from you for some time, yet we have frequently had you in remembrance in our remote situation and arduous Concern —

The Address to the Indians from you forwarded by Joseph Elkinton last fall respecting the division of their lands they have been made acquainted with the substance thereof in public Council, but have not as yet made any reply thereto altho at different times they have been reminded thereof —

At a late Council of the Natives the subject of resuming the survey of their land was taken into consideration, and considerable warmth on both sides was manifested amongst them; many appear to be much opposed to it, but there are others that still remain in favour thereof; — when they will be prepared to have the reservation divided we are at present entirely unable to say —

Many of them continue to cut and raft their timber at which others are very dissatisfied, and we have frequently told them that a division of their property would be likely to stop the evil more than any thing else that we know of and it is very evident that those of the Natives who work least at cutting and rafting their timber are the most desirous of having the land divided —

The school at Cold Spring is still continued and an improvement is evident amongst the scholars who have attended to it regularly, altho the number at times has not been very

large, yet we feel a hope that the undertaking will not prove fruitless —

The Indian Smiths continue to work some at the business the one near us has provided coal most of the time and we believe he has done more business since having the tools removed near his dwelling than before; the one at the upper village has expressed that he wanted much to have an anvil, bellows, and vise of his own as he finds considerable difficulty in doing business with the tools that are at that village part of which belong to the Nation: and has said if friends would promise an anvil vise and bellows for him he would endeavour to pay for them, but we doubt his being able to do it in any short length of time —

Little spinning or weaving has been done of late, some of them have had flax of their own raising for some time but are dilatory about dressing it —

Many Natives near us continue to refrain from the use of ardent spirits in great measure, altho the example of some of their white neighbours in that respect is not at all advantageous —

They appear to have become much more divided with respect to the propriety of having their worship dances than formerly was the case amongst them —

Our Grist and saw mills continue in good order the former has done more business within the last six months than we remember to have been done heretofore in the same space of time; not any timber is cut at the saw mill belonging to Indians except for building

or private use —

In usual health we remain your friends

Jonathan Thomas

Ann Thomas

Joseph Elkinton

Lee's Minutes Vol. II. page 73.

Lewes Town April 4th
1812

Thomas Wistar
Merchant
Philadelphia

Thos Wistar Jun.
3 Apr 1812

3.17.1819 — Inside 3.28.1819.

Sunesamah 3rd Mo. 7th 1819

Dear friend) Thy acceptable letter of 8th of last month came safe to hand a few days ago, it was very satisfactory to hear of friends having been at Washington and having an interview with the Secretary of War & informing them of matters relative to these Indians & obtaining from the President a recommendation to have their lands devided into lots, this the Indians have often desired & we have a hope that it will have a good effect to promote the design of friends in the division of their lands for their own good,

Perhaps a detail of the proceedings of the Indians in the case of the surveying their lands &c, might cast some light to thee & some other friends, on the subject, some time after the survey was discontinued some individuals of the chiefs & others had frequent conversation on the subject many questions arose such as, how will we do where our fields lay promiscuously or in confused division and all shapes & lines splitting & seperating them & perhaps occupied by others, without a consideration for them, the women seemed to claim such parcels of land for planting corn, & potatoes, &c. on and the Idea of a division into lots become very unpopular with them, because they were sensible that clearing land was a hard task to perform by them, & much difficulty to get their men to do it on account their favourite scheme cutting Pine logs to run to market instead of the labour of the field for a subsistance, this introduces two questions, why do they cut their timber, & why do they prefer this before the culture of their lands, I answer to the first question in their Idea they see many sawmills down the river below their Reservation that will purchase their logs & pay cash for them, or saw them into boards & give the Indian half for himself to run to a market, & often gets a return for his labour in a few weeks, & this from property owned by the nation & may cut where most convenient, without controul, many think that if devided into lots they cannot do this, & that lots that may fall to them will not have either its line bottom land for planting, and Pine for rafting & log bottom owned in common, add to this many of their young men have practised cutting logs for several years & seem to have served a sort of apprenticeship to the business understanding it they follow it of choice for interest, rather than the labour of the field the 2nd question, the men not so much accustomed to clear land, it takes time & attention to chop, burn, fence & prepare it for crops, the crops often light, oxen not owned by all, many tools wanted, not so much the much of some with the means they have to procure, the lock round, their scanty hunting, & cutting logs presents themselves, they choose these rather than the improvement of a new farm, when the Idea of surveying prevent many of them put it off, with the above excuses, a few of them are desirous of having it done & support the matter well & just, but the opposition is so strong that their debates rises into warm sentiments, yet we think the Idea gains ground & perhaps may be gone into in a year or two, but they have many things to settle to satisfaction first, while or as it progresses

They frequents some account of numbers of houses & barns built, land cleard, hay, horse horn cattle sheep & swine tradesmen & women &c &c schooling &c

Houses dwell in, (several of them quite comfortable) built since the year 1800
ditto families now dwell in them — about — 59
Barns and stables — ditto — 30
Land cleard & fenced in grass and farming 5 or 600 acres
Grain in this season — wheat & rye * — perhaps 10 ditto
Hay last season (uncertain) supposed at 40 or 50 tons one of the
Native had to sell & has sold to amount in cash. $356
Horses believed to be about — [redacted] — 70
Horn cattle ditto do — do — 250 do — 250
Sheep none (too many dogs & wolves) yet enquired after
Swine supposed to be 250 several families settled down last fall & sold
Mills one sawmill out of repair now no grist mills
Women spinners about 40 or 50 but little flax & not much spining
done, several now have flax laying long undressed, there is
frequent enquiries for seed, none to be had much nearer than
Pittsburgh perhaps if to be sold they would excite to sow
Weavers 2 one of which has wove considerable for 8 years past
Smiths 3 generally do the work of Indians, which is
[illegible] carpenters 2 good workmen, several engagements in
of various kind, one of the carpenters makes little spening wheels,
light cooper ware, — one young man sold corn to amount of $[illegible]
at one time, & said he had as much more to sell next summer when the
price higher, the quantity of corn, buckwheat & wheat brought to the
mill to grind has increased since 1809 from one to about four —
11 plows last year amongst them, much enquiry for plows & other tools
for flax seed, grass seed, spring & fall wheat, oats is in [illegible]
with them, also potatoes — —

Contrast, (from 1800 to now) then all bark & small poles for
houses, barns none, land cleard less that 4, grass seed sowed none
grain none, hay some wild grass, none sold, horses 3 horn cattle
about 6 cows & calves, swine about 20, small none, spinners
& weavers none, no flax, smiths none house carpenters & other
tradesmen none, no corn sold to white people, buckwheat & wheat none,
plows none, other tools scarce, wheat, oats, buckwheat, none, pota
tos scarce, (1800) witches & wizards & other Indians as well, now
very little said of them, & what is said comes with a blush in face,
considerable change as to Religious Dogs & Customs bordering on civility
in life, Dogs then account as above stated, with a from guess within
that it is about a correct and it appears to my friend again, that
let friends do their duty & they the theirs or fighters to their friends
will be clear, and as an individual I am abundantly satisfied with
the improvement I have seen amongst this people [illegible]
without reckoning what benefit it will be to the next age —

Yours Respectfully — Jonathan Thomas

To Thomas Sister

* Wheat is liable to produce smutt in this country both winter & spring wheat we have then much pain to get good seed we sound for

It looks last fall & furnished it looks to other to sow, we now think by changing the seed frequently it may in some measure prevent smutt and rip, some think rye that fell last year it to have great smutt light last year, light crop, also fault the other day season last year

Tunesassah 3mo 28th 1819

Esteemed friend — Thy acceptable letter having come to hand some time ago and recollecting having promised when in Philadelphia last fall, to write to thee have taken up the pen for the purpose of so doing but my friend Jonathan having given thee so many particulars do not know that there will be a great deal more for me to add — After leaving your parts I arrived at Tunesassah the 3 of 10mo 1818 and commenced school keeping again the 5th (which was 2nd day) some of them appeared much pleased to see me back amongst them again, others were more indifferent owing I believe to what had been said by some of the women in one of their councils (during my absence) against their children learning their books, which perhaps is the 3d or 4th time that some of the Natives have stirred up the subject since I first began to teach the children. but the noise or objections have heretofore died after a short time and those that quit school on account thereof have after a time generally returned — but to return, when I first recommenced last fall the number of scholars that attended were few, oft times not more than 4, 5 or 6, through the course of the winter at times the number was considerably greater. and the present average number perhaps is not more than from 7 to 10 at times not as many as 7 but possibly it may increase through the course of the summer, but that time only will determine, in those that attend regularly an improvement is evident, both in reading writing and what little they have done at Arithmetic, so that we are in hopes that our labour, (through the Divine Blessing) will not in the end prove fruitless — I intend having some of the boys write a few lines to thee and forward them the first private opportunity, that thee may see for thyself their writing and composition — I have made some enquiry of different Chiefs, respecting the number of the Natives in the Six Nations on the different reservations in State of N Y and expect after their council in the Spring at Buffalo I shall hear something respecting it as I have told two of their principal men I wished them to enquire and inform me — We were much pleased to find that friends had been to Washington and procured an instrument of writing from the President respecting the Allegany Indians, but have not yet told the Natives any farther respecting it than that we were informed friends were going to the seat of Government and we expected they would propose to the President, what the Chiefs had requested they would do for them (which information was received by us in a letter from H Jackson) and one of the principal Chiefs after my having told him so far expressed his pleasure that friends were going to the President, and wished very much that they might obtain a writing from him, for then he said that his adversaries or those that opposed the division, would be "beat out or talk less against it" the reason of our not telling them that the instrument is procured, is because we did not know what time it might be forwarded to us, and thought that, nothing would be lost by merely informing them that friends intended to see if they could obtain such an instrument from the President. and would also in the mean time prepare their minds in some measure for receiving it when it should be forwarded to us

So Thomas Wistar

I remain in love thy friend Jos Elkinton

Jonathan Thomas
Indian Affairs
1819 –

Average
1st April

25

Thomas Wistar
Merchant

Philadelphia

Post Office
Pittsburgh Allegheny Co. Pa.

N.B. Please to direct the letters in future to Allegheny Co. N.Y.

To His Excellency DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York

Father

We the undersigned, the Chiefs and warriors of the Onondaga Tribe of Indians wish to represent to you, that we have had great difficulties and misunderstandings with Ephraim Webster Esquire who has been appointed by your great Council to be our agent and that we have reason to believe and do believe, that we have been deceived by him, and that he does not attend to our concerns as he ought to do — That although our dispute with the said Webster respecting the three hundred acres of land conveyed by us to him and, our claim such is settled, still the misunderstanding between us is such that we think he cannot be useful to us as our agent and that we are determined not to have any further dealings with him — That this determination is the result of a deliberate Council held at the Onondaga Castle on the sixth day of the present month of March at which Council the whole nation attended as well as Ephraim Webster Esquire our agent and that we have informed the said Ephraim Webster Eq. of our intention We do not think it necessary to trouble you with all the reasons that have influenced us We have always believed that those who preside over the great Councils of the State of New York have given us an agent for the good of the indians, to prevent impositions and fraud being practised upon them by mischievous and evil disposed men If this be true how can we trust a man as our agent when we believe he has very often deceived us

Father We request that Ephraim Webster Esquire should be no longer our agent, but that he should be removed, and that Jonadekay. alias Wood Esquire of Onondaga should be appointed in his place if it meet with your

approbation. Mr Wood has lived near us many years. He is our friend – and has always given us good advice, to attend to our farms and to avoid idleness & drinking and we believe he is honest and will never deceive nor permit others to do it

A copy of our settlement with Mr Ephraim Webster Esquire will be sent with this letter

Father we are your children

Onondaga 10 March 1819

John his mark Lewee

Peter his X mark Cole

Joseph his X mark

Thomas his X mark

Cuyler his X mark

Young his X mark Jones

James his X mark

Henry his X mark Brown

John his X mark Thomas

Stephen his X mark Starkey

Tamas his X mark Cammijay

Jonnontalack his X mark

Jonvesquent his X mark

Calloyat his X mark or tale John

Titutegunhnat his X mark

Ohatta his X mark

Kharlent his mark

Twashalak his X mark

Jacob his X mark

Jones his X mark

John Jawasquent his X mark

David his X mark Hill

Captain his X mark Jones

} Interpreters

Witness { James O Wattles
Thomas Wheeler
Geo. Neale

It is this day agreed between the Chiefs and warriors of the Onondaga Nation of Indians of the first part and Ephraim Webster of the second part that the Chiefs and Warriors in consideration that the said Ephraim shall release to them all his right and title to the saw Mill now standing upon their land do agree to release all Claims of every description which they at this time have upon the said Ephraim In Witness whereof we have set our hands this 6th day of March 1819

Eph^m Webster
his
union x Talach
mark
his
Tail x John
mark
his
Hon x nas
mark

A. Copy

2

His Excellency DeWitt Clinton Esq.
Governor, Albany, New York.

Albany

New York March 16th 1817.

Sir

Previous to my departure from Washington, the President as well as yourself requested me to commit to writing, my views as to the concentration of the Seneca Indians upon the Allegany Reservation and You were both pleased to say, that the subject should receive your early consideration after the adjournment of Congress.

I had originally intended to suspend the present communication until I reached Albany, where our State Legislature are in Session in order to have first ascertained the views of the Executive of New York in relation to the other Tribes of Indians, resident within this State; but the period of the Presidents Departure to the Southward and Westward, is so near approaching, that I have concluded not to delay it, particularly as the State of New York in their cession to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, expressly stipulated that they would not interfere in the extinguishment of the native rights to the Lands included in that cession ~~and~~ but delegated that power exclusively to Massachusetts and her Grantees.

Since my Arrival in this City, I have received a printed Copy of a Report on the subject of all the Indian Tribes in this State lately made to the House of Assembly by a Committee of that Body this Document will be found to possess but little merit in point of style and indeed the Framers of it, who ~~[illegible]~~ are understood to be Farmers appear to have a very imperfect knowledge of the situation of the Reservations occupied by the Senecas, which they seem to consider as belonging to the United States. It however

exhibits a striking picture of the present condition of our Indians and furnishes strong evidence of the justice of the remarks contained in your report of the 5th of December last and of the necessity of adopting some course similar to that which is there recommended.

I am gratified to find that several Individuals of high respectability with whom I have conversed decidedly approve of the plan suggested in your Report, as affording the best if not the only means of effecting the object in view and that among the number is the pious and highly respected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese.

I have now the honor to enclose a copy of the printed report above referred to and also a Copy of a Memoir on the subject of the New York Indians which I have prepared, in order to submit to some of the Members of our State Legislature, with a view to aid the passage of the Resolution grounded on that Report. This paper may serve to exhibit some details, which may possibly be found useful to you in the progress of this business.

Considering the speedy departure of the President and yourself from the Seat of Government, and the improbability (from want of time) of any previous communication from the Executive of this State founded on the pending Resolution, I take the liberty to suggest whether with a view to avoid unnecessary delay, it would not be proper and useful now to inform Governor Clinton of the late Act of Congress and to apprize him of the general views of the President in relation to Indians circumstanced as those are in the State of New York

The interest which the State has in the Reser-

vations occupied by the Oneidas and other Tribes will no doubt lead the Governor to take part in the measures proposed and will probably induce a wish to unite those Tribes with the Senecas on the Allegany Reservation, contiguous to which the State possesses about one hundred thousand acres of Land lately conveyed by the Holland Land Company for the benefit of the Canal fund

I find a general disposition among the Gentlemen associated with me to conform to the views of the General Government as regards the Seneca Indians upon just and liberal principles and if it should be deemed desirable that the absolute title of the Allegany Reservation should be vested in Trustees for their use and benefit, we should acquiesce in this measure, expecting however to be allowed a fair consideration for the fee of this Land in reduction of the price to be paid for the release of the Indian right to the remaining Reservations

I believe you are fully acquainted with the value of the Allegany Reservation; in point of soil it is not surpassed by any lands in the State. It is sufficiently extensive as to all the purposes of cultivation for the accommodation of all the Seneca Indians, Its value may be estimated at from 6 to 8 dollars p. Acre: It is of all the Reservations least liable to interference from the white settlements and must remain so, as the Allegany mountains on each side are not calculated for improvement or cultivation and will present a constant barrier between the two populations. Under the preceding statement I have to solicit.

1. That a Commissioner may be appointed to hold a treaty with all or any of the Tribes composing the Six Nations of Indians residing in this State.

2.d That the Commissioner be instructed to appraize the

the Indians of the objects of his appointment and of the general views of the Government, preparatory to a Treaty or Council to be held as soon as circumstances will permit. ~~under the hand of the President and with the formality of a Seal~~

3. That a Talk be prepared and sent to the Commissioner to be delivered by him under the hand of the President & the formality of a Seal to the Indians, explaining the late proceedings of Congress and the views of the President, as to the proposed conventions; enforced by such Remarks, as may be thought calculated to operate favorably on the minds of the Indians and accompanied by such other Instructions to the Commissioners, for his own Government, as you may think expedient. I beg leave to add that I think it of essential importance that the Commissioner should be instructed to renew to the Six Nations, the assurance of a gratuitous seat to the west for the accommodation of such of them as may not be inclined to continue in this State. The enclosed letter from Gov. Cass, handed to me at the moment of my departure from Washington, will serve to shew that no objection is apprehended on the part of the People of Ohio to their Removal to that State. and as the Senecas, who hold a Tract at Lower Sandusky, under the late Treaty, are willing to receive a part of those of their nation in this State, who may incline to join them, it might be important that this circumstance should be particularly noticed by the Commissioner in his communications with the Seneca Nation in this State.

Yours &c

Signed J. C. C.

The Hon. Mr. J. C. Calhoun Secy. at War.

M-1758

Minutes of the Proceedings of a Council held at Ancaster in the Province of Upper Canada with the Six Nation Indians residing on the Grand River on the 26th. 27th. & 28th. of March 1819.

On the 26th. at seven o'Clock in the Evening a few of the principal Chiefs being assembled, discussed with the Dep.ty Supt. General the topics which were to be the subject of their Speech on the ensuing day.

27th. March

Present

The Hon.ble William Claus Esq.r Dep.ty Supt. General
Alex.r McDonell Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs
George Martin Interpreter

After the usual ceremonies had been gone through the Onondaga Chief, Echo, addressed the Dep.ty Supt. General as follows.

Brother — Reverting to what we mentioned to you last night we will now say further, We hope you will hear us, We will first state that the King, Your Ancestors were firmly bound together, We are equally so with the new King now at York. — We perceive that our Women & Children are likely to suffer in the course of a short time, We thought it right to mention it to you. — The property which we owned on the other side, is now possessed by the Americans. We have lost it through the means of your Wars. The Interest Money which they used to pay (a small sum) We cannot receive from them, we give up all hope of receiving it. We look to you to see what can be done. The reason we ask you this, is, that during the last War several Officers assured us that we should not lose our property if we were to assist. — We do not suppose, that the great King our Father, would allow his people to suffer; He appointed Officers in this Country to see that we should lose none

of

of our property while serving under him, & you know that there is a Great Spirit above who will not allow his Children to suffer. We were as one, before the American War, but there are two Governments now, & we cannot recover our property from the Americans unless we go over to them, & as we never mean to join them, that is the reason why we say, that we shall look to you for this Money.

Brother —— We shall speak our Sentiments unreservedly, We plainly see that the American Government is acquiring all the Indian Lands to the Westward of this, & that the King intends to purchase all on this side. We now possess but a small Tract, should we part with that, what would become of our Women & Children? You must recollect, that we possessed extensive Tracts of Land on the other side, of these we are deprived & our present possessions are small.

Brother —— We foresee that if we were to dispose of our Lands on the Grand River, our Women & Children would suffer, We always intended to preserve this for them. The Whites are anxious to provide for their Children, we are equally so.

Brother —— We earnestly request your assistance to recover this loss of ours. Let the King give us Lands, to the value of what we have lost on the American side, that we may all have the benefit of it. If it could be done it would give satisfaction to all of us — and our Children hereafter will thank him for having so done. This is agreeable to the sentiments of those who left their property on the other side.

Brother —— There is a Fork on the River Thames, where Genesee Allen used to live, it is a situation suitable for our People. There is also a River running into Lake Huron, which takes its source near to the place from which the fork heads, which is equally suitable. These are the situations which we would wish to get.

Brother —— We wish to surrender to the King, the Tract of Land from the North East boundary Line of Black Nichol, to the Source of the Grand River in exchange for the Tracts which

we

we have mentioned; and as to the Tract of Land which we sold to the Mannahatas joined the Canaway during the last War, which we alluded to last night, we wish that it should revert to us again.

Brothers — We have frequently spoke to you on the subject of the piece of Land at the mouth of the River, we wish to see the Interest Money arising from that Sale.

Respecting the Losses during the American Revolution, the Three Tribes of the Mohawks Nation lost their Hunting Grounds. Altho' it has been said that they were paid for those, little was received. This they lost from their Attachment to the British Government.

Brothers — We shall again go on the subject of the Plaister, some of our Chiefs made a Bargain with a Person who was to pay us in eight days after the 4th of June. He has carried the Plaister to the other side, & now says that he has lost money by it, & will not pay us. We hope that you will take this business in hand, & get us paid, it is two years since the bargain was made. — We also spoke to you before respecting the Salt Springs, hoping that you would agree with some person to Lease them. The sooner such takes place the better, in order to prevent any of our people from Leasing them out.

Brothers — We now address you on the subject of a Blacksmith. The one now at the Grand River cannot accomodate us all, from the remoteness of our several Settlements. The King is able to give us another, that we may have our work properly done, should he think proper so to do, & placed at the Onondaga Village, for the accomodation of the Lower Villages.

Brothers — It is a long time since we have been mentioning to you what we are now going to say — The property which we lost during the War — Our wish to have the Grist & Saw Mills rebuilt, & to be furnished with a School Master — All the Speeches which we have delivered to you for the purpose of being sent to Head Quarters, have been without avail. But we now expect an answer, to see if our wishes can be acceded to. Altho we know

that

that you are not a healthy man, we hope that you will strengthen this Speech, and go over to the King at York. He was sent to take care of us, & if he will not give an answer we hope you will go down further, & if there is no Officer at Kingston who can give an answer, go down to Sir John Johnson, and if no answer can be had from him go down further, and try to get an answer there to the Speeches already delivered. If you cannot go yourself send down one of your Officers to remain there & inform him of why our Speeches are not attended to, or where they are stopped. The second consideration which we shall remind to, is, that some of our Chiefs are able to go over the Water & that you go with them. If we cannot hear from Head Quarters, & if the fault is with some of the Officers on this side of the Water, mention it to us, as we are determined to have an answer, that we may know what to do.

The Eldest Son of old Clear Sky then addressed the Dep.y Supt. Genl.

Brother — We cannot help mentioning to you what we remember; at the taking the Garrison of Detroit, there were but few of our men present, General Brock promised them a share of the property taken, but they have never seen it. Directly after that, there was a Battle at Queenston, and you had good luck on another occasion. After which there was a Council at your House, where a paper was given to us acknowledging these Services. This is the paper, & we were then told, that when we should meet you to shew the paper, & that we should preserve it. The paper thus produced, Conveyed to them the thanks of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, signed by Mr. Chief Justice Sewell, for the gallant conduct of the Six Nations at the Battle of Queenston, & which was delivered to them on the 12th. April 1813 by Major General Vincent.

Brother — We must mention to you every thing we wish. Respecting the first American War. When the King paid our losses we were not all paid, particularly the Senecas, but if we should now be paid, we hope all the Tribes would be satisfied. You must recollect a year ago last Fall, we met you at Niagara,

when

when some of our Brethren from the other side wished to come over, you informed us that you could not give them an answer until you had written below, we now wish to know whether you have received such answer, as it is probable that some of our friends would come and reside with us.

Brothers — Respecting the Presents which are delivered twice a Year, in the Fall, & in the Spring — In the Spring we get them too late in the Season; if they could be delivered after the Sugar Time (April) it would be better, & if they could be given earlier in the Fall, we would also be pleased, as it some times happens that they are given to us when we ought to be at our Hunts. — We think hard of the Provisions being stopped; when we had occasion to go to see you before the War, we used to get plenty of Provisions, but none are now given, & we would be happy that the system then practiced were again resorted to — At that time even the Messengers had enough.

~~Adjourned at half past two o'clock P. M.~~

Having again met at seven o'Clock P. M. the Depty Supt General replied to their Speech, as follows.

Brothers — What you talked about last night, was merely the heads of what you have spoken to day. — I have patiently listened to what has passed, & I shall now reply, as far as rests with me, to the several heads.

How it has come into your minds, that your Women and Children are likely to suffer, I cannot conjecture. I should have supposed the contrary, & should that misfortune befal them it must be entirely your faults, for it is within your reach to make them comfortable. I had a proposal to make to you, which in my opinion would have further enabled you to add to their ease. This I will communicate, after I have answered the different parts of your Speech.

Your attachment to your Great Father the King of England has never been questioned, & your adherance to him during the late contest with the Americans, certainly has not been

forgotten.

forgotten, The Lands you speak of as having lost in consequence have often been mentioned, & I believe, as often replied to, & you cannot forget the Council at Fort Erie, where the late General Simcoe explained fully to you, that by the Treaty of 1783, they were particularly secured to you, & as a proof the American Government purchased, & paid you regularly, until 1805; why you did not receive the regular Installments must be best known to your Nations (Onondagas & Cayugas) living at Buffalo, who I should suppose have received the Payments, & withheld them from you, which must also be the case with the Tuscaroras and Senecas; you must be aware that this business was brought before the Kings Ministers & an answer given which you must have received. Besides securing this to you by that Treaty, the King, to make you comfortable, purchased a large & fine Country for you to retire to & if you are not happy you must impute it to the rapacity of the Whites & your own loose manner of making bargains with them, which are not binding on the Whites, as the sanction ~~of Government had not been previously obtained~~. But were your dealings in this instance, unconnected with all of this description and transacted with your Great Father the King, who alone can sanction or receive the surrender of your property, the proceeds would not only be regularly paid, but the amount would enable you to add to the comfort of your families.

Your attachment to your Children is very praise worthy and natural, but I cannot perceive what benefit they can receive from extensive Tracts of Land, which their habits are not taught to cultivate & from which whatever could be procured by Gun, in their Hunting excursions, has been driven away by the white population.

As to your request, of a Tract of Land at the Forks of the River Thames, I am of opinion, that it will not be acceded to, as I have reason to believe that Government has projected a continued Settlement from York to that place, & from thence to the Shawanas Township on the River St. Clair. And, as to your wish of

professing

possessing a Tract on the River which runs into Lake Huron, I shall communicate your request to the Lieut. Governor and apprise you of his answer.— On the subject of your losses, a communication has already been transmitted below, & I shall again renew it. — In reply to your wish of having the Township, which you sold to Wallace, restored to you, in consequence of his defection from his allegiance to the King during the late War, I can only say, that as we Whites are bound to the observance of written Laws, I must be instructed from Head Quarters, how far these Laws can establish a claim in the Six Nations to the property of a Traitor.

I have transmitted your sentiments, on the subject of the Salt Springs & the Plaister Bed, & a reference has been made to me from Head Quarters, as to the mode of leasing both to the best advantage.— This I have answered, & I am now in daily expectation of receiving final instructions. The application for an additional Blacksmith, shall be transmitted to Sir John Johnston, I cannot promise the probability of its being acceded to, but if you wish the one now on the Grand River to be removed to any particular Spot, from where he now is, I am ready to meet your wishes.

Promising the application

On the subject of your losses, I shall again write below and request to be allowed to procure Returns of the different articles of which you have been deprived.— In short I shall without delay transmit a Copy of all that has been said by you, on the present occasion, & communicate to you whatever Answer may be made thereto.

I have already informed you, that the Treaty of 1814 has provided for the free egress and ingress into the Territories of both Governments, that your friends might come in here, if they were so inclined, but that I did not conceive, that under that sanction they would receive Presents without an authority for my issuing them.

I shall,

I shall endeavour hereafter to meet your wishes, by issuing the Presents after the Sugar time of April, but such cannot take place this Season. You must however be aware, that at that time the roads are generally bad. — The Fall issue shall be made at a earlier period of the Season than heretofore. —

Whenever Messengers are sent to me on public business, I have now an authority to require Provisions for them, but the object of their mission must be stated.

I cannot conclude my reply to your Speech, without remarking that your repeated mention of the loss of your Country, in consequence of the War in which you have been engaged in concert with us, is done without one reflection. You have sold those Lands to the Americans Government, & you have got Lands, in lieu, from this, to be sure not to the extent of what you have lost, & you have yearly received His Majesty's Gracious Bounty in Presents, which when put together amount to a very considerable Sum.

I shall now state to you what I have to propose. It is your surrendering to the Crown, so much of your Lands, from the lower Boundary Line of the Township of Waterloo, to the mouth of the Grand River, as are unoccupied by any of your people, reserving to yourselves what you may conceive to be necessary for you and your families. You shall be paid the yearly Interest at the rate of one Dollar per Acre, which is double the Sum, of what you have hitherto sold for. — It was my intention to have proposed to you, for the purchase of the Tract from Black Nicholl to the source of the River, but as that forms a part of your Speech, in proposing an exchange, I shall say nothing on that subject, but I wish to know your sentiments on the first proposal.

I must now revert to a subject which concerns myself

& When

When we last met together, the charges exhibited against me by the Upper Mohawks were read in full Council, and altho' they were unsupported by the shadow of a Solitary instance of partiality, in my distribution of Presents, or division of your Interest Money, with which I was accused. I pledged myself, that I would request, that an enquiry might be instituted into my conduct, which might either criminate or clear me. — This I have done, and in answer I have been urged by the Commander of the Forces, not to press the measure, as he considered that what had been expressed on that day, was perfectly satisfactory. In compliance with his wish I have dropt my intention respecting an enquiry, which could only have created unpleasant feelings in the breasts of those who gave rise to the cause. And in compliance with his wishes also. I prescribe to myself, & enjoin on all the Officers [illegible] to live in harmony and good understanding with all His Majesty's Subjects, this has upon all occasions been my constant advice. I again recommend to you.

To which the Eldest Son of Old Clear Sky replied.

Brethren. — We must speak our minds plainly. We perceive that our requests are not noticed; & one of our Chiefs aware that would be the case on the present occasion, has set off on his return home. We wish to have an answer respecting the Interest Money of the Tract of Land at the mouth of the Grand River. — And after a short pause he said, that it was probable, that the Chief alluded to, Echo, might still be in the vicinity, & that he had only gone for the purpose of procuring quarters for the night.

The Dep. Supt. General informed them in reply that he would give them an answer next morning, on the subject of the Land at the Mouth of the Grand River.

Adjourned.

Adjourned at Eleven o'Clock at Night.

28th March, met again at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon.

Present as on the preceding Day.

The Dep.y Supt. General spoke as follows.

Brothers — You call for the Interest Money for the small Tract of Land at the Mouth of the River. That Tract you surrendered in a formal manner, as a remuneration to Mr. William Dickson for services rendered to you, in bringing to a close your Land concerns, as particularly mentioned in the instrument of surrender. Had Interest Money been required, a specific Sum would have been mentioned as a consideration. The instrument of surrender, expressing your motives for so doing, is in my possession. It was executed with due Solemnity, and under mature consideration. I am sorry that you appear to have forgotten your own act, but I neither forgot, nor neglected complying with your request of transmitting your surrender of the Tract in question to the Lieut. Governor. When we meet again I shall bring with me that Document & shew it to you.

~~The Eldest Son of old Tobey Skye then addressed the~~

The Dep.y Supt. General

Brothers — We are now sitting together again this morning, what passed last night, has perhaps been misconceived. One of our Chiefs who misunderstood what was going on, went part of the way towards home, the rest of us who remained, are still here. We mentioned that we would remain until we get our answer, & that we would part friends. — We have now got all our answers.

Brothers — We mentioned last night, that we would send for the absent Chief. He is now here. Since morning, we have been conversing on what took place last night, & our Brethren recommended, that we should meet again and part friends.

Brother — We shall now speak on that subject. We expect that you must be grieved, as well as your friends with you, at what happened, but we hope that you will put your grief aside. — Sometimes Friends will differ, and it is but a small part of what took place that can grieve you. Our minds is strong, it is our Children whom we wish to accommodate, we hope your minds will be at ease.

Delivered

Delivered Five Strings of Black & White Wampum.

The Dep.y Sup.t General replied.

Brothers — It has always been my rule of conduct, since you have been put under my charge, to give a patient & an attentive hearing to whatever you had to say to me, be the subject what it might, — I never left you until all discussions were brought to a close, and the Council ended. I must have been insensible to what I conceive is due to the situation which I hold, had I not been deeply mortified at the slight which was offered to me last night, by a principal Chief's absenting himself from so frivolous an excuse as the reason stated; but as I never permit my mind to harbour resentments, I readily & willingly receive your concessions, & shall bury in oblivion the circumstance which gave rise to them.

Cohe then addressing himself to the Dep.y Sup.t General said.

Brother — I am happy that you are strong minded & forget & forgive what happened last night. — He then continued.

~~Brother — You mistake what we are going to say respecting the Lands~~ at the Mouth of the River. You mention that it will be made known to us when we meet again, whether Mr. Dickson has a right to that Land. We think not. You have told us, that you have the surrender for it. — Some of our Children (the Cayugas) say that they have it. They will bring it forward when you bring the one now in your possession.

Brother — We now mention once more, tho' we spake on the subject yesterday. — When Papers are given to us, we are told they are good. We, the Onondagoes, will try if this is good, & will give this Instrument to Mr. Dickson in order to his doing the best he can for us.

Laying on the Table a Duplicate of their Agreement with the State of New York, securing to the Onondago Nation the yearly sum of 2000 Dollars in perpetuity, as a consideration for certain Parcels of Land therein described which they had sold to that State.

Brother

Brothers — The other day when we met you at the Grand River, it was appointed to meet at this House. The Chiefs of the Six Nations are well & we see that you are well. We shall part to day to return home, & we hope the Great Spirit will guard you in going to your home, & will protect us in returning safe.

Brothers — We have now gone through all we have to say, and you have mentioned to us the wishes of the Governor who resides at York, respecting the Lands on the Grand River. — We will consider this subject at home as we must be together when we discuss it. We shall be enabled to give you an answer when we meet at the issues of the Spring Presents. — You have told us, that you will send down our Speech of yesterday, we shall expect an answer to that when we meet in the Spring.

The Dep.t Sup.t General then Addressed them.

Brothers — I recommend harmony & good will, not only amongst yourselves, but with all his Majesty's subjects. & as usual I recommend to the young Men a respectful demeanour & difference towards their Chiefs.

I wish you all safe home, & a happy meeting with your friends.

A true Copy

(Signed)

Alex.r McDonell

Ass.t Secretary I. A.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COUNCIL HELD AT ANCASTER IN THE PROVINCE OF UPPER CANADA WITH THE SIX NATIONS INDIANS RESIDING ON THE GRAND RIVER ON THE 26th, 27th, AND 28th OF MARCH 1819

On the 26th, at seven o'Clock in the Evening, a few of the principal Chiefs being assembled, discussed with the Deputy Superintendent General the topics which were to be the subject of their Speech on the ensuing day.

27th March

Present

The Honorable William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General

Alexander McDonell, Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs

George Martin, Interpreter

After the usual ceremonies had been gone through, the Onondago Chief, Echo, addressed the Deputy Superintendent General as follows:

Brother: Reverting to what we mentioned to you last night, we will now say further, and we hope you will hear us. We will first state that the King and our Ancestors were firmly bound together, and we are equally so with the new King now at York. We perceive that our Women and Children are likely to suffer in the course of a short time, and we thought it right to mention it to you. The property which we owned on the other side is now possessed by the Americans. We have lost it through the means of your Wars. The interest money which they used to pay (a small sum), we cannot recover from them, we give up all hope of receiving it, and look

to you to see what can be done. The reason that we ask you this is that during the last War several Officers insured us that we should not lose our property if we were to assist. We do not suppose that the great King, our Father, would allow his people to suffer; He appointed Officers in this Country to see that we should lose none of our property while serving under him, and you know that there is a Great Spirit above above who will not allow his Children to suffer. We were as one before the American War, but there are two Governments now, and we cannot recover our property from the Americans unless we go over to them, and as we never mean to join them, that is the reason why we say that we shall look to you for this Money.

Brother: We shall speak our sentiments unreservedly. We plainly see that the American Government is acquiring all the Indian Lands to the Westward of this, and that the King intends to purchase all on this side. We now possess but a small Tract, should we part with that, what would become of our Women and Children? You must recollect that we possessed extensive Tracts of Land on the other side, of these we are deprived and our present possessions are small.

Brother: We foresee that if we were to dispose of our Lands on the Grand River, our Women and Children would suffer; We always intended to preserve this for them. The Whites are anxious to provide for their Children, we are equally so.

Brother: We earnestly request your assistance to recover this loss of ours. Let the King give us Lands, to the value of what we have lost on the American side, that we may all have the benefit of it.

If it could be done it would give satisfaction to all of us -- and our children hereafter will thank him for having so done. This is agreeable to the sentiments of those who left their property on the other side.

Brother: There is a Fork on the River Thames, where Genesee Allen used to live, it is a situation suitable for our People. There is also a River running into Lake Huron, which takes its source near to the place from which the fork heads, which is equally suitable. These are the situations which we would wish to get.

Brother: We wish to surrender to the King, the Tract of Land from the North East boundary line of Black Nichol, to the Source of the Grand River in exchange for the Tracts which we have mentioned; and as to the Tract of Land, which we sold to the Man who joined the Enemy during the last War, which we alluded to last night, we wish that it should revert to us again.

Brother: We have frequently spoke to you on the subject of the piece of Land at the mouth of the River, we wish to see the Interest Money arising from that Sale.

Respecting the Losses during the American Revolution, the Three Tribes of the Mohawks Nation lost their Hunting Grounds. Altho' it has been said that they were paid for these, little was received. This they lost from their Attachment to the British Government.

Brother: We shall again go on to the subject of the Plaister, some of our Chiefs made a Bargain with a Person who was to pay us in

eight days after the 4th of June. He has carried the Plaister to the other side, and now says that he has lost money by it, and will not pay us. We hope that you will take this business in hand, and get us paid, it is two years since the bargain was made. We also spoke to you before respecting the Salt Springs, hoping that you would agree with some person to Lease them. The sooner such takes place the better, in order to prevent any of our people from Leasing them out.

Brother: We now address you on the subject of a Blacksmith. The one now at the Grand River cannot accommodate us all from the remoteness of our several Settlements. The King is able to give us another, that we may have our work properly done, should he think proper so to do, and placed at the Onondago Village, for the accommodation of the Lower Villages.

Brother: It is a long time since we have been mentioning to you what we are now going to say -- The property which we lost during the War -- Our wish to have the Grist & Saw Mills rebuilt, and to be furnished with a School Master -- All the Speeches which we have delivered to you for the purpose of being sent to Head Quarters, have been without avail. But, we now expect an answer, to see if our wishes can be acceded to. Altho we know that you are not a healthy man, we hope that you will strengthen this Speech, and go over to the King at York. He was sent to take care of us, and if he will not give an answer we hope you will go down farther, and if there is no Officer at Kingston who can give an answer, go down to Sir John Johnson, and if no answer can be had

from him, go down farther, and try to get an answer there to the Speeches already delivered. If you cannot go yourself send down one of your Officers to remain there and inform himself why our Speeches are not attended to, or where they are stopped. The second consideration which we shall revert to, is, that some of our Chiefs are able to go over the Water, and that you go with them. If we cannot hear from Head Quarters, and if the fault is with some of the Officers on this side of the Water, mention it to us, as we are determined to have an answer, that we may know what to do.

The Eldest Son of old Clear Sky then addressed the Deputy Superintendent General.

Brother: We cannot help mentioning to you what we remember; at the taking the Garrison of Detroit, there were but few of our men present, General Brock promised them a share of the property taken, but they have never seen it. Directly after that, there was a Battle at Queenston, and you had good luck on another occasion. After which there was a Council at your House where a paper was given to us acknowledging these Services. This is the paper, and we were then told, that when we should meet you to shew the paper, and that we should preserve it. The paper thus produced, Conveyed to them the thanks of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada, signed by Mr. Chief Justice Sewell for the gallant conduct of the Six Nations at the Battle of Queenston, and which was delivered to them on the 12th of April 1813 by Major General Vincent.

Brother: We must mention to you every thing we wish Respecting the first

American War. When the King paid our losses we were not all paid, particularly the Senecas, but if we should now be paid, we hope all the Tribes would be satisfied. You must recollect a year ago last Fall, we met you at the Niagara when some of our Brethren from the other side wished to come over, you informed us that you could not give them an answer until you had written below, we now wish to know whether you have received such answer, as it is probable that some of our friends would come and reside with us.

Brother: Respecting the Presents which are delivered twice a Year, in the Fall and in the Spring -- In the Spring we get them too late in the Season; if they could be delivered after the Sugar Time (April) it would be better, and if they could be given earlier in the Fall, we would also be pleased, as it some times happens, that they are given to us when we ought to be at our Hunts. We think hard of the Provisions being stopped; when we had occasion to go see you before the War, we used to get plenty of Provisions, but none are now given, and we would be happy that the system then [in] practice were again resorted to. At that time even the Messengers had enough.

Adjourned at half past two o'Clock, P.M. Having again met at seven o'Clock P.M., the Deputy Superintendent General replied to their Speech, as follows.

Brothers: What you talked about last night, was merely the heads of what you have spoken today. I have patiently listened to what has passed, and I shall now reply as far as rests with me, to the several heads.

How it has come into your minds, that your Women and Children are likely to suffer, I cannot conjecture. I should have supposed the contrary, and should that misfortune befall them, it must be entirely your faults, for it is within your reach to make them comfortable. I had a proposal to make to you, which in my opinion would have further enabled you to add to their ease. This I will communicate after I have answered the different parts of your Speech.

Your attachment to your Great Father the King of England has never been questioned, and your adherence to him during the late contest with the Americans certainly has not been forgotten. The Lands you speak of as having lost in consequences have often been mentioned, and I believe, as often replied to, and you cannot forget the Council at Fort Erie, where the late General Simcoe explained fully to you, that by the Treaty of 1783, they were particularly secured to you, and as a proof of the American Gouvernment purchased, and paid you regularly until 1805; why you did not receive the regular Installments must be best known to your Nations (Onondagos and Cayugas) living at Buffalo, who I should suppose have received the Payments, and withold them from you, which must also be the case with the Tuscarawas and Senecas (you must be aware that this business was brought before the Kings Ministers and an answer given which you must have received). Besides securing this to you by that Treaty, the King, to make you comfortable, purchased a large and fine Country for you to retire to and if you are not happy you must impute it to the repacity of the Whites and your own loose manner of making bargains with them, which are not bind-

ing on the Whites, as the sanction of Government had not been previously obtained. But were your dealings in this instance, unconnected with all of this description and transacted with your Great Father the King, who alone can sanction or receive the surrender of your property, the proceeds would not only be regularly paid, but the amount would enable you to add to the comfort of your families.

Your attachment to your Children is very praise worthy and natural, but I cannot perceive what benefit they can receive from extensive Tracts of Land, which their habits are not taught to cultivate and from which whatever could be procured by Gun, in their Hunting excursions, has been driven away by the white population.

As to your request of a Tract of Land at the Forks of the River Thames, I am of opinion, that [it?] will not be acceded to, as I have reason to believe that Gouvernment has projected a continued Settlement from York to that place, and from thence to the Shawanas Township on the River St. Clair. And, as to your wish of possessing a Tract on the River which runs into Lake Huron, I shall communicate your request to the Lieutenant Governor and apprise you of his answer. On the subject of your losses, a communication has already been transmitted below, and I shall again renew it. In reply to your wish of having the Township, which you sold to Wallace, restored to you, in consequence of his defection from his allegiance to the King during the Late War, I can only say, that as we

Whites are bound to the observance of written Laws, I must be instructed from Head Quarters, how far these Laws can establish a claim in the Six Nations to the property of a Traitor. I have transmitted your sentiments, on the subject of the Salt Springs and the Plaister Bed, and a reference has been made to me from Head Quarters, as to the mode of Leasing both to the best advantage. This I have answered, and I am now in daily expectation of receiving final instructions. The application for an additional Blacksmith shall be transmitted to Sir John Johnston, I cannot promise the probability of its being acceded to, but if you wish the one now on the Grand River to be removed to any particular Spot from where he now is, I am ready to meet your wishes.

On the subject of your losses, I shall again write below and request to be allowed to procure Returns of the different Articles of which you have been deprived. In short I shall without transmit a Copy of all that has been said by you, on the present occasion I communicate to you whatever answer may be made thereto.

I have already informed you, that the Treaty of 1814 has provided for the free egress and ingress into the Territories of both Governments, that your friends might come in here, if they were so inclined, but that I did not conceive, that under that sanction they would receive Presents without an authority for my issuing them.

I shall endeavour hereafter to meet your wishes by issuing the

Presents after the Sugar time (April) but such cannot take place this Season. You must however be aware that at that time the roads are generally bad. The Fall issue shall be made at a earlier period of the Season than hertofore. Whenever Messengers are sent to me on public business I have now an authority to require Provisions for them, but the object of their mission must be stated.

I cannot conclude my reply to your Speech, without remarking that your repeated mention of the loss of your Country in consequence of the War in which you have been engaged in concert with us, is done without one reflection. You have sold those Lands to the American Government, and if you have got Lands, in lieu, from this, to be sure not to the extent of what you have lost, and you have yearly received His Majesty's Gracious Bounty in Presents, which when put together amount to a very considerable Sum.

I shall now state to you what I have to propose. It is your surrendering to the Crown, so much of your Lands, from the lower Boundary Line of the Township of Waterloo, to the mouth of the Grand River, as are unoccupied by any of your people, reserving to yourselves what you may conceive to be necessary for you and your families. You will be paid the yearly Interest at the rate of one Dollar per Acre, which is double the Sum of what you have hitherto sold for. It was my intention to have proposed to you, for the purchase of the Tract from

Black Nicholl to the source of the River, but as that forms a part of your Speech, in proposing an exchange, I shall say nothing on that subject, but I wish to know your sentiments on the first proposal.

I must now revert to a subject which concerns myself. When we last met together, the charges exhibited against me by the Upper Mohawks were read in full Council, and altho' they were unsupported by the shadow of a Solitary instance of partiality, in my distribution of Presents, on division of your Interest Money, with which I was accused. I pledged myself, that I would request, that an enquiry might be instituted into my conduct, which might either criminate or clear me. This I have done, and in answer I have been urged by the Commander of the Forces not to press the measure, as he considered that what had been repressed on that day, was perfectly satisfactory. In compliance with his wish, I have dropt my intention respecting an enquiry, which could only have created unpleasant feelings in the breasts of those who gave rise to the cause. And in compliance with his wishes also I prescribe to myself, and enjoin on all the Officers _____ to live in harmony and good understanding with all His Majesty's Subjects, this has upon all occasions been my constant advice. I again recommend to you.

To which the Eldest Son of Old Clear Sky replied.

Brother: We must speak our minds plainly. We perceive that our requests

are not noticed, and one of our Chiefs aware that would be the case on the present occasion, has set off on his return home. We wish to have an answer respecting the Interest Money of the Tract of Land at the mouth of the Grand River. And after a short pause he said, that it was probable, that the Chief alluded to (Echo) might still be in the vicinity, and that he had only gone for the purpose of procuring quarters for the night.

The Deputy Superintendent General informed them in reply that he would give them an answer next morning, on the subject of the Land at the Mouth of the Grand River.

Adjourned at Eleven o'Clock at Night, 28th March, met again at Eleven O'Clock in the forenoon. Present as one the preceding day.

The Deputy Superintendent General spoke as follows.

Brothers: You call for the Interest Money for the small Tract of Land at the Mouth of the River. That Tract you surrendered in a formal manner as a remuneration to Mr. William Dickson for services rendered to you, in bringing to a close your Land concerns, as particularly mentioned in the instrument of surrender. Had Interest Money been required, a specific sum would have been mentioned as a consideration. The instrument of surrender, expressing your motives for so doing is in my possession, It was executed with due Solemnity, and under mature consideration. I am sorry that you appear to have forgotten your own act, but I neither forgot, nor neglected

complying with your request of transmitting your surrender of the Tract in question to the Lieutenant Governor. When we meet again I shall bring with me that Document and shew it to you.

Brother: We are now sitting together again this morning, what passed last night, has perhaps been misconceived. One of our Chiefs who misunderstood what was going on, went part of the way towards home, the rest of us who remained, are still here. We mentioned that we would remain until we get our answer, and that we would part friends. We have now got all our answers.

Brothers: We mentioned last night, that we would send for the absent Chief. He is now here. Since morning we have been conversing on what took place last night, and our Brethren recommended that we should meet again and part friends.

Brother: We shall soon speak on that subject. We expect that you must be grieved, as well as your friend with you, at what happened, but we hope that you will put your grief aside. Sometimes Friends will differ and it is but a small part of what took place that can grieve you. Our mind is strong, it is our Children whom we wish to accommodate, we hope your mind will be at ease.

Delivered Five Strings of Black & White Wampum. The Deputy Superintendent General Replied.

Brothers: It has always been my rule of conduct, since you have been

put under my charge, to give a patient and an attentive hearing to whatever you had to say to me, be the subject what it might. I never left you until all discussions were brought to a Close, and the Council ended. I must have been insensible to what I conceive is due to the situation which I hold, had I not been deeply mortified at the slight which was offered to me last night, by a principal Chief's absenting himself from so frivolous an excuse as the reason stated; but as I never permit my mind to harbour resentment, I readily and willingly receive your concessions, and shall bury in oblivion the circumstance which gave rise to them.

Echo then addressing himself to the Deputy Superintendent General said:

Brother: I am happy that you are strong minded and forget and forgive what happened last night.

He then continued.

Brother: You will hear what we are going [to] say respecting the Lands at the Mouth of the River. You mention that it will be make known to us when we meet again, whether Mr. Dickson has a right to that Land. We think not. You have told us, that you have the surrender for it. Some of our Children (the Cayugas) say that they have it. They will bring it forward when you bring the one now in your possession.

Brother: We now mention once more, tho' we spoke on the subject yesterday. When Papers are given to us, we are told that they are good. We, the Onondagoes, will try if this is

good, and will give this Instrument to Mr. Dickson in order to his doing the best he can for us.

Laying on the Table a Duplicate of their Agreement with the State of New York, securing to the Onongago Nation the yearly sum of 2000 Dollars in perpetuity, as a consideration, for certain Parcels of Land therein described which they had sold to that State.

Brother: The other day when we met you at the Grand River, it was appointed to meet at this House. The Chiefs of the Six Nations are well and we see that you are well. We shall part to day to return home, and we hope the Great Spirit will guard you in going to yours, and will protect us in returning safe.

Brother: We have now gone through all we have to say and you have mentioned to us the wish of the Governor who resides at York respecting the Lands on the Grand River. We will consider this subject at home as we must be together when we discuss it. We shall be enabled to give you an answer when we Meet at the issues of the Spring Presents. You have told us that you will send down our Speech of yesterday, we shall expect an answer to that when we meet in the Spring.

The Deputy Superintendent General then Addressed them.

Brother: I recommend harmony and good will, not only amongst yourselves, but with all his Majesty's subjects, and as usual I recommend to the young Men a respectful demeanor and differ-

ence towards their Chiefs.

I wish you all safe home, and a happy meeting with your friends.

A true Copy

(Signed)

Alexander McDonell
Assistant Secretary I. A.

Council at Ancaster 26-28 Mar 1819

6 Nats:

Seek assistance in securing compensation for loss of property on American side of International Boundary.

Women and children will suffer if the 6 Nats. dispose of property on Grand River.

Land requested at Fork of River Thames and at point where river runs into Lake Huron.

Surrender tract on Grand River and request that tract sold to deserter (Wallace) be returned to them. \fromBlack Nicholl to source of Grand River.

Request interest from sale of lands at the mouth of the Grand River.

Request payment for Plaister Bed and lease of Salt Springs.

Request another Blacksmith, Grist and saw mills and Schoolmaster.

Request that annuities be delivered earlier in the Spring and the Fall.

Wm. Claus - Reply:

Women and children will not suffer unless fault of 6 Nats. "for it is within your reach to make them comfortable."

Payments for land secured by Treaty of 1783 were made by Americans regularly until 1805. If 6 Nats. haven't received the payments, it must be because the Onondagas and Cayugas at Buffalo Creek have not delivered their share to 6 Nats.

It is not likey that the 6 Nats. will be able to acquire tract of land on Forks of River Thames.

Tract on river running into Lake Huron will be requested from the Lieut. Gov.

Will look into 6 Nats. acquiring Wallace's land.

Has reported sentiments of the 6 Nats. on Salt Springs and Plaister Bed to higher officials. Expects instructions from them.

The 6 Nats. application for an additional blacksmith will be transmitted to Sir John Johnson.

Will try to secure payment for losses.

Will distribute annuities earlier.

Messengers shall get provisions.

Wm. Claus - Proposal:

Will accept surrender of land from Black Nicholl to the source of the Grand River, and requests surrender of other lands at Grand River.

Had requested an investigation of his conduct re: distribution of presents, to clear up insinuations against him. He has been instructed, however, not to have the investigation conducted, since his superiors consider him to have been satisfactorily exhonerated a the last meeting with the 6 Nats.

6 Nats. - Reply:

Requests have not been noticed. Demand answer about interest money on tract of land at the mouth of the Grand River. A 6 Nats. principal chief, the Onondaga, Echo, left from disgust at Claus neglecting this issue.

Ancaster 26-28 Mar 1819

Wm. Claus - Reply:

The land at the mouth of the Grand River was surrendered to one William Dickson, in renumeration for services he had offered to the 6 Nats. Interest money was not required in the terms of surrender. Claus says that he has the instrument of surrender and will bring it to the next meeting of 6 Nats. with him.

6 Nats. - Response:

All answers have been given. Hope that Claus will not harbor resentment toward Echo for leaving. Wish to part friends.

Wm. Claus - Response:

Will not harbor resentment.

6 Nats.:

Echo speaks. He says that he is glad that Claus is not angry. He says that he does not think, however, that Wm. Dickson has right to the land at the mouth of the Grand River. He syas that the Cayugas say that they have the written instrument of surrender. This will be compared with the surrender Claus claims to have at the next meeting.

Wm. Claus:

Hopes harmony and good will will prevail.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA, MILITARY, CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS, MG 19, F1, VOL. 11, 153-184.

Minutes of an Indian Council held at Onondaga with the Chiefs of the Six Nations residing on the Grand River, on the 26th 27th & 28th of March 1819 — 172

26th March 7 o'clock P.M

Present

The Honble William Claus Esq. Dep. Supt. General

Alex. McDonell Asst. Secy.

George Martin, Interpreter

After the usual ceremonies had been gone through, the Onondaga Chief Echo addressed the Dep. Supt. Genl.

Echo — We have been informed that you wish to have some conversation with us. We are happy to see you, & the gentleman who is with you, in good health, the few Chiefs now present are well, & ready to communicate with you

Brother — We, the Six Nations, have not all met, but a Messenger has come in this Evening, to say that the Chiefs will be here in the morning. We shall be happy to hear what you have to propose to us, & in the morning we will let you know our wishes.

To which the Dep. Supt. Genl. replied

Brothers — I only expected to have met a few of you this Evening, whatever you have to say, I will hear tomorrow morning.

Echo, continued

Brother — We shall in the first place revert to the friendship which subsisted between the King, & the Six Nations during the first French war, — They served with zeal & fidelity, & they were rewarded — on another occasion, during the American war, they followed Guy Johnson, & came with him to Montreal, they were again rewarded; but they lost all the Lands which they possessed in the United States during the last war, they served faithfully again, they have met with losses, but have not as yet been rewarded.

Brother. We were given to understand by the Officers who served with us during the last war, that we would suffer nothing by our losses. You know very well, that we were promised to be paid for the property we took from the enemy; we have not been paid for what we have taken.

Brother

154.

Brother. We now speak to you on the subject of what we have to say. We mean the money due to the Onondagas, the Cayugas & the Senecas, by the United States. This was lost to us in consequence of our attachment to the King, & we look to him for what is due to us by the Government of the United States. Part of the Cayugas are not present, but they will be here in the morning.

Brother – As you are going to come the Land, as far as Lake Huron, we wish to exchange those above the last purchase, to the Source of the Grand River. On this subject we will speak to you again & we hope you will hear us

Brother – Another subject which we mentioned to you before, is, that we sold a Township to a white man, who during the last war fled to the enemy, we wish this Township now to revert to us.

Brother – There is a piece of land lying down the Lake, on the Bay de Quinte, hetofore by some of our People, we wish to communicate with them before they dispose of it.

Brother – These are the principal points which we wish to discuss with you, but we shall resume the subject in the morning.

Adjourned, at 9 o'clock P. M.

27th March 1819

Present as ~~yesterday~~ last night

Enter Thicker

Brother – Reverting to what we mentioned to you last night, we will now say further & we hope you will hear us. We will first state that the King & our Ancestors were firmly bound together, & we are equally so with the new King now at York – We perceive that our Women & Children are likely to suffer in the course of a short time, & we thought it right to mention it to you – The property which we owned on the other side, is now possessed by the Americans – We have lost it through the means of your wars. The Interest money which they used to pay to us a small sum, we cannot recover from them. We give up all hope of recovering it & look to you to see what can be done. The reason why we ask you this, is, that during the last war several Officers operated, that we should not lose our property if we were to assist the King. We do not suppose that the great King, our Father would allow his People to suffer. The appointed Officer in this Country to see that

we

we should lose none of our property while serving under him, & you know that there is a great Spirit above who would not allow his Children to suffer.

We were as one before the American war, but there are two governments now, & we cannot recover our property from the American unless we go over to them, & as we never mean to join them that is the reason why we say that we shall look to you for this money.

Brother. We shall check our sentiments unreservedly — We plainly see that the American government is acquiring all the Indian Lands to the Westward of this, & that the King intends to have those all on this side. ~~What We~~ now hopes is but a small Tract, shower we part with that, what is over be come of our Women & Children? You must recollect, that we possess extensive Tracts of land on the other side, of these we are deprived, & our present possessions are small

Brother — We foresee, that if we were to cede these our lands on the Grand River, our Women & Children would suffer. We always intended to preserve this for them. The Whites are anxious to provide for their Children — we are equally so

Brother. We earnestly request your assistance to recover this left of ours. Let the King give us Land to the value of what we have lost on the American side, that we may all have the benefit of it. If it could be done it would give satisfaction to all of us — and our Children hereafter will thank him for having so done. This is agreeable to the sentiments of those who have left their property on the other side.

Brother — There is a Fork on the River Thames, where General Allen used to live, it is a situation suitable for our People. There is also a River running into Lake Huron, which takes it source near to the place from which the Fork heads, which is equally suitable. These are the situations which we would wish to get.

Brother — We wish to surrender, to the King, the Tract of land from the North East Boundary line of Black Nicholl, to the Source of the

Grand

26th 7. P.M.

After the Chiefs had finished their speeches with the Chief Sir: the Chiefs were taken to Mr. Jones's at the Mission House on the evening Day.—

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Grand River, in exchange for the Tracts which we have mentioned — and as to the Tract of Land, which we sold to the man who joined the enemy during the last war, which we allowed to last night, we wish that it should revert to us again.

Brother. We have frequently spoke to you on the subject of the price of land at the mouth of the Onion, we wish to see the interest money arising from that Sale

Brother — During the losses during the American Revolution, the three Tribes of the Mohawk Nation lost their Hunting Grounds, altho it has been said that they were paid for these, little was received. This they lost from their alliance with the British Government.

Brother We shall again go on the subject of the Plaister. Some of our Chiefs made a bargain with a person who was to pay us in eight days after the 2d. of June, he has carried the Plaister to the other side, & now says that he has lost money by it & will not pay us. We hope that you will take the business in hand & get us paid. It is two years since the bargain was made

Brother — We also spoke to you before respecting the Fort Erie, hoping that you would agree with some person to lease them. The sooner such takes place the better, in order to prevent any of our people from leasing them out.

Brother — We also advised you, on the subject of a Black Smith. The one now at the Grand River cannot accomodate us all, from the remoteness of our several Settlements. The thing is able to give us another, that we may have our work properly done, should he think proper so to do, & placed at the Onondaga Village, for the accomodation of the lower Villages.

Brother — It is a long time since we have been mentioning to you, what we are now about to say — The property which we lost during this last war — our wish is to have this first & ~~two Chiefs recommended to be furnished with~~ a School Master — All the Speeches which we have delivered to you, for the purpose of being sent to Head Quarters have been without avail. But we now expect an answer to see if our wishes can be accorded to. Altho we know that you are not a healthy nation, we hope that you will strengthen this Speech, & go over to the Thing at York — He was

sent

1857

sent to take care of us, & if he will not give an answer, we hope you will go down farther, & if there is no Officer at Niagara who can give an answer go down to Sir John Johnson, & if no answer can be had from him, go down farther, & try to get an answer there to the Speeches already delivered. If you cannot go yourself, send down one of your Officers to remain there & inform himself why our Speeches are not attended to, or where they are stopped.

The second consideration which we shall revert to is, that some of our Chiefs are able to go over the water, & that you go with them, if we cannot hear from Head Quarters, & if the fault is with some of the Officers on this side of the water, mention it to us, & we are determined to have an answer, that we may know what to do.

Yours, Elder Thayendanegea the Dep. Sup.t for

Brother — We cannot help mentioning to you what we remember — at the taking of the Garrison of Detroit, there were but few of our men present, General Brock promised them a share of the property taken, but they have never seen it. Directly after that there was a Battle at Queenston — and you had good luck on another occasion — After which there was a Council at your house, where Roger was given to us as a reward for these services — this is the paper, & we were then told, that when we showed it to you, to show the paper, & that we should preserve it —

Produced the Thanks of the Legislative Council of Lower Canada signed by the Chief Justice Sewell, for the gallant conduct of the Six Nations at the Battle of Queenston — which was delivered by Mg.r Gen.l Vincent on the 12th April 1813

Brother — We must mention to you every thing we wish — Respecting the first Bounties, when the thing came over lapes, we were not all paid, particularly the Tuscaroras, but if we should now be paid, we hope all the Tribes would be satisfied. You must recollect, a year ago last Fall, we met you at Niagara, when some of our Brethren from the other side wished to come over, you informed us that you could not give them an answer, until you had written below. We now wish to know whether you have received such answer, or it is probable that some of our friends would come & reside with us.

Brother — Respecting the Presents which are delivered twice a year, in the Fall, & in the Spring — in the Spring we get them too late in the Season, if they could be delivered after the Fagoing time (April) it would be better —

and

13-8

and if they could be given earlier in the Fall we would also be pleased, as it some time happens that they are given to us well we ought to be at our Hunts.

We think hard of the Provisions being stopped. When we had occasion to go to see you before this now, we used to get plenty of Provision, but none are now given, & we would be happy that the system then in practice were again resorted to. At that time even the Messengers had enough.

Adjourned at half past two o'clock P.M.

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7 o'clock P.M. 27th March

Having again assembled the Sep. Dep. for reply to their Speech.

Brothers – What you talked about last night, was merely the heads of what you have spoken to day. I have patiently listened to what has passed, & I shall now reply, or for as rests with me, to the several heads.

That it has come into your minds, that your Women & Children are likely to suffer, I cannot conjecture. I should have supposed the contrary, & should that misfortune befal them, it must be entirely your faults, for it is within your reach to make them comfortable. I have a ~~proposal to~~ make to you, which in my opinion would have further enabled you to aid to their ease, ~~which~~ This I will communicate after I have heard the different parts of your Speech.

Your attachment to your great Father the King of England has never been questioned, & your adherence to him during the late contest with the Americans, certainly has not been forgotten. The Lands you speak of, as having lost in consequence, have often been mentioned, & I believe so often replied to, & you cannot forget the Council held at Fort Erie, where the late General Simcoe explained ~~to you~~ fully to you, that by the Treaty of 1783 they were particularly secured to you, & as a proof the American Government purchased & paid you regularly until 1805. Why you did not receive the regular Instalments must be best known to your Nations Seneca & Cayugas living at Buffalo, who I should suppose have received the payments & withheld them from you, which must also be the case with the Tuscaroras & Onondagas. You must be aware that this business was brought before the King's Ministers & an answer given which you must have received. Besides securing this to you by

that

~~that~~ Treaty, the thing to make you comfortable, purchased a large & fine Country for you to retire to, & if you are not happy, you must impute it to the rapacity of Whites & your own loose manner of making bargains with them, which are not binding on the Whites or the sanction of Government has not been previously obtained. But were your dealings, in this instance, unconnected with all of this description, & transacted with your Great Father the King, who alone can sanction or secure the surrender of your property, the proceeds would not only be speedily paid, but the amount would enable you to add to the comforts of your families.

Your attachment to your Children is very praise worthy & natural, but I cannot perceive what benefit they can receive from extensive Tracts of Land which their habits are not taught to cultivate, & from which whatever could be procured for them, by the Pay, in their hunting excursions, has been driven away by the White population.

As to your request of a Tract of Land on the Forks of the River Thames, I am of opinion that it will not be acceded to, as there reason to believe that Government has projected a continuous Settlement from York to that place, & from thence to the Moravian Township on the River St Clair — and as to your wish of hoping for a Tract on the River which runs into Lake Huron, I shall communicate your request to the Lieut. Governor, & apprise you of his answer.

On the subject of your Copies, a communication has already been transmitted below, & I shall again renew it.

In reply to your wish of having the Township which you sold to Wallace restored to you, in consequence of his defection from his allegiance to the King, during the late war, I can only say that as we Whites are bound to the observance of written laws, I must be instructed from Head Quarters, how far those laws can establish a claim in the Red Nations to the property of a Traitor.

I have transmitted your sentiments on the subject of the Fort Thames & Plaister Bed, & a reference has been made to me from Head Quarters, as to the mode of securing both to the best advantage — this I have answered, & I am now in the daily expectation of receiving fixed instructions.

The application for an additional Black Smith, shall be transmitted

to

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to Fort Wilson, I cannot promise the probability of its being accepted to, but if you wish the one now on the Grand River to be removed to any particular spot, from where he now is, I am ready to meet your wishes. On the subject of your lapses, I shall again write below, I request to be allowed to procure Returns of the different articles of which you have been deprived — In short I shall without delay transmit a copy of all that has been said by you on the present occasion & communicate to you whatever reply may be made thereto.

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I have already informed you that the Treaty of 1814 has provided for the free egress & ingress into the Territories of both Governments, that your friends might come in here, if they were inclined, but that I did not conceive, that under that sanction, they would receive Presents without an authority for my issuing them.

I shall endeavour hereafter to meet your wishes by issuing the Presents after the usual time / April / but such cannot take place this Season so early. You must however be aware that at that time the Roads are generally bad — The Fall issues shall be made at an earlier period of the Season than heretofore.

Whenever Messengers are sent to me on public business, I have now an authority to require Provision for them, but the object of their mission must be stated.

I cannot conclude my reply to your Speech, without remarking that your repeated mention of the loss of your Country in consequence of the war in which you have been engaged in concert with us, is done without due reflection. You have sold these Lands to the American Government, & you have got Lands in lieu from this, to be varied to the extent of what you left, & you have yearly receiving His Majesty's gracious Bounty in Presents, which when put up the amount to a very considerable Sum —

I shall now state to you what I have to propose — it is your surrender to this Crown so much of your Lands, from the Lower Boundary line of the Township of Waterloo, to the mouth of the River, as we consider paid by any of your People, reserving to you select what you may consider to be necessary for you & your families. You shall be paid the yearly

equally interest at the rate of one Dollar per acre, which is double the sum of what you have hitherto received for. It was my intention to have proposed to you for the purchase of the Tract from Black Walnut to the Sioux River, but as that forms a part of your Stock, in proposing an exchange, I shall say nothing on that subject, but wish to know your sentiments on the first proposal.

~~Young Chief replied~~ 80

I must now ~~revert~~ to a subject which concerns myself. When we last met together the Charges exhibited against me, by the upper Nations were ~~read~~ in full Council, & altho they were unsupported by the shadow of a solitary instance of partiality, in my distribution of Presents, or division of your interest among, ~~with~~ which I was accused, I flatter myself, that I would request that an Inquiry might be instituted into my conduct, which might either exonerate or clear me — This I have done, & in consequence, I have been urged by the Commander of the Forces, not to ~~urge~~ press the ~~matter~~ measure, or be considered that what has been expressed on that day was perfectly satisfactory.

In compliance with his wish, I have dropt my intention respecting an Inquiry, which cannot only have ~~reflected~~ created unpleasant feelings in the breasts of those who gave rise to the cause — and in compliance with his wish also, I prescribe to myself & enjoin on all the Officers acting under me, to live in harmony & good understanding with all his Majesty's subjects, this as has upon all occasions been my constant advice, I again recommend to you.

To which ~~young~~ the Eldest Son of Chief clear They replied.

Brother — We must speak ~~plain~~ our minds plainly. We perceive that our requests are not noticed, & one of our Chiefs aware that this would be the case on this present occasion, has set off on his return home. ~~They wished~~ We wish to have an answer respecting the interest money of the Tract of land at the mouth of the Grand River — and after a short pause he said that it ~~would~~ was probable that the Chief allowed to Embark on his return home would be ~~at the~~ close of brewing in the vicinity & that he hardly gave for the ~~[illegible]~~ how quarter for the night —

The Sub. Ag. Gen. informed them in reply, ~~that they~~ that he would give them an answer ~~reply to them~~ next morning, on the subject of the Tract at the mouth of the River —

Adjourned at 11. o'clock P. M.

16.2

28th March 1819 Eleven o'clock A.M.

Present as before

The Sub. Supt. read ~~[illegible]~~ the letter as follows

Brother — You call for the interest money for the small Tract of land at the mouth of the River. That Tract you surrendered in a formal manner, as a remuneration to Mr. William Dickson, for services rendered to you, in bringing to a close your land concerns, as particularly mentioned in the Instrument of surrender. Had interest been required, a thousand Dollars would have been mentioned as a consideration. The Instrument of Surrender, explaining your motives for so doing is in my possession. It was executed with due solemnity, & under mature consideration — I am sorry that you appear to have forgotten your own act, but I neither forget, nor neglect complying with your request of transmitting your Surrender of the Tract in question to the Lieut Governor. When we meet again, I shall bring with me [illegible] to you.

Young Chief They then addressed the Sub. Ins. for

Brother — We are now sitting together again you — [illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ last night has ~~[illegible]~~ perhaps been misconceived. One of our Chiefs who misunderstood what was going on, went part of the way toward home, the rest of us who remained are still here, & we mentioned that we would stay until we got our answer & then we would part friends — we have now got all our answers.

Brother — We mentioned last night that we would send for the absent Chief, he is now here. This morning we have been conversing on what took place last night, & our Brethren recommend us, that we should meet again & part friends.

Brother — ~~We [illegible] that we expect they he must be~~ [illegible] seems, as well as your friend with you, as what happened, but we hope that you will put your grief aside. Some times friends will differ, & it is but a small part of what took place that can please you. Our mind is strongest in our Chieftain whom we wish to accommodate. We hope your mind will be at ease

Delivered 5 strings of black & white Wampum, three long & two short.

Brothers — It has always been my rule of conduct, since you have been but under my charge, to give a patient & attentive hearing to whatever you have to say to me ~~whatever~~ be the subject what it might be. I never left you until all disagreeables were brought to a close & the Council ended. I must have been insensible to what I conceive is due to the situation which I hold, had I not been deeply mortified at the slight which was offered to me last night by a principal Chief absenting himself from so fraternal a meeting as the reason stated. but as I never permit my mind to harbour resentment, I readily & willingly receive your explanation, & shall bury in oblivion the circumstances which gave rise to them —

Either then addressing himself to the Sachems he said

Brother I am happy that you are strong minded, & forget & forgive what happened last night — he then continued

Brother. You will hear what we are going to say, respecting the lands at the mouth of the River. You mention ~~here~~, that ~~you~~ it will be made known to us, when ~~you get home~~ we meet again, whether Mr. Dickson has a right to that land — we think not — you have told us that you have this Division first: I am if our Brethren of the Lake say ~~that they~~ have it. They will bring it forward when you bring the one now in your possession —

Brother — We now mention once more, this we spoke on the subject yesterday, when papers are given to us we are told that they are yours — We the Ottawas will try if this is good, & will give this Instrument to Mr. Dickson in order to his doing the best he can for us — bearing on this Tells a duplicate of their agreement with the State of New York receiving to the Ottawa Nation the yearly sum of 2000 dollars in perpetuity, as a consideration for certain parcels of land therein described which they they had sold to that State —

Brother — The other day when we met you for the Grand River, it was appointed, to meet at this house — The Chiefs of the Six Nations are well & we see that you are well — We shall part today to return home, & we hope the Great Spirit will stand by you in joining to yours, & will protect us in returning safe.

Brother — We have now gone through all we have to say, & you have mentioned to us, the wish of the persons who resides at York, respecting the lands

on

1 6 2 4 — 80

on the ground River. We will consider this subject at home, as we must be together when we discuss it. We shall be enabled to give you an answer when we meet at the close of the Yearly Meeting.

You have told us that you will send down our Teachers & Preachers, and we shall expect an answer to that when we meet in the Yearly Meeting.

The Dep. Sup. then addressed them

Brethren — I recommend harmony & good will, not only amongst yourselves but unto all this Majesty's subjects, & as usual I recommend to the Young men a respectful demeanor & deference towards their Chiefs — I now hope all safe home & a happy meeting with your friends —

26 27 28 March
1819

Entered Folio 96. Vce

26th Nov 7 P.M.

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Present

Lt. Clark

Mr. Dickson

Mr. Mc Gee

Martin Inkpaster

Dear Brother

We are informed that you wish to have a talk
with us we are happy to see you & to hear
what you will - a few chiefs of the Nation
are now present & will be ready to communicate
with you -

Brother the thing - we have now coming upon us all
part of the Six Nations but a message has come in this
morning to say that the Chiefs will all be here in three
mornings, we shall be happy to hear what you have
to propose then & in the morning we will let you
know our wishes -

Br. Inkpaster

only expected to have met a few of them this evening
we have stay here to say so we will have it in the
morning.

Br. -

Brother - in the first place we shall mention to you respecting
the transactions of the Chiefs of the Six Nations during the war
between us & the Six Nations & the Chiefs with your
brother & yours who succeeded - the 2d time the
Six Nations followed they joined & came in with their
during the occasion we came in with our brothers
but we lost all our lands in defence of the U. States
& now we are poor - during the late war they received large presents

Brother { not received an answer ~~they~~ they have received letters
{ which we have understood by the Officers who were
written on during the cats war we were given to understand
that we should receive nothing by our letters –

Brother (6) we have very well we were desirous to have been
the water by we took from the enemy, we have not yet
been paid for what we have taken –

Brother – we have stuck on this subject & what we have to say
to you now we mean what was due to the Officers &
the Seamen, by the United States, & we now look to you this
Government because this was left to us for our service to
the State – part of the Officers are not present but they will
be in the morning.

Brother – on this subject we will stick to you again & hope you
will hear us you are going to cover the lands to the Lake
of the Seven Rivers, we wished to exchange the lands above
the last mentioned to the source of the River

Brother. another object which we mentioned to you before,
that a Township was owned by a man who fled to the enemy
& we wish that that Township should now revert to us.
Brother. there is a piece of land lying on the Grande Beauto,
our people have taken possession, we would wish to come
to an agreement with them before they disposed of it

Brother. these are the principal objects on which we
wished to communicate with you, before that we resume
the subject in the morning.

27th March 1819

Present

The Mr. W. Clare P.P.

Mr. M. Donell Ad. L.

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Martin Interpreter.

Eden Hacker

Brother — the thing we mentioned to you last night respecting our sentiments will now say a little, before you leave us. We will begin first about our brethren & the Chiefs, who were formerly bound together, & the new Chiefs, receiving now at York. We are finding out that our children & women will suffer in the course of a little time, & we thought it right to mention it to you before.

The property that we had on the other side the Americans now claim, we have lost it that the Americans gave us, the United States gave us, we cannot receive from them, & we now a small sum, we cannot receive from them, & we now give up the pleasant of drawing this money from them & will look to you to see what can be done. The reason why we ask you is that it was promised to us by our property if we were to assist.

The great thing, we do not wish we should not allow his people to suffer, he authorised us in this business to see that we should lose none of our property while serving under him & you know that there is a Great Spirit above

who

We will not allow his ~~Children~~ People to suffer
~~that is too~~ Property as our before the American war, but
there are now two governments & we would not receive
our property from the American Government unless
we went over to them, but as we never mean to
join them, that is the reason why we say that
we shall look to you for this Money, ~~that~~
Brother the Chiefs. We shall speak quite straight a few words —
We are quite plain that the American Government are going
to force all the Indian Lands to the westward & the Chiefs
to force that on Missouri — what land now remains
to us is but little & if we were to let go what is left
what would become of our Women & Children?
You must recollect Brother that what we owned on this
side was a great quantity of land & which we
have been deprived, what we now have is very small
Brother the Chiefs — We now believe that if we were to dispose of
what is left of our land on this side, we are very sure
that our Women & Children would suffer, & we were always
of opinion that what remains of our land should be pre-
served for them — The Whites are always anxious to
provide for their Children, we are equally so —
We earnestly request you to help us to do this to pay
us — let the Chiefs give us Land for the value of what
we have lost on the American side, that we may all
live

~~88~~

Brother

I had your letter about last night on reading the Head, that you have written to Fry I have patiently attended to this but feel & I feel more readily as far as rest with one to the several heads —

How it has come into your mind that you Women & Children are likely to suffer I can not conjecture. I should have apprehended the contrary & should that misfortune befall them it must be entirely your fault for it is on this your recent Speech that I rest my opinion. I had also proposed to make your Speech in my opinion would have furthered and you to add to this case which I should communicate ~~the~~ after my Journey the defect ~~you made~~ part of your Speech.

Your Mastership & Bryan Gr.t Father the King of England has never been questioned to your adherence to him during the troubles contrasted with the Commission certainly has adhered

170 84

been forgotten. The land upon which the Indians were settled, in consequence ~~[illegible]~~ have often been mentioned & Sketches or offers received by you, and I cannot forget the Council held at Fort Erie, where the Fort & Lands were explained fully by you. There by the Treaty of 1788. They were particularly assured by you, & upon proof, the Commissioners Government & Land upon regularly entitled

1805. Why you did not receive the regular installments must be left to Answer by Natives (Onondagas & Cayugas) living at Buffaloe. She ~~[illegible]~~ Indeed suppose

have received the Payments and withheld them from you. Which also be the case with the Senecas & Tuscaroras, under

Lending this Report by that Society, the King to make you compensation

hundred charge a fine County, for you to have to you & if you are not happy with the capacity of Sheriff, you can have recourse to Reason, and ~~[illegible]~~ be ~~[illegible]~~ of your loss made of making bargain with Indian which is not binding in ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ the Sheriff, is not having been sanctioned by fact ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~

but were you dealing in this instance incorrectly with all of this description, & transacted with the you first Potter the Chief, who alone can rectify, or receive the rent under of your property, the proceeds would be not only separately paid, but the amount would be ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ enable you to add to the comforts

of your families —

Your attachment towards your Children is very praiseworthy & natural, but I cannot foresee what benefit they can receive from entering Tracts of land which are their habits are not taught to cultivate, & from which whatever can be procured for them by the time in their hunting excursions, has been driven away by the which population —

As to your request of a Tract of land, on the Forks of the River Thames, I am of opinion that it will not be accede to, or Thou reason to believe that Government has projected a continued settlement from Goderich to that place, & from thence to the Thames Town Mill on the River St Clair — and to your wish of hopefully a Tract on the ~~Creek~~ River which surrounds the Moraw, I shall communicate your request to the Lieut. Governor & offer his opinion on the subject of your hopes, a communication has already been transmitted before, & I shall again renew it. No. 1.

I have also transmitted your sentiments on the subject of the Tell Hearing & Minister bill, as referred to be been made to me from Mear Junction, as to the mode of leasing both to the best advantage, this I have answered, & I am now in the daily expectation of receiving fresh instructions

~~I cannot~~ The application for an additional Blank Smith shall be transmitted to his Excellency, but I cannot promise ~~on~~ the probability of its being acceded to, but if you wish the one now on the Grand River to be removed to ~~some~~ any particular Post, from where he now is, I am ready to meet your wishes

If, not finding any proper to assign a reason for requiring removers to your Theatre, which ~~are regularly sent~~ have been sent

on the subject of your loper, I shall again write below & request to be allowed to co process detailing of the different articles of which you have been deprived — in short I shall without delay transmit a Copy of all which has been ~~offered~~ said by you on the present occasion & communicate to you whatever reply may be made thereto —

I have already informed you, that the treaty of 1814 ~~between you & the United States~~ has provided for the free egress & ingress ~~of your~~ the tribes into the Territories of both Governments, that your friends might come in here if they were so inclined, but that I did not conceive that under that condition they would receive Presents without an authority for my issuing them.

I shall endeavour hereafter to meet your wishes by issuing the Presents after this Fortnight / time / at furthest / but such cannot take place this Season; you must however be aware that ~~at this the work~~ at that time the Roads are generally bad

from the benefit of it – if it could be done by our Bring
of would give satisfaction to all ages & our Children
hereafter will thank us for having so done. This is agreeable
to the sentiments of those who have had their property
on the other side –

Another. There is a Fort on the Ohio Shamokin from
Allen with his & there is good land suitable for
the People, there is another Great remains in the
which has made clear from which the last hand
Lake Erie, which there also is suitable for, those
are the situations which we would wish to get.

Another. We would wish to surrender the Tract of Land
from the North East of Black Creek to the source in
exchange for the Tracts which we have mentioned
respecting what we mentioned last night, on the objec
the man who owned a Township on the S. Ohio & joins
the enemy, we wish this Tract to revert to us again.

Another – We have mentioned to you so often since the
Treaty was made about the Land at the mouth of the
Grand River, we wish to see the Interest arising
upon it.

Another – respecting the losses of the Loyal Tribes in the American
~~Revolution, the three~~ Tribes of the Chickasaws lost their hunting
Grounds, altho it was now the ~~they were being~~ for they
had little or no ~~[illegible]~~, & this they lost from their
attachment to the British Government.

Brethren. We might mention to you every thing we wish. Respecting the first Journey we now, when the Rivers pass, or before we were not able to pass particularly the Tenacos, but if we should now be there we have etc the Tribes will be satisfied.

You must recollect a year ago last Fall we met you at Niagara, when some of our Brethren from the other side wished to come over, you informed us that you could not pass them on account, until you had written below - we now wish to know whether you have received such answer, as it is probable that some of our friends would come & reside with us.

Brethren. We respecting the Presents which are delivered every year in the Fall & in the Spring — in the Spring we get them too late in the Season, if they could be spared after the Forgoing time it would be better, — and if they could be given earlier in the Fall we would be ~~more~~ easy pleased, as it some times happens that they are past to us when we ought to be at our hunts. We think

Brd of the Provisions being stopped. When we had occasion to go to see you before the war we used to get plenty of Provisions, but now we are poor & we would be happy that the system then in practice were again resorted to, at that time even the Hogs were had enough

Adjourned at 4 o'clock after two o'clock P. M.

Whenever - hereafter you are sent to me on Public business, I shall now an authority to require Provision for them but the object of their mission must be stated.

I cannot conclude my reply to your Letter, without remarking that you repeated mention, of the Pension ~~returned~~ you receive by reason of the Wars in which you have been engaged ~~with~~ in concert with us, is done without due reflection - You have ~~been paid~~ sold these lands to the American Government & you have got funds in lieu from this. To be sure not to the extent of what you ~~that~~ left & you have yearly received this Pension by American Bounty in Presents. which shew that together amounts to a very considerable sum.

Now shall I say I have Pleasure in ~~addressing~~ this your wandering to the Crown Lands of your land, from the Lower boundary line of the Town Plot of Waterloo to the mouth of the River, or are unoccupied by any of your people ~~occupied~~ ~~footbalk~~, reserving to yourselves what you may consider to be necessary for you & your families ~~for maintenance~~ ~~or a proportionate~~ ~~business~~, you shall be paid the yearly interest of the rate of a dollar an Acre; which is double the sum of what you have been paid to Wedler. It was my intention to have proposed to you for the use of the Crown from Mouth of Creek to the mouth of the River, but as that forms a part of your Property, in bartering or exchange, I shall say nothing on that subject, but I should wish to know your sentiments on the first proposal

you call for the interest money for the small tract of land at the mouth of the River. This tract you surrendered in a logical manner, as a remuneration to the British, for Territories rendered to you. Had interest been required as the price Fort would have been mentioned as a consideration. The instrument of surrender, extorted by the mutiny, for so doing is in my possession. It was executed with one solemnity & under circumstances of severity. I am sorry that you appear to have ~~taken offence at my conduct. I should decline to bring the subject to question forward with you with a complaint~~ but I do not wish to be put acquainted to you with by ~~our~~ transmitting your surrender without loss of time to the Fort Governor. when I must upon which I have done all papers the instrument with me shewed to you

I must now revert to a subject which concerns myself. ~~When the Prisoners were sent to you at Thousand Isles last March~~ the charges exhibited against me by the officers of the Fort were sent in full Council & altho they were unsupported by the shadow of a Military witness of hostility, with which I was accused, I felt yet myself to request an inquiry ~~into~~ which might either vindicate or clear me. This I have done - & in answer, I have been told by the Commander of the Forces not to trouble the mover as he considers that what has been exposed on that day is perfectly satisfactory. ~~Letter with~~ I am complaining with this with I have drafted very ~~burdens~~ in letters requesting an inquiry which cannot only have reflected confidence & feelings in the breasts of those who gave rise to it. - and in complaining with

his

his wish also, I prescribe to myself & enjoin on all the Officers acting under me to live in harmony & good understanding with all His Majesty's Subjects. This, as has ever been my constant advice, I recommend to you again — 179

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I am bringing to a close ~~the message~~ your Lordship's
as particularly mentioned in your Instrument of Government

P.S. In reply to your wish of having the Tomahawk, which was
given to Wellan, restored to you in consequence of his
defection from his allegiance to the King, during the late war, I can
only say that as we Whites are bound to ~~act the strict~~
observance of written laws, I must be instructed from
Mount Hunter, how far these laws ~~affect the~~
can establish a claim in the Five Nations to the
property of a Traitor —

You must be aware that this business was brought before
the King's Ministers, & an answer given which you must
have received.

28th March 1814

Present as before

~~74~~ 1187

read the 24th reply to that part of the Elders which relates to interest money for the Point of land at the mouth of the Grand River

young Elder Hay

Brother we are now sitting together again this morning, what had happened last night was but a little misunderstanding, one of our Children who ~~misunderstood~~ misunderstood what was going on, went home, the rest of us who remained are still here & we mentioned that we would stay until we got an answer - we have now got all the answers & we mentioned to you when last night that we ~~were~~ were sitting & hear your friends.

Last night we mentioned that we were unable to hear what this Gentleman here -

B. Twin this morning we have been conversing on what took place last night, & our Brethren recommended

G. Hunt & dear friends

Brother. We shall now speak on the subject we entered the

& as well as you have with you, at what happened, but we hope that

you must be forbearing

you will let your feel a one side. Your true friends

will offer but we hope you will be at what has happened

Brother. It is only a small part of what passed last night that

~~[illegible]~~ hear. our mind is strong, it is our Children that we

wish to accommodate. We hope your mind will be at ease

Jun. Brown

reply

Minutes of the Council
held 26th 27th & 28th March
1819 at Cheltenham.

Council
Ex

1819

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Department of War
Aug. 13. 1819

Dear Sir

I enclose you a commission from the President of the United States to act as the Agent of the Government in a Treaty which the Proprietors of the Seneca reservations in the State of New York are to hold with that Nation. I also enclose a copy of a letter from the Hon David Hale one of the proprietors which communicates their wish to hold a treaty this Summer with the Senecas, and the appointment of Commissioners on the part of the State of Massachusetts. It is thought that the United States as the general protector of the Indian Tribes, ought to be present at the treaty, to represent to them the views of the Government, and see that the proceedings are just and fair. You have been selected by the President for this purpose. It is understood to be the wish of the proprietors to conciliate the Senecas on the Allegany Reservation, and to convey it to the President of the United States for the time being in trust for the Seneca Nation. The Reservation is said to contain upwards of 30,000 acres, that the soil is almost without exception remarkably good, and that it is so surrounded by mountains, as in a considerable degree to prevent the intrusion of the white People. You will enquire into the truth of these Statements, and if you are satisfied of their correctness

you will give a decided support to the proposition to concentrate them on the Allegany reservation on such terms and conditions as you may deem just & fair. Their present scattered condition is equally unfriendly to theirs & our interest. It renders them more exposed to the effects of violence and injustice; and renders all efforts to better their condition more difficult & expensive. It is represented that it may be their desire of a part of the Senecas to join that portion of their nation who reside at Lower Sandusky. Gov. Cass is of the opinion, that it would not be objected to, by the neighboring White Population, and that the reservation at Sandusky is sufficiently large for a considerable addition to their numbers. With these facts, you may represent to them, that all who may choose to emigrate to Sandusky, and who can obtain the assent of their brethren, they will be permitted to do so.

You are also authorised to state that if the Seneca Nation, or any portion of them, should choose to form new settlements and can obtain the consent of any of the Indian tribes residing on the territories of the United States, to form such settlements on lands belonging to such tribes, Government, will readily give its assent to their removal thither.

Whatever measure may be adopted must be with their free consent: and you will make such representation to them of the propositions which may be presented

by the Proprietors or their Agent so that they may fully comprehend their meaning

The treaty, except your pay as a commissioner, will be held at the expence of the Proprietors. Your compensation will be eight dollars per day, for the time actually ~~employed~~ engaged which will be ascertained and paid on your Certificate.

I have the honor to be
Your obt Serv
J. Cathcart

Copy

Hon Morris Phelps
Utica
N.Y.

J. C. Calhoun
to
Th. S. Miller } Copy letter

Department of War

May 20th 1819

Dear Sir

I enclose you a commission from the President of the United States to act as the agent of the Government in a Treaty which the Proprietors of the Seneca Reservations in the State of New York propose to hold with that Nation. I also enclose a copy of a letter from the Hon. David Ogden one of the Proprietors, which communicates their wish to hold a Treaty this Summer near the Seneca and the appointment of commissioners on the part of the State of Massachusetts. It is thought that the United States, as the general protector of the Indian Tribes, ought to be present at the Treaty, to represent to them the views of the Government and see that the Proceedings are just and fair. You have been selected by the President for this Purpose. It is understood to be the wish of the Proprietors to concentrate the Seneca on the Allegany reservation; and to convey it to the President of the United States for the time being in trust for the Seneca Nation.

The reservation is said to contain upwards of 30,000 acres, that the soil is almost without exception remarkably good, and that it is so surrounded by Mountains, as in a considerable degree to prevent the intrusion of the White People.

you will enquire into the truth of these statements, and if you are satisfied of their correctness you will give a decided support to the proposition to concentrate them on the allegany reservation on such terms and conditions as you may and just and fair. Their present scattered condition is equally unfriendly to their and our interest. It renders them more exposed to the effects of violence and injustice, and renders all efforts to better their condition more difficult and expensive.

It is represented that it may be the desire of a part of the Seneca to join that portion of their nation who reside at Lower Sandusky. Gov. Lafin is of the opinion, that it would not be objected to by the neighbouring white population, and that the reservation at Sandusky is sufficiently large for a considerable addition to their numbers. If both these facts you may represent to them that all who may choose to emigrate to Sandusky, and who can obtain the consent of their brethren, they will be permitted to do so.

You are also authorised to state that if the Seneca Nation or any portion of them should choose to form new settlements, and can obtain the consent of any of the Indian tribes residing on the or the Territories of

the United States to form such settlements on lands belonging to such tribes, Government will readily give its assent to their removal thereto. Whatever measure may be adopted must be with their free consent; and you will make such representation to them of the propositions which may be presented by the proprietors or their agent as that they may fully comprehend their meaning.

The Treaty, except your pay as a commissioner will be held at the expence of the Proprietors. Your compensation will be eight dollars per day for the time actually ~~employed~~ engaged, which will be ascertained and paid on your certificate

I have the honor to be
Your Obt Servt
J C Calhoun

(Copy)

Dow Morris S Miller
Utica
N Y

Secretary at War
to
Thomas S. Mellen Esq. } Letter

Jasper Parrish, Indian Agent, to Jacob Patten Jr. Blacksmith, work done for the Oneida Onondagas, & ~~[illegible]~~ Indians — 1819 Feby

Jany 5th 1819	To repairing an axe	$	25	
	" two axes & drawing a steel		19	
	" sharpening an axe		1	
	" repairing an axe, & new one		31	
	" repairing a sleigh		25	
	" mending a chain		6	
6	" sharpening three axes		2	
	" hoeing a kettle		31	
	" giving a neckyoke		81	
	" fixing another neckyoke		50	
	" repairing an axe		25	
8	" mending chain		42	
	" sharpening an axe		1	
	" sharpening & fixing a hatchet		62½	
12	" sharpening an axe		1	
16	" sharpening an axe		1	
	" mending & repairing a knife		19	
18	" mending a staple		25	
19	" a fire steel		6	
20	" mending a chain		28	
	" hoeing a pot		25	
	" hoeing another pot		25	
	" sharpening a hatchet		50	
	" hoeing an hoe		12½	
21	" a yoke ring [illegible]		81	
	" sharpening three axes		3	
22	" mending a kettle		1	
	" repairing an axe		25	
27	" mending a kettle & chain		50	
28	" sharpening an axe		1	
	" sharpening two axes		2	
	" making a ring		19	
Feby 1	" sharpening an axe		1	
3	" mending a staple		19	
	" mending a chain		35	
	" sharpening an axe		1	
		$	23	17

Mar

1819		Amount brought forward	$23	17
Feby	4	To mending tongs & chain	"	44
	"	" boiling a kettle, & mend. ax-head	"	34
	"	" mending a tea-kettle	"	25
	"	" boiling a tea-kettle	"	31
	5	" sharpening an ax	1	"
	"	" sharpening an ax	1	"
	"	" sharpening a hatchet	"	50
	"	" making a trammel chain	"	87½
	"	" riveting & boiling brass kettle	1	"
	10	" sharpening two axes	1	"
	"	" boiling a kettle	"	31
	"	" fixing a gauge	"	12½
	11	" mending 2 chains	"	62½
	"	" a saddle-gauge	"	37½
	"	" sharpening an ax	1	"
	13	" mending trammel & fixing kettle-hook	"	25
	15	" mending a trap	"	22
	"	" sharpening an ax	1	"
	"	" a ring & a ferrell	"	28
	"	" boiling & casting a tea kettle	"	44
	16	" mending a chain	"	57
	18	" mending chain & whiffletree	"	44
	20	" mending tongs	"	25
	"	" sharpening 2 axes	"	50
	22	" sharpening an ax	1	"
	23	" sharpening an ax	1	"
	"	" making a trammel chain	"	75
	24	" mending a staple	"	31
	"	" mending two handirons	"	75
	"	" making fire shovel	1	"
	"	" mending sled & chain	"	34
	26	" mending chain	"	40
	27	" riveting & boiling brass kettle	"	81
March	1	" mending a chain	"	37½
	"	" boiling a kettle	"	37½
	"	" mending whiffletree	"	6
	3	" mending plowirons	1	50
	"	" sharpening an ax	1	"
	4	" sharpening an ax	1	"
	"	" mending handirons	"	87½
			$48	86½

Hon J. C. Calhoun

July 22, 1822

March 5	To Amount brought forward	$	48	86½
	" hoeing 2 hoes	"		62½
6	" repairing a sleigh	"	1	6
	" an old axe		1	25
	" a pair steel	"		6
8	" mending sleigh shoe	"		62½
9	" sharpening 2 axes		2	—
	" welding iron on ox head	"		12½
	" mending chestnut	"		44
	" mending harness	"		25
	" mending sleighs	"		7
18	" repairing an ax	"		25
19	" sharpening an ax		1	—
	" mending tongs	"		17
	" a little chain	"		25
	" an awl	"		3
20	" sharpening 2 axes		2	—
	" making hook & link for fire place	"		44
23	" sharpening 2 axes		2	—
	" making a trammel	"		50
	" making 2 pitchforks	"		87½
25	" mending cutter	"		37½
28	" repairing an ax	"		25
29	" sharpening an ax		1	—
31	" making a rope gauge	"		17
April 6	" fixing an ax	"		37½
	7 " mending chain & a pail	"		6¼
	" a pair of hand irons	"		17
	13 " a knife	"		12½
	14 " sharpening an ax		1	—
	15 " a hook	"		6
	19 " thirty hoes at 7/-		32	50
		$	119	65

Rec.d of Capt. Jasper Parrish Sub Indian Agent for Six Nations One Hundred and Nineteen Dollars, and Sixty five cents in full of this account —

Newport April 19th 1819

Joseph Patten.

Joseph Patten
Rec.d $119-65
April 19, 1819

| | | |

Received at Buffalo June 11th 1819 of Le Roy Bayard & McEvers and Thomas Morris Esquires per the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent to the six Nations of Indians, Fifty Dollars it being in full for an Annuity due me (by an agreement made with me by Robert Morris at Big Tree in September 1797) up to September 1818

his
Capt Cornelius X Pollard
mark

Witness
Henry B.
Chas Lay

Received at Buffalo June 11th 1819 of LeRoy Bayard & McEvers and Thomas Morris Esquires for the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent to the six Nations of Indians, One hundred and seventy six 80/100 Dollars it being for 3 years 6 months and 13 days annuity from the death of a Seneca Chief called Farmers Brother, upto Sept. 15th 1818. which sum was due from the death of said Chief agreeable to a contract of Robert Morris by his attorney Thomas Morris dated Sept. 1797.

$176.80

Castlain his X Pollard
mark

Witness
Th. Ley Jr.
H Cunningham

Received at Buffalo June 11th 1819 of Le Roy Bayard & McCoun and Thomas Morris Esquires per the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent to the Six Nations of Indians, One hundred Dollars it being in full for Annuity due and (by an agreement made with me by Robert Morris at Big Tree in September 1797) up to September 1818

his
Little Billy
Mark

$100

Witness
Chas. Ely
H Cunningham

Canandaigua June 14th 1819

Sir,

I received your favor of the first Instant, agreeable to your request I proceed to Buffalo, where I made the necessary arrangement to have the Chiefs & warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians to be assembled, on the second day of July next, agreeable to your appointment.

I have the honor to be sir respectfully your obt. Servt.

Jasper Parrish

Seneca Chiefs & Sachems
an Interpreter at Great Indian Council at Buffalo 1819

Hon. Morris F. Miller

Sir my calculation will be to proceed to Buffalo, on the 24th Instant to make some necessary arrangements for the Treaty.

Please to let me hear from you.

J. Parrish

Minutes of a Council held at Nomilton, near Burlington Heights, on the [illegible] of July 1829, with the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River —

Present

The Honble. W. Claus Esq. Dep. Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs

Lieut. Colonel Nourkins } 68th Regiment
Lieut. Archbald }

Alex. McDonell, Asst. Secretary of Indian Affairs

Robert Kerr, Surgeon Indian Department

J. B. Clench, Clerk Indn. Dept.

M. Walker Hare Keeper Grounds Department

Benjn. Fairchild } Interpreters Indn. Dept.
Alex. Ferguson }
Geo: Martin }

After the usual ceremonies had been performed, the Dep. Supt. Genl. addressed the assembled Chiefs as follows

/Insert/

Tekarihogen, a Mohawk Chief, then spoke

Brother. We are happy that the great Spirit has preserved us to meet you here, & I salute you & the officers with you in the name of the great Spirit.

Brother. We spoke to you agreeably to our wishes, when we met at Doncaster, in the Month of March, that is well enough. What weather prohibited we sight. We will not now go back to our first troubles, we will only recur to what happened in General Maitlands time

Brother

Brethren. After the American War, we were at Niagara & did not know where to go. In our distress the Senecas offered us Land on the Seneca River, but we did not wish to be near the Americans, as they might again distress us, & some of our People got Lands in the Bay of Quinté. Capt. Brant then went to Quebec to see Genl. Haldimand, who told him, that he would give us Lands, on the Grand River, from its Mouth to its Spring. During the Administration of General Simcoe, he wished to obtain from us three miles on each side of Dundas Street, on both sides of the River. We replied that we would let him have the quantity he required, but that it should be for our benefit, he declined the offer & the matter dropt — Sir John Johnson also wished us to surrender six miles on each side of the River, at the Mouth, we complied with his request tho' we did it not for our benefit, but that also dropt without any thing being done.

Do remember very well before the Lands were purchased by Col. Butler, that the Mississaguas said, "we do not "wish to sell the Lands, we will give you all the Lands "from the Grand River, to the River Thames, down to "Lake Erie." The Government extended the Gift to Six Miles on each side of the Grand River from its Mouth to its ~~source~~ Spring, yet we replied to the Mississaguas, "since you have been so kind to us, we will divide our

Presents

My Brother

The offence and wrongs done that patriotic Blair in your second address, as well as any that you had to say, ~~address upon behalf of the~~ as long your own people.
~~as a brother and friend~~.

I called upon to together been made to upon the answer begun. Part of last Winter, and

Now the King ~~[illegible]~~ to be convinced that the claims that the facts did not belong to Blair, desire would ~~[illegible]~~ have directed me to communicate that I have on that subject. I shall lay your last letters at part & shall lay before them the proceedings of this day & receive their order thereon. & if ~~[illegible]~~ his from the Cause of Proceeding is fled and down upon. I will ~~[illegible]~~ inform upon of the time appear

The advice given upon by the King who shall be taken before

DIVISION, CLAUS PAPERS, MG 19, SERIES F1, VOL. 11, 205-208.

20 Sept 1784

I have received your advice & particularly that they are to be at Bay Chaleurs & Gaspé & Bay Chaleur where advice cannot be in the hands of the Indians & myself desired you quickly to remove all trees and root from the road that no obstruction should obstruct you on your road to your homes.

"Presents with you". We are now surprised to hear first, that government says, that we owe the lands to the Falls only, & we have writings to prove otherwise, we have them here, & are ready to produce them.

The original deed from French Navigators produced by Mr. John Brant.

Tekarihogea then turning to the Indian address, thus says, it is reported that there are lands; let anyone step forward & say so. The Sept. knows whether there are lands or not

Little Peter of the Lower Mohawks, then ~~spoke~~ got up & said

Peter. I was always present at different meetings, & tho I did not interfere, I listened to what was passing. When I come to see the land settling by white people, it disturbs my peace. I am a Lower Mohawk, & belong to the Six Nations. The Land is a thing that concerns us all, & our posterity. I have heard my Cousin (Tekarihogea) say, that ~~of~~ ~~state~~ will be put to the sale of lands. I am very glad of it. It is a custom amongst us to have lands all in common. We do not wish it run out in lots to be settled by the white people, which is the only thing that confuses us, by mixing with us. When I look around me above & below, I see nothing but white around me, & we have nothing left but a spot to stand upon, & what is to be the next event? We are to be shoved off all together. I am surprised to see so many settlers on different parts of the River. We always having

sell any land to them. 128

Brother. I belong to the tower Mohawks & never disturbed the peace either among ~~the whites~~ my own People, or among the White. I have never sold or leased any of our land & never will. My Grand Children shall not say, when I am gone, that I have left them destitute of a habitation.

It appears that my name is classed with another man, who is my Cousin, to be in partnership with him in selling land. I know nothing of it. There who lease the land of course receive the Rents, but I receive no Rents from any, or never expect & never will receive any. We do not lease our lands because we do not know how to do it. If we were to receive our Rents they would Cheat us.

Here the Deb. Sagh. Jun.r exclaimed a part of his Speech at the opening of the Council

I do not say that those Chiefs whose names appear on the proceedings of the Land Board, have sold the land, what I meant to convey, was, that they had operated to the line which had been produced to them by that Board as their Boundary.

Little Peter, continued, addressing himself to Tekarihogea, Again say that you never have sold any land. How does it happen ~~either~~ that white people are settled above & below us? It is you that have sold it.

Then addressing himself to the Deb. Sagh. Jun.r & the Oneida, he said, I am sorry to observe that you are now claiming a great part of our land. What are we to expect?

Are

SERIES II, VOL. II, 205-208.

We are to be entirely driven off our lands? Shall I point back to my ancestors when they first took you by the hand, did they deceive you? or have any reason? When we agree on any thing in Council we expect it to be confirmed, because it is in the presence of all. The Council fire is the place to establish the truth.

Brothers with the red Coats & Red Claws, this I wish to have continued when we meet again in Council. It is customary with us to talk with tender, & do nothing rash, when ever you call another Council, I will continue my subject.

Cornplanter, Onondaga Speaker, after having shaken to the assembled Nations generally, said

Brother. I receive your belts with friendship & satisfaction. I am happy that you & the gentlemen of the foreign, & those with you are well. I return your belts

Brother. We have just been informed, that you had sent down the proceedings of the Council at Onondaga, & it seems that Sir John Johnson immediately sent them down to the Commander of the Forces, & you have got an answer. There are only two subjects on which anything is to be done — The Shawanese & the Black Smith.

Brother. We will now communicate our sentiments, & endeavour to be brief as possible. We thank you that we had given to you the land you asked for in a proper way.

Brother

212 Brethren. There is one part of your communication which
pleases us greatly. We were surprised very much when
we heard what had been done at York. We never
thought that the King would take from us, what
we considered our gift. What is it? It seems that
the King is going to take the land from us.

Brother. We wish that you would let us know what is
going to be done. Let us know the real intentions.
We do not know what will become of us if the
King takes our land from us.

Brother. We wish to know if our great Father who we are
told is coming up, would grant us a meeting with
him. We would be glad that you would ask him
when, & where we could meet him, & that you
would inform us.

Brother. The reason that we ~~[illegible]~~ wish to communicate
with our great Father that is coming up, is because
that we know, that he could inform us of every
thing to our wish, our great Father at York,
we suppose has so much to do with his white
Children, that he could not attend to our
affairs — This is all ~~that~~ I am going to say —
In them we respect the Six Nations, recommending
union & friendship as he has frequently done on
former occasions, telling them to look at the Deb.
Lept. Gov! & the Officers & gentlemen with him
& take example by them.

Onneida Joseph

Oneida Council next Morning —

Bro. I remember well what passed from the beginning of the Settlement on the Grand River. I have gone through two wars & must therefore have a recollection of what happened first about our Settlement. It was granted to us from the Mohawks to the Westward, six miles on each side of the Grand River. It may be asked why we did not claim it because it was neither Forfeited, nor sold, but we claim that as well as the rest

Brother. We were told by our Chiefs that whenever the Land was purchased from the Mississaguas, the Kings money came to the Mohawks. If the Commander of the Forces will permit us to see him when he comes up, he will let us know how far we have a right to claim, according to the papers which we have on our Title. I recollect that when the Chiefs of the Mohawks wrote to this Great Council, that on the Land the Kings from first Settlement in the papers, they hoped he would go with them, in the event of their being able to see the Commander of the Forces

The Nations requested of Col. Butler, to pay for the Lands which the Mississaguas had given them, they afterwards regretted having done so, because the Government by paying for it might have after claim & take it from us.

The other addressed himself to this Great Council, that as he held the Land from first Settlement in

We

in his behalfe, they begged he might go with them in the event of their being enabled to see the Commander of the Forces - to which John Doyle replied that he would cheerfully.

by Quartermaster Todd

He was then asked, what then in the event of his being sick, he would allow the Prisoner to be taken down? He said that he would readily.

Cleo. They called for an adjourning business to the Rev. Dep. Pres. said that they had nothing more to say.

Lieut. of the Dep. Ds. Pr.

Prisoner

Cleo. They called for a prisoner, and said

A. I tell you, the Officer & Freeman with you, & before the Great Spirit will protect you all on your release.

Private. 133 215

Brithers

I lost no time after I parted with you last March, to lay your proceedings befor the Lutenant General Sir John Johnson to transmitted the same to his Grace the Commander of the Forces, — and the proposal you made for the surrender of the land on the upper part of the Grand River. I forwarded to Mr Guillemy Lieutenant Col. Maitland, answer from both I now communicate —

On the subject of the School Master, I am directed to inform you that steps will be taken to supply the place of the present School Master by your one that can attend to your Children, but he will expect that you will provide him with a place to live in and in which he will be able to teach your Children + with respect to a second blacksmith, the establishment of the Indian Department has been settled in England by your Great Father the King, and no alteration can be

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1200

be made without the direction of the King your Great Father but I will from the Commander of the Forces will consider how far it may be practicable to comply with your wishes. + on the subject of the rebuilding of the Grist & Saw Mills as well as the proje[illegible] money it does not appear probable to afford any assistance +

On examining documents at York respecting the Grand River land, it appears that in the year 1790. a Survey was made by Mr Jones, ~~by order of Colonel~~ and at a Land board at Niagara in 1791, of which Col. Butler Mr Burnetter & Col Ten Brooks, were members, it was agreed ~~between~~ on by them, & Capt Brant, Ojagette, Sanghsoneyonte, Atewanonte, Ogtsete, & Mayandoe that certain lines ~~that were~~ had been run by Mr Jones were to be the Indian Boundary, and it appearing to the Government that the Six Nations have measured the extent of their land, I am commanded to undeceive them, by informing them that the Government from these documents, consider that the Grounds above Block

Nichol from

is now in the Crown by recent purchase from the Mississaguas.

known as Block No 4 — ✱ I have now ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible]

2 Dr Sir I communicated the answer which I have received to your Letter — I shall be ready probably to hear whatever you may have to say in reply —

1 ✱ ~~The~~ Her Lordship Beyond that the King had not purchased from the Mississaguas at the time of his Lordship's Holdings with these Indians (~~Mississaguas~~) consequently his Lordship Holdings in behalf of the Crown had no land to grant

---

Magistrate against Paulis for an assault on Wm Hagebourne

Hamilton July 4th 1819

Present

Lt Col Hawkins 68 Regt
Lt. Archbald. " "
Mr Walker Store Keeper Dept

Interpreter B. Pawshee
J Martin.

Witness
A McDonell Lt Col P.D.
R Kerr Dep Insp P.D.

Presentation of James
July 4 ~~May~~ 1819
Original
Contra Felix. 71.

Council at Hamilton
4 July 1819

Claus:

Answers reqests presented by 6 Nats. at council at Ancaster.

6 Nats. (Tekerihoga):

Recount land agreements. Are surprised to find that the Lieut. Gov. now says that they own only land up to the Forks of the Grand River. They have paper (Haldimand's grant) to prove otherwise.

6 Nats. (Little Peter):

Not in favor of selling and leasing lands. Lands should be held in common. He claims to know nothing about a lease with which his name has been associated.

Claus:

Explains opening speech. Says that in it he did not mean to imply that chiefs sold Grand River lands, but rather that they agreed to set boundaries drawn in 1791 and to which they will be held.

Little Peter to Tekerihoga:

He says that Tekerihoga claims that he has not sold land. Little Peter wants to know how it is then that the 6 Nats. at Grand River are surrounded by white settlers?

Little Peter to Claus:

He says that the 6 Nats. do not know what to expect since they appear to be subject to the Crown claiming their lands. He requests that Claus explain what is planned, and that negotiations take place in public councils.

6 Nats. (Echo, Onondaga Speaker) to Claus:

Only two requests presented at Ancaster have been granted - Blacksmith and schoolmaster. He says that the 6 Nats. thought that they gave their land in a proper way. It seems like their land is being taken from them. What will be done? Requests meeting with "Great Father."

Echo to 6 Nats.:

Recommends union and friendship with whites.

Oneida Joseph

Regrets that 6 Nats. allowed the government to given the Missasagas payment for land that the Missasagas intended to give as a gift to the 6 Nats, because it appears that the government has now interpreted their giving presents to the Missasagas for the land to mean that the government purchased the land from the Missasagas.

Oneida Joseph to John Brant:

Hopes Brant will go with Haldimand deed to see the Commander of the Forces at York.

Council at Hamilton
4 July 1819

John Brant to Oneida Joseph:

Will go with 6 Nats. delegates to see the Commander of the Forces at York, and will bring Haldimand deed.

Oneida Joseph to Brant:

Hopes that if Brant is sick, he will send the Haldimand deed via some other person.

Brant to Oneida Joseph:

Says if he is sick, he will send the Haldimand deed via some other person.

Clear Sky's Eldest Son:

Nothing more to say.

Claus:

Hopes path home will be free of briars, etc.

6 Nats. (Clear Sky's Eldest Son):

Hopes Claus' return will be safe.

MD 4/20/79

Minutes of a Council held at Hamilton near Burlington Heights on the 4th July 1819 with the Six Nation of Indians residing at the Grand River —

H3

Present

The Honble M. Claus Deputy Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs
Lieut Colonel Hawkins
Lieut. Archbald — — } 68th Regiment
Alex. McDonell Asst. Secy Indian Affairs
Robert Kerr Surgeon Indian Department
J. B. Clench Clerk Indian Department
W. Walker Storekeeper Genl. Department
Benjamin Fairchild
Alex. Ferguson } Interpreters Indian Dept.
George Martin

After the Customary Ceremonies had been performed, the Deputy Supt. General addressed the Assembled Chiefs as follows

Brothers I lost no time after I parted with you last March, to lay your proceedings before the Superintt. Genl Sir John Johnson, who transmitted the same to His Grace the Commander of the Forces, and the proposal you made for the Surrender of the Land on the upper Part of the Grand River, I forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor Maitland — Answers from both I now communicate to you &c.

On the Subject of the School Master I am directed to inform you that steps will be taken to satisfy the Place of the persons

Jabez B

School Master by procuring you one that can attend to your Children, but he will expect that you will provide him with a place to live in and in which he will be able to teach your Children.—

With respect to a second Blacksmith the Establishment of the Indian Department has been settled in England by your Great Father the King, and no alteration can be made without the direction of the King your Great Father; but His Grace the Commander of the Forces will consider how far it may be practicable to comply with your Wish.—

On the Subject of rebuilding the Grist and Saw Mills, as soon as the Prize Money it does not appear possible to afford any assistance.—

On examining Documents at York respecting the Grand River Lands it appears that in the Year 1790 a Survey was made by Mr. Jones, and at a Land Board at Niagara in 1791 of which Lieut. Col. Butler Mr. Hamilton and Col. Smith Brook were Members, it was agreed on by them and Captain Brant, Ojagethes, Gonghsaneyoute, Atewonoote, Aghsitt, & Kayondodathow, that Certain lines that had been run by Mr. Jones were to be the Indian Boundary, and it appearing to the Government that the Six Nations have misconceived the extent of their lands, I am commanded to undeceive them by informing them that the Government has never intended to encroach beyond the Boundaries thus settled & agreed upon by Block

Sir

3 Nichol, known as Block No 11 is now in the Crown by a recent purchase from the Mississaguies, for beyond that the King had not purchased from those Indians, at the time of Sir Frederick Haldimands Gift, consequently, Sir Frederick in behalf of the Crown had no Land to grant;- 1425

I have now, my Brothers, communicated the Answer which I have received to your Speeches, and shall be ready patiently to hear whatever you may have to say in reply.-

Tekarihoga, a Mohawk Chief then Spoke-

Brother. We are happy that the Great Spirit has persuaded us to meet you here, I salute you and the Officers with you in the name of the great Spirit.

Brother. We spoke to you agreeably to our wishes when we met at Lancaster in the Month of March, that is well enough. What was then proposed was right. We will not go back to our first troubles we will only recur to what happened in General Haldimands time.

Brother. After the American War, we were at Niagara and did not know where to go. In our distress the Senecas offered us Lands on the Grand River, but we did not wish to be near the Americans, as they might at [illegible] us, and some of our People got lost in the

4
23

the Bay of Quinty. Captain Brant then went to Quebec to Sir General Haldimand, who told him, that he would give us Lands on the Grand River, from it's mouth to it's spring. During the Administration of General Simcoe he wished to obtain from us, three Miles on each Side of Dundas Street on both Sides of the River. We replied that we would let him have the quantity he required but that it should be for our benefit, he declined the Offer and the Matter dropt. Sir John Johnson also wished us to surrender Six Miles on each Side of the River at the Mouth, we complied with his request provided it was for our benefit, but that also dropt without anything being done.—

I remember very well before the Lands were Purchased by Colonel Butler that the Mississaques said "We do not wish to sell the Lands, we will give you all the Lands from the Grand River to the River Thames down to Lake Erie" the Government offered the gift to Six Miles on each Side of the Grand River from its mouth to its Spring, yet we replied to the Mississaques "tho' you have been so kind to us, we will divide our Friendship with you." We are Surprised to find that Government say that all the Lands to the Lakes only are in have Writings to prove ownership. We have

the

5 them here and are ready to produce them

The Original Deed from Governor Haldimand produced by John Brant

Tekorihogan then turning to the Indians addressed them saying it is reported that I have sold Lands let any man step forward and say so; the Superintendant knows whether I have sold lands or not.

Little Peter, of the lower Cloakaoks, then got up and said Brother I was always present at different meetings, and though I did not interfere I listened to what was passing. When I come to see the land selling by white people, it disturbs my peace. I am a lower Cloakaok and belong to the Six Nations. The Land is a thing that concerns us people and our posterity. I have heard my Cousin Tekorihogan say that a stop will be put to the sale of lands. I am very glad of it it is a custom among us to have Land as a common. We do not wish it to be cut out in lots to be settled by the White People which is the only thing that confuses us, by inquiring north east west I look around me above and below, there nothing but Whites around me, and we have nothing left but a spot to stand upon and what is to be the next or 3rd generation to be shoved off altogether from land

Pitch

pleased to see so many settlers on differ=
ent parts of the river. We deny having
sold any Land to them.—

Brother. I belong to the Iowa Mohawks, and never
disturbed the peace either among my
own people or among the Whites. I have
never sold or leased any of our lands
and never will. My Grand Children
shall not say when I am gone, that I have
left them destitute of a habitation.—

It appears that my name is
classed with another Man who is my Cousin, to
be in Partnership with him in Selling
Land. I know nothing of it. Those who
lease the land, of course receive the rents,
but I receive no rents from any one, never
expect and never will receive any. We do
not lease our land because we do not
know how to do it. If we were to require
our rents they would laugh at us.—

Here the Deputy Supt. General explai=
ned a part of his Speech at the Opening
of the Council.—

I do not say, that those Chiefs whose
Names appeared in the proceedings of the Lan
Board, have sold the land, what I meant
to convey was as that they had assented to
the lines which had been proposed to them
by that Board as their round aroun

Little Peter continued, addressing
himself to Ketchega. You say that you
never

7/149 never sold any land. How does it appear that white people are settled above and below us? It is you that have sold it.

Then addressing himself to the Deputy Supt. General and the officers he said, I am very sorry to observe that you are now claiming a great part of our land. What are we to expect? Are we to be driven off our land? Shall I point back to my Ancestors when they first took you by the hand, did they deceive you? We have any of us? When we agree on any thing in council we expect it to be confirmed because it is in the presence of all. The Council fire is the place to establish the truth.

Col. Claus

Brothers with the red Coats this I wish to have continued when we meet again in Council. It is customary with us to talk with temper and do nothing rash, whenever you call another council, I will continue my Subject.

Echo Onondaga Speaker after having spoken to the assembled Nations generally said:—

Brother. I receive your Salute with friendship and satisfaction. I am happy that you are the Gentlemen of the Garrison, and those with you are well, I return your Salute.

Brother. We have just been informed that you had sent down the proceedings of the Council

at Lancaster, and it seems that Sir John Johnson immediately sent them down to the Commander of the Forces, and you have got an Answer. There are only two subjects in which any thing is to be done. The School Master and the Blacksmith.

We wish now communicate our sentiments and endeavor to be as brief as possible. We thought then that we had given you the land you asked for in a proper way.—

There is one part of your Communication which gives us pain. We were surprised very much to hear we heard what had been done at York. We never thought that the King would take from us what we considered as his gift. What is it? It seems that the King is going to take our land from us

We wish to know if our Great Father, who we are told is coming up, would grant us a meeting with him. We would be glad that you would ask him when and where we could meet him, and that you would inform us.—

The reason that we wish to communicate with our Great Father that is coming up is because we know that he could inform us of any thing we wish. Our Great Father

a.

9 — at York we suppose has so much to do with his white Children that he could not attend to our affairs. This is all I am going to say.

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He then addressed the Six Nations recommending union and friendship as he had done frequently on former occasions telling them to look at the Deputy Supt Genl the Officers and the Gentlemen with him, and take example by them.—

Oneida Joseph next Spoke as

Brother. I remember very well what passed from the beginning of the Settlement on the Grand River. I have gone through two Wars, and must therefore have a recollection of what has passed first about our Settlement. It was granted to us from the Mouth to the Spring, Six Miles on each Side of the Grand River. It may be supposed that we did not claim it because it was neither Surveyed nor Sold, but we claim that as much as this

Brother. We were told by our Chiefs that whenever the land was Surrendered from the left Bank, the line would run to the Spring. If the Commander of the Forces could Permit us to the Limits he came up he could let us know how far we have a Right to claim, agreeably to the Paper which we hold as our Title. Incident that when the Chiefs

of

23
10

of the Six Nations requested of Colonel Butler to pay for the land which the deff. deffaquies had given them, they afterwards negotiated having done so, because the Government being paying for it, might hereafter claim and take it from us.

Clear Sky's Eldest Son then addressed himself to John Brant saying, that as he held the Deed from General Haldimand in his possession, they hoped he would go with them, in the event of their being enabled to see the Commander of the Forces.

To which John Brant replied, that he would cheerfully. He was then asked, by him, whether in the event of his being sick, he would allow the Papers to be taken down? He said he would readily.

Clear Sky's eldest Son addressing himself to the Deff. Supt. Genl. said that they had nothing more to say.

Reply of the Deff. Supt. Genl.

My Brothers — The Officers and myself have sat patiently to hear what you had to say in your Formal Address, as well to us as to your own People. I called you together to listen to you, that I might be enabled to speak of the Land, which the King received that the Land he claims above the

Falls

11 Fales did not belong to him, he never would
153 have directed me to communicate to you what
I have on that subject. I shall see both your
Great Fathers at York and shall lay before
them the proceedings of this day, and re-
ceive their orders thereon. If His Grace
the Commander of the Forces is pleased
to see you I will inform you of the time
and place. The advice given to you by
the Chief who spoke last but one, is what
I have always recommended when ever
I visited. I now repeat my advice and
particularly to the young men to look up to
their Sachems & Chiefs and to pay attend
to their advice & Counsel.

In the name of the Officers and
myself, I bid you good by, I remove all
Briars and Roots from the Road, that no
obstruction should interrupt you on your
way to your homes.—

Oear Mly's eldest son again rose & said
Brothers I salute you, the Officers, & Gentlemen with
you and hope that the great Spirit will
protect you all on your return.—

A true Copy
Alex M. Donell

with the Six Nations of
Indians residing on the Grand
River, at Hamilton, on the
4th of July 1819.

Entered folio. 71.

Minutes of a Council held at Hamilton, near Burlington Heights, on the 4th of July 1814, with the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River.

Present

The Honble W. Claus Dep. Supt. General of Indian Affairs

Lieut. Colonel Nourse } 68th Regiment

Lieut. Archibald

Alex. McDonell Asst. Sy. Indian Affairs

Robert Kerr Esquire Indian Department

J. B. Clench, Clerk pro tem. Capt. Wm. Walker Commanding Mohawk Warriors

Benjn. Fairchild } Interpreters Indn. Dept.

Alex. Ferguson

Geo: Martin

After the ~~usual~~ customary ceremonies had been performed, the Dep. Supt. Genl. addressed the assembled Chiefs & Warriors.

Brothers. I lost no time after I parted with you at Niagara, to lay your proceedings before the Superintendant General, Sir John Johnson, who transmitted the same to His Grace the Commander of the Forces — and the proposals you made for the surrender of the land on the upper part of the Grand River, I forwarded to His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Gerald Drummond, & your answers from both I am now to communicate.

On the subject of the School master, I am directed to inform you, that steps will be taken to supply the place of the present School master by procuring you one that can attend to your children, but he will expect that you will provide him with a place to live in & in which he will be able to teach your children.

With respect to a regular Black Smith, the Establishment of the Indian Department has been settled in England by your Great Father the King, & no alteration can be made without the direction of the King your Great Father; but His Grace the Commander of the Forces will consider how far it may be practicable to comply with your wish.

On the subject of erecting the Grist & Saw Mills, on which a Map has been presented, I have to offer any opinion.

On examining documents of York respecting the Grand River Land, it appears that in the year 1790. a Survey was made by Mr. Jones

and at a Land Board at Niagara in 1791 of which Lt. Col. Butler Mr. Norton & Col. Ten Broeck were Members, it was agreed on by them & Capt. Brant, that the Lands on the Grand River, Afsenpoots, Ochsets, & Thayendoderhon, that were claimed by the Indians, were to be the Indian Boundary, and it appearing to the Government that the Six Nations have mis-conceived the extent of their Land, I am commanded to undeceive them by informing them, that the Government from these documents concerning that the Ground above Block Nichol, known as Block No. 4. is now in the Crown by a recent purchase from the Mississaguas, for beyond that the thing had not been purchased from these Indians, at the time of Sir Frederick Haldimand's gift, consequently, Sir Frederick in behalf of the Crown had no Land to grant.

Now now, my Brothers, communicated the answer which I have received to your Speeches, & shall be ready potentially to hear what ever you may have to say in reply.

Tekarihogea, a Mohawk Chief then Spoke.

Brother. We are happy that the Great Spirit has preserved us to meet you here, I salute you & the officers with you in the name of the Great Spirit.

Brother. We spoke to you agreeably to our wishes, when we met at Niscotaw in the Month of March, that is well enough. What was then proposed was right. We will not now go back to our first troubles, we will only refer to what happened in General Haldimand's time.

Brother. After the American war, we were at Niagara & distant know where to go. In our distress the Americans offered us land on the Genesee River, but we did not wish to be near the Americans, lest they might again distress us, & some of our People went down to the Bay of Quinte. Capt. Brant then went to Brother to see General Haldimand, who told him, that he would give us Lands on the [redacted] to the Six Nations, during the Administration of General Haldimand, he wished to obtain from us, three Miles on each side of

Lands

Dundas Street, on both sides of the River. We replied it would not have
have the quantity he required, but that it should be for our benefit, he
declined the offer & the matter dropt – Sir John Johnson also wished us
to surrender Six Miles on each side of the River, at the Mouth, we com=
plied with his request provided it was for our benefit, but that also
dropt without any thing being done.

I remember very well before the Lands were purchased by Col But=
ler, that the Chippewas said, "we do not wish to sell the Lands, we will
give you all the Lands from the Grand River, to the River Thames, down to
Lake Erie." The Government lessened the Gift to Six Miles on each side of
the Grand River, from its Mouth to its Spring, yet we respect to the Chip=
pewas, "since you have been so kind to us, we will divide our Presents
with you." We are surprised to find, that Government says, that we
own the Lands to the Falls only, as we have writings to prove other=
wise. We have them here & are ready to produce them.

The original Deed from General Haldimand produced by John
Brant.

Tekarihogen then turning to the Indians, addressed them saying,
It is reported that I have sold Lands; let any man step forward
& say so; the Superintendent knows whether I have sold land or
not.

Little Peter, of the Lower Mohawks, then got up & said
Brother. I was always present at different meetings, & tho' I did not inter=
fere, I listened to what was passing. When I come to see the Land
settling by White people, it disturbs my mind. I am sorry to see
hawk & belong to the Six Nations. The Land is a thing that concerns
us all, & our posterity. I have heard my Cousin (Tekarihogen) say,
that a step will be put to the sale of land. I am very glad of it. It
is a custom among us to have Land all in common. We do not
wish it run out in lots to be settled by the White People, which
is the only thing that confuses us, by mixing with us. When
I look around me, above & below, I see nothing but Whites
around me, & we have nothing left but a Mat to stand upon.

and

[illegible] the next event? Are we to be shouldered off all together?

I am surprised to see so many settlers on different parts of the River. We never having sold any land to them.

Brother. I belong to the Lower Mohawks, & never disturbed the peace among my own people, or among the Whites. I have never sold or leased any of our land & never will. My young Chiefs shall not say, when I am gone, that I have left them destitute of a habitation.

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It appears that my name is classed with another man who is my Cousin, to be in partnership with him in selling land. I know nothing of it. Those who lease the land, of course receive the rents, but I receive no rents from any one, never asked, & never will receive any. We do not lease our land, because we do not know how to do it. If we were to require our rents, they would laugh at us.

Here the Sep. Supt. General explained a part of his Speech, at the opening of the Council.

I do not say, that those Chiefs whose names appear on the proceedings of the Land Board, have sold the land, what I meant to convey, was, that they had operated to the loss which has been produced to them by that Board as their Boundary.

Little Peter continued, addressing himself to Tekanatoga.

You say that you never sold any land. How does it happen that white people are settled above & below you? It is you that have sold it.

Then addressing himself to the Sep. Supt. Genl. & the officers he said, I am very sorry to observe that you are now claiming a great part of our land. What are we to expect? Are we to be entirely driven off our land? Shall I hand back to my ancestors, when they first took you by the hand, did they

deceive

deceive you? or have any of us? When we agree on anything in Council we expect it to be confirmed, because it is in the presence of all. The Council fire is the place to establish the truth.

Brother with the red Coat, & Col. Claus, this I wish to have continued when we meet again in Council. It is customary with us to talk over temper & do nothing rash, whenever you call another Council I will continue my subject.

Echo Brandage Theater, after having spoken to the assembled Nations generally, said.

Brother. I receive your salute with friendship & satisfaction. I am happy that you & the gentlemen of the garrison, & those with you are well. I return your salute.

Brother. We have just been informed, that you have sent down the proceedings of the Council at Onondaga, & it seems that Sir John Johnson immediately sent them down to the Commander of the Forces, & we have got an answer. There are only two subjects on which any thing is to be done – the Schoolmaster & the Black smith.

Brother. We will now communicate our sentiments & endeavor to be as brief as possible. We thought then that we had given up the land you asked for, in a brother way.

Brother. There is one part of your communication which gives us pain. We were surprised very much when we heard that had been done at York. We never thought that the thing would take from us, what we considered as his gift. What is it? It is your land the thing is going to take from us.

Brother. We wish to know if our Great Father, who we are told is coming, would grant us a meeting with him. We would be glad that you would ask him when & where we could meet him, & that you would let us.

Brother. The reason that we wish to communicate with our Great Father that is coming soon, is because that we know that he can inform us of every thing we wish. Our Great Father at York, we suppose has so much to do with his white Children that he cannot attend to our affairs. This is all I am going to say.

The

The Chief addressed the Six Nations, recommending union & friendship as he had frequently done on former occasions, telling them to look at the Dep. Supt. Genl, the Officers & the Gentlemen with him, and take example by them.

Brother. I remember very well what happened from the beginning of the Settlement on the Grand River. I have gone through two wars, & must therefore have a recollection of what happened first about our Settlement. It was granted to us from this South to the Twenty Six Miles on each side of the Grand River. It may be supposed that we did not claim it because it was neither surveyed nor sold, but we claim that as well as the rest.

Brother. We were told by our Chiefs that when ever the land was purchased from the Mississaques, the line would run to the Twenty Six. If the Commander of the Forces will permit us to see him, when he consents, he will let us know how far we have a right to claim, agreeably to the paper which we hold as our Title.

I recollect that when the Chiefs of the Six Nations requested of Colonel Butler to pay for the Land which the Mississaques had given them, they afterwards regretted having done so, because the Government by paying for it might hereafter claim & take it from us ——— Cleon Thayendanegea

Joseph Brant addressed himself to John Brant, saying, that as he held the Deed from General Haldimand in his possession, they hoped he would go with them, in the event of their being enabled to see the Commander of the Forces.

To which John Brant replied, that he would cheerfully.

He was then asked, by ~~the same person~~ him whether in the event of he being sick, he would allow the paper to be taken down? He said that he would readily.

Cleon Thayendanegea Joseph, addressing himself to the Dep. Supt. Genl said that they had nothing more to say.

Reply

Reply of the Dep. Supt. General

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My Brethren — The Officers & myself, have sat patien
you had to say in your several addresses, in well times, & t
I called you together to communicate to you the conse
of last Winter. That the things concerning that the Land he
Falls did not belong to him, he never would have ou
municate to you what I have on that subject. I the
Great Fathers at York, & shall lay before them the bra
Day, & receive their orders thereon. If his Grace the Comm
Forces is pleased to see you, I will inform you of the time
The advice given to you by the Chiefs who spoke last but
I have always recommended when we hunted. I now
& particularly to the young men, to look up to their Ch
and to pay attention to their advice & Counsel.
In the name of the Officers & myself, I bid you good by
Briers & Roots from the Road, that no obstruction shows
your way to your homes

Cheers. The Chiefs elect Tom again rose & said.

Brothers. I salute you, the Officers, & gentlemen with
that the great Christ will protect you all on your ret

Minutes of a Council held at Hamilton, near Burlington Heights on the 2d. of July 1819 with the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River

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Present

The Honr. W. Claus Dep. Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs

Lieut. Col. Hamilton
Lieut. Archibald } 68th Regt

Alex. McDonell Ag. Sy. I. A

Robt. Ross Surgeon Indn. Dept

~~Mr. Clench Indn. Dept.~~ Clu

Mr. Walker Hose Hosp. Genl Dept

Mr. Fairchild
Mr. Ferguson
Jas. Martin } Interpr. Indn. Dept

After the usual ceremonies had been performed the Depty. Supt. has addressed the assembled Chiefs as follows

Brothers — /inserts/

Tekarihogen. Sachems & Chiefs in council —

Brothers, I salute you & the Officers with you in the name of the Great Father —

We are happy that the Great Father has bounded to meet you here:

Brothers. We speak to you specially to our sisters in the Forest that is well enough —

They what has happened then was right —

We will not go back to our fire places we will not go back to allow the pipe of Warlike —

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We were at Niagara & are distant where to go after the American war —

When we were there in distress the Lower Officers could not prevent us we did not wish to go within the American lines, or other magistrates district some of our People got some lands in the Way or not —

At the time Capt. Brant went to Quebec to general Haldimand general Haldimand told him, that he would give them Lands on the Grand River, ~~from the mouth to the~~ from the mouth to the source during the administration of Genl. Simcoe he wished to get three Miles on each side of Lands ~~that~~ on each side of the River & replied that we would let him have the quantity which he requires, but that it would be for our benefit, he declined the offer & the matter dropped — Sir John Johnson also wished us to surrender Six Miles on each side of the River, at the mouth, but that was dropped & we complied with his request hoping it would be for our benefit without anything being done — by Capt. Butler

I remember very well, before the lands were surrendered, the Chiefs proposed, we do not wish to sell the lands we will give you all the lands from the Grand River to the River Thames down to Lake Erie. ~~We applied~~ The Govt. refused the Gift ~~we do not wish to have~~ to ~~lease a Great~~, ~~we only wish to have~~ Six Miles on each side of the Grand River, from its mouth to its source & since we have been in this dwelling we receive no Pay, we will divide our Presents with you — and now we are surprised to find that government, throw over the lands to the Falls only, as we have working to have otherwise, we have there have a very to produce them. Having to the Indian The original seed producing the Wild Grand

It is reported that there were found, let any man come forward & say so. ~~The Lost~~ ~~Col Elliot~~ shewed them or whether or not Thomas — Not to be inserted but addressed to the Six Nations

The original ~~seed bread~~ are

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Lill Peter — 111 3

Brother. I was always present at our Council meetings & the Indian
interpreter, I listened to what was so passing. When I came to see the
land settling by white people it disturbed my peace.
I am a Chickasaw & belong to the Six Nations, the land is our
Birth that concerns us all & our posterity. I have heard my
Cousin (Tuckabatchee) say that ~~they~~ will not ~~sell~~ sell to the sale of land
I am very glad of it, it is a custom amongst us to have lands
all in common as we do not wish it to be sold in parts to
be settled by the white people which is the only thing
that confuses us by mixing with us. When I look around
me, alas & believe I see nothing but whites around us
& we have nothing left but a spot to stand upon, & what
is to be the next event, are we to be shoved off as to pitch
I am surprised to see so many settlers on different parts of the
River, we being having sold any land to them —

Brother — I belong to the Chickasaw & never disturbed the Indians
either among my own people or among the Whites, I have
never sold or traded any of our land & never will. My friend
& children shall not say when I am gone that I have left
them destitute of a habitation. It appears that my name
is classed with another man who is my Cousin, to be in
business with him in selling land, I know nothing of
it, those who have sold their lands of course receive the rents, but
I receive no rents from any, never expect & never will
receive any. We do not lease our lands, because we do not know
how to do it, if we were to receive our rents they would
keep it as

explanation by the Interpreter Doctor Fox

interpreted by the Interpreter Doctor Fox —

Little Pelo ~~continued~~ — addressing himself to the Assistants —

2 It surprises me that my Cousin should call on persons living of the River & that the Thing should take the upper hand, and do not know where to go if the Lands all sold. ~~He~~

Brother — I wish to continue to speak. Have to say my Cousin & my Brethren, when we meet in Council we speak with one Accord & attention because we speak in the presence of the Great Spirit, what we say is to be established, not to deceive each other, because we speak in the presence of the Great Spirit to confirm all we say, & as we promised, shall I point back to my ancestors when they first took you by the hand, did they deceive you? or have any of us? ~~Then~~ when we agree on anything in Council we expect it to be confirmed, because it is in the presence of all. The Council fires ~~is~~ the place to establish the truth.

Brother, you with the Red Lr. Clan, this I wish to have continued when we meet again in Council, it is customary with us to talk with temper & do nothing rash, when we you call another Council I will continue my subject ~~& speak the same language~~.

Lachee — answering Pelo — after having listened to the Notion of Pelo, spoke as follows — said.

Brother, I recommend you to take with friendship & serious attention, & the strength the Chiefs ~~hitting the nail & the Guidance of the Fathers~~ ~~& all~~

~~Instance you to take~~

~~time~~

Brethren. We are informed a ~~which~~ ~~of~~ jointure that you had sent down the proceedings of the Council at Arcadia, & it seems that Zi Wen was unwillingly sent down to the Common side of the Fence, & you have got an answer. ~~It seems~~ ~~that~~ There are only two objects on which ~~they seem to~~ ~~any time~~ is done for the Black Smith & the Black Smith —

Brd — We will now ~~give you an~~ communicate our sentiments & endeavour to hear their ~~short & few words~~ what ~~you have communicated to us~~ ~~it is~~ the ~~what~~ ~~things that you~~ ~~have communicated to us, & we be willing to hear further~~ ~~fair & patient~~.

Brd — We thought then that we had given the Lord to you ~~which~~ ~~for~~ you asked in a proper way.

Brth. There is one ~~subject which~~ part of your ~~which~~ communication which gives us pain ~~have a bad the other day~~. We ~~are~~ were surprised very much when we heard that ~~they~~ Monsieur had been ~~doing~~ done at ~~the Council~~ of York, we never ~~had an idea~~ that ~~would~~ ~~any thing of this sort~~ ~~& that~~ the thing ~~should take any thing of his left~~ ~~& that~~ ~~from us~~ what we ~~always~~ considered ~~as~~ the left ~~forgotten~~, & ~~forgotten~~. ~~We always thought that~~ ~~such~~ ~~that~~ ~~Now it seems if it is a bit~~.

Or. what is it — it seems that the thing is going to take the land from us.

Or — We ~~are~~ ~~wish~~ ~~now~~ that you should later know what is going to be done, let us now know the intention a real ~~opinion~~ — We are not know what will become of us, if ~~they are going to~~ the thing is to take ~~the~~ our land from us we wish to know of.

Or — ~~Consider it to be you will the land be that~~ our potatoes & we are sold is ~~comp~~ ~~could be~~ ~~in consideration that the thing~~ would grant us a meeting with the Prince ~~you~~ ~~that be just tell the truth~~ We would be glad that you ~~inquired~~ to this when & where we found most Brits & that you would inform us &c

Brother. The reason that we would wish to communicate with our Father that is remains with us, is because that we know that he could ~~to our business~~ inform us of every thing to our wishes ~~Business at the Rock~~ our Father at York, he is more ~~than~~ has to do than his White Children, so much to do that he could not attend to our affairs

This is all that I am going to say —

We then addressed the Six Nations, recommending unanimity & friendship as we had frequently done on former occasions, telling them to look at the Dark Wampum & the affairs & proceedings with Brian & others examined by them.

Onondaga Joseph — I remember well what passed from the beginning of the Settlement on the Grand River, I know your strength too was, & must therefore have a recollection of our Tale which ~~concerned that~~ happened first about our Settlement. I was brought to us from the South to the Niagara. Six Miles on each side of the Grand River, it may be supposed that we did not claim it because it was neither Mohawk nor Tow, but we claim that as well as the rest.

Brother — We were told by our chief that whenever the Land was purchased from the Mississaga the Chiefs would be sent to the Brigt Town — If the Commander of the Forces will permit us to see Brian to whom he consents, he will let us know how far we have a right to claim, agreeably to the proper rights we hold as our Title —

I recollect that when the Chiefs of the Six Nations requested of Col. Butler to buy the Mississaga for the Land, for they wanted the chiefs from Brian & others examined, saying we had been made a mistake. They afterwards

Cleer Thy Tow — addressed Colonel Brant, saying that as he held the Land from Gov.: Haldimand in his Proposition, they hoped he would go with them in the name of their Brian to see the Commander. After

Fam

to which he replied that he would, cheerfully.

He was then asked, whether in the event of his being sick he would allow the report to be taken over — to which he answered that he would readily —

Recorder —

Colonel Thyson — ~~said that he had~~ ~~the~~ addressing himself to the Det. Det. for he said that this had nothing above to say —

Det. Det. for replying
Jurors

H5

Colonel Thyson. a juror

Selected the Det. Det. for the Officers & gentlemen & hoped that the first Duties would protect them in their return home

Recorder — If you say that a man has been doing mischief, & they say that when any thing is done on your ground you must try him by the laws of your country, if any disturbances happen on our grounds we must settle it according to our own customs, but this never will or if disturbances happen in this manner & you settle them by the rules of your law it may create difficulty, & only make the breach wider, but if the man is brought forward here & the matter made out it will put an end to the business.

I do not say that the Chiefs whose names appear on the proceedings of the Council ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ told Our Land, what I meant to convey was that they had expected to the time which had been proposed by ~~the Land~~ to be Bond ~~[illegible]~~

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2 You say that you never have sold any land, how doesit happen that white people are settled around & below us? Pis you that have sold it. Then addressing himself to the Sec. Tr. for & the officers, proceeded to observe that you are now claiming a great best your land, what are we to expect? we are to be entirely driven off our lands

3 I recollect that when the Chiefs of the Six Nations requested of Col. Butler to buy for the land which the Messengers had given them, they afterwards requested having done so, because the Govt. by bequest had it would hereafter claim & take it from us

64. Red Jacket rejects sale of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, and orders whites to leave the reservation. July 9, 1819. (War Department Records, National Archives)

Red Jacket in one of his most poignant orations rejects consolidation and challenges President Monroe's motives in recommending it. He calls for the removal of all whites from the reservations, including the schoolmaster and the preacher.

[Buffalo Creek, July 9, 1819]

Brothers . . . You have come (here) for a different purpose than the one expected. Your coming is to tell us of our sutuation; to tell us about our reservations; to tell us the opinion of the President that we must change our old customs for new ones; that we must concentrate ourselves in order to derive the fair means you offer of civilization and improvement in the arts of agriculture.

At the treaty of Canandaigua we were promised on the part of your government that different kinds of mechanics, blacksmiths and carpenters should be sent among us to improve us in these arts. And we were promised that farmers with their families should be sent that our women might learn to spin. We agreed to accept them. We even made application for these benefits. We were told that the age of our children was not suitable, and none of our young men were taught. Other treaties have promised us these things. Neither farmers [n]or mechanics have been sent us.

We had thought that all the promises made by one President were handed down to the next. We do not change our Chiefs as you do. Since these treaties were made with us you have had several changes of your President. And we do not understand why the treaty made by one President is not binding upon the other. On our part we expect to comply with our engagements.

We are improving in our situation. See those large flocks of cattle. Look at those fences. These things were not seen formerly. We are surrounded by the whites; from them we can readily obtain cattle, and by what we procure from them we enlarge our improvements.

You told us, where the country was surrounded by whites and in possession of Indians, where it was unproductive, not liable to taxes, nor to make roads and other improvements, it was time to change.

As for the taxing of Indians, it is extraordinary. This was never heard of since the first settlement of America. The land is ours by the gift of the Great Spirit. How can you tax it? We can make such roads as we want, and we did so when this soil was all ours. Now that we are confined to small reservations, we can easily make the roads we want, and assist in making public improvements.

Look back at the first settlement of this Country. And after that look at our present condition under the United States. Under the British Government we continued our growth in numbers and in strength. What has

now become of the Indians who extended themselves in large numbers to the Salt Waters? They are become few and are driven back, while you have been growing rich and powerful. This land is ours from the God of Heaven. It was given us. We cannot make land. Driven back and reduced as we now are, you still wish to cramp us more and more. These lands are ours given by the Heavenly Father. You tell us of a preemptive right. Such men you say own one reservation, such men another. But they are all ours; ours from the top to the very bottom. If Mr. Ogden should tell us that he had come from heaven with the flesh on his bones, as he now is, and that the Heavenly Father had given him a title, we might believe him.

The President has sent us word, you say, that it is our interest to dispose of our reservations. You tell us there is a fine tract of land at Alleghany. This too is very extraordinary. Our feet have covered every inch of that reservation. Such a communication as this has never before been made to us in any of our treaties. The President must have been disordered in mind, or he would not offer to lead us off by the arms to the Alleghany Reservation.

You have heard of our treaty with the United States and our understanding with them. Here is the belt of wampum that confirmed the treaty. This holds our hands together. Here too is the parchment. You know its contents. I will not open it. Now the tree of friendship is decaying; its limbs are fast falling off, and you are at fault.

Formerly we addressed the British as brothers. Now we call the President our Father. Probably among you are gentlemen with families of children. We consider ourselves the children of the President. What then would be your feelings, were you told, your children were to be cast on a naked rock; there to protect themselves?

The different claims you tell us of, I cannot understand. We were placed here by the Great Spirit for purposes known to him. You can have no right to interfere. You told us that we had large and many unproductive tracts of land. We do not view it so. Our seats we consider small; and if left here long by the Great Spirit we shall stand in need of them. We shall want timber. Land after the improvements of many years wears out. We shall want to renew our fields; and we do not think that there is any land in any of our reservations, but what is useful.

Look at the white people around us and back. You are not cramped for seats; they are large. Look at that man (pointing to Mr. Ellicott) [Joseph Ellicot, Resident Agent of the Holland Land Company], he has plenty of land. If you want to buy, apply to him. We have none to part with.

Some here laugh. But do not think I trifle. I am sincere. Do not think we are hasty in making up our minds. We have had many councils and thought for a long time upon this subject. And we will not part with any; not one of our reservations . . . .

Do not make your application anew in any other shape. Let us hear no more of it; and let us part as we met, in friendship. You discover white

people on our reservation. It is my wish, and the wish of all of us, to remove every white man. We can educate our children. Our reservation is small. The white people are near us; we can send our children to their schools. Such as wish can do so. The schoolmaster and the preacher must withdraw. The distance is short for those who wish to go to them. We wish to get rid of all the whites. Those who are now among us make disturbances. We wish our reservation clear of them.

(Delivered in Council, July 9, 1819)
[signed] Jos: Delafield, Sec'y.

Buffalo July 9th 1819

We the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation, do acknowledge to have received, by Jasper Parrish Sub-Agent to the Six Nations of Indians, five hundred dollars in full of the annuity due to us for the past year, & known as Phelps's annuity. — (Signed Duplicates)

In presence of
John C. Chapin
Thomas Jones
Henry Colcair
A Cunningham

Captain his mark Pollard
Young his mark King
Captain his mark Strong
War his mark Chief
Little his mark Beard
Major his mark Berry
Black his mark Snake
Captain his mark Shongo
Tom his mark Broad
Jim his mark Robinson
Charles his mark Corn Plaster

Respected Friend

Buffalo July 10th 1804

You have probably heard that the Indian council has resulted in a positive refusal on the part of Natives to sell any part of their reservations. My present object is to give you a short account of what has occurred.

We found the Indians upon our arrival at this place engaged in council discussing the question whether the christian religion should be tolerated among them. We were informed that the nation had divided on this question. That the two parties were highly irritated, and each inflexible. The antichristian or Pagan party prevailed by a large majority and they resolved to shut out not only to Missionaries but also Teachers to such people of any description for the avowed purpose of preserving their ancient laws & manners. and of excluding all the arts of civilization as tending to overturn them. Red Jacket is the leader of this party. and like an artful demagogue, he contrived first to touch the passions & prejudices of the Nation and then to avail himself of these instruments to triumph over all his opponents & to establish his own popularity and influence. The two parties no longer divide upon the point of religion but upon the broader question of civilization. That is whether they are to remain Indians with their ancient laws & habits or to encourage Industry & Education — Red Jacket was very insolent in his speech. he spoke of the Allegany Reservation as a bed of rocks and of the Resident as disordered in his mind when he recommended it as a permanent seat. Some remarks being made on the extraordinary nature of this language he explained by saying that the Quakers & Missionaries had put so many notions into the President's head that he was confused —

He in conclusion announced the determination of the Nation to exclude every white man from their lands. Pollard with a delegation from all the chiefs, except Red Jacket & Abel afterwards called on the commissioners to expold Gizzy, and disavow the offensive language of Red Jacket. The christian party as it is called is undoubtedly composed of the best men among this tribe. They profess a sincere desire to give up their Indian character, to hold property as white men do, & to come within the pale of Law & civilization. I have no doubt that when united with the friends of civilization on the Allegany & elsewhere they will constitute a Majority of the Nation. In which case it is probable that Pollard and his party here who have attached themselves to the Indians agreed to the Presbyterian Missionary society will chose to become a seat in this vicinity.

The Proprietors were very liberally inclined to finding that the Allegany reservation was alone mentioned by the commissioners, as to be retained for a permanent seat. That it was so undervalued, one effect and willingness to grant in addition an adequate portion of the Cattaraugus. Nothing however would have answered the purpose — In the present state of parties each leader would have been afraid to endanger his popularity by speaking of selling an acre of land.

I am sorry to learn by Levi that you are indisposed. Should you come to New York I will be glad to see you. If not I hope you will find time to write me a line. I set out on my return next monday.

I am your respectful friend

T. L. Ogden

To
Jacob Taylor

To

Jacob Jayloy

Cattaraugus

Free

Tunessah 9 mo 1st 1819

To Committee on Indian Concerns

Dear friends Jonathan Thomas having for some time had a prospect of going to Philadelphia this fall upon a visit and the Indians being apprised thereof, the principal Chiefs assembled in council this morning and wished the following sent to their friends in Philadelphia —

Brothers. A number of years have now elapsed since you first came among us for to instruct us in useful arts and agriculture, and some of our people have made but slow progress as yet, but many of us find our condition much better than was formerly the case Brothers — You have always advised us to refrain from strong drink which most of our people do, a few are yet addicted to it but the number is quite small, and we continue to advise them to cease therefrom —

Brothers — We are aware that you are aiming at our good and we feel thankful therefor we hope Brothers you will continue your instructions toward us and not leave us to ourselves again — but we wish you to continue with us for years to come and not get discouraged because we progress but slowly; fearing if you should leave us many of our people would fall back again in some measure to their former mode of living, they not having made sufficient progress yet in agriculture to convince them of the necessity of following it so intensely —

Brothers Some time ago you recommended us to have a division made of our land at Allegany amongst ourselves which we are not yet able to have done some of us are anxious therefor but many of our people yet remain opposed and we cannot become united in it. the speech of the President we

feel glad of hearing, as by it we know he is in favour thereof we intend to keep your speech and the one the President sent to us by our sides and as soon as our people are willing we intend to have the Allegany Reservation divided —

Brothers — Our people say they wish to follow the advice you give us with the exception of the division of property, which they are not yet convinced of the propriety thereof —

Brothers — We wish you should know what we have latterly had in view respecting going forwards in useful arts and what may appear best to you wish you may advise —

Brothers — A considerable time since you learned one of our people the blacksmithing business he is not so attentive to work as we wish should be the case and at times it is difficult to get what ~~what~~ we want done — We wish Broth one of that trade would come and learn other of our people that they might make and mend tools for us —

Brothers — We wish a person to instruct some of our people in the tanning and shoemaking business and want one of your young women to come and teach our girls to sew spin knit wash &c. and also to learn them their books some — We are aware we had the opportunity not long ago but did not improve it. The young woman has now left us and we think if another was to come we should profit thereby —

Brothers — Our people are scattered along the river for a considerable distance and we should feel glad if you would favour us with another schoolmaster to be at our upper billage and teach those children who cannot attend at Cold Spring on account of the distance —

Brothers — Should a young woman come forward to our assistance in spinning, knitting and teaching our girls in the town at Cold Spring we will endeavour to make her happy amongst us with respect to accommodation of house &c and treat her as a sister aiming at our welfare —

Brothers — These are the requests we have thought of making of you and if you should see proper to grant them we shall feel thankful therefor —

We are all well in council to day and hope the Great Spirit may be pleased to preserve you and our friend Jonathan find you all well —

We likewise wish our Brothers to know that our people are much opposed to selling their land, but wish to live upon it for time to come and not move off to the westward or other places —

This to our Brothers the Quakers in Philad.a from the Chiefs at Allegany Reservation

The above Speech originated amongst the Indians themselves without any intimations thereof whatever from us

Jonathan Thomas
Ann Thomas
Joseph Elkinton

Thomas Wistar
Philadelphia

See Minutes Vol II page 78

To my friends
the Quakers

Tunesassah 9 mo 1st 1819

I now wish to send a few words to my friends in Philadelphia and let them know I am well, and hope that Jonathan will find them so —

I feel glad of the advice that our friends have given us from time to time and I now intend to follow it — I intend to pay attention to farming and keep my children near me and endeavour to bring them up to industry and always live with my wife. I do not intend to drink Whiskey or strong drink but intend to be sober and industrious and pay attention to the advice that my friends have given us from time to time — I wish they may feel their minds satisfied as it respects what I have said as the Great Spirit is knowing to it and my intention is to live up to it —

From George Silverheels
Chief at Allegany

To Thomas Stewardson —

Thomas Stewardson

Philadelphia

The Honorable
Treasurer
9/1 1819

9mo17
1819.

To the Chiefs and others of the Seneca Nation of Indians Living on the Allegany River. - - -

Brothers - We received your speech dated the first of this month, by the hands of Jonathan Thomas, and as he expects to return in a few days we hereby inform you that as regards a School Mistress, ~~the general requests you have made to us~~ another ~~have of great importance all require~~ school master we are not prepared to give you an answer ~~time to consider before we can give you an answer to them~~ +

Brothers - It is true as you have stated that we have for many years been endeavouring to instruct you in useful arts and in the Cultivation of your land - a generation of young men have almost grown up, and many of your old men who ~~then~~ met us in your Councils are gone to the world of Spirits, since we commenced this work among you, and altho' you have made a considerable progress in many useful things, yet we believe if you had more strictly attended to our advice your condition would have been much better than it now is - and you would not have had occasion to ask further assistance from us - - -

Brothers We are always pleased when we hear of your welfare, and ~~that you are improving in some branches of living~~ - - But Brothers we must again inform you that we are sorry to hear so many of your people continue opposed to the division of your land in the manner we have heretofore recommended, and which we believe is the

only sure means of securing you in the permanent possession of it — we think the Cutting of Timber has taken the attention of your most valuable young men from the improvement of their Farms thus been a real injury to you — how many

Brothers Look round you and see what Indians within a very few years have sold their Lands — divided the country of their Fathers — and are almost diminished to nothing so that you can scarcely trace their footsteps or find their places of abode among the western wilds — You also see Brothers that the white people are spreading fast over this great Island and filling up the places of those Indians — and your own reason must teach you, that you cannot long exist where you are surrounded as you are by the white Inhabitants — unless you give up your former customs and adopt the plans we have so frequently recommended to you —

Brothers you need scarcely be told that your Father the President of the United States unites in opinion with us that a division of your land would be the most likely means of promoting your comfort and happiness, and being very desirous that you and your children should continue to enjoy the good land you possess, is the reason we again press the subject on your serious consideration — hoping your wise men will be able to convince such of your people as have not yet seen the propriety of it —

Brothers — It gives us great satisfaction to find that some of your boys are improving in school learning, and we wish you encouraged to send as many of your children to the School at Cold Spring as you conveniently can and when we find you are following our Council in these things we have recommended we

we shall feel more encouragement to continue our care towards you —

Brothers — ~~Some~~ Two of your boys are now here learning useful trades — we hope when they return they will be able to instruct ~~some~~ others of your people, and it is intended that our friends at Tuscaloosa should assist one of your Blacksmiths in procuring some more tools to enable him to do more work for you — we are sorry to find this useful branch of business has been so much neglected by such of your people as have been instructed therein — —

Brothers Remember your happiness and future welfare — under the blessing and protection of the Great Spirit, depends upon your own conduct — Be industrious and continue sober — do away all wrong practices from among you, and then you will have reason to expect the Great Spirit will direct you in your Councils, to do what is pleasing to him and most advantageous to yourselves —

We remain your friends & Brothers
Signed on behalf of the Committee
Phila.a 9 Mo. 17th 1819

Cadwalader
vs
Jackson
9/14 1819

See Minutes Vol. II. pages 81 & 82

Minutes of a Council held at Nonniellon, Head of Lake Ontario with the Six Nations of Indians inhabiting the Grand River, on Monday the 11th October 1819 —

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Present

Colonel Johnston 68th Regt. Commanding Niagara Frontier
The Honble W. Claus Dep. Supt. Genl. Indian Affairs
Lieut. Thene } 68th Regt.
Ensign Blood }
Alex. McDonell Asst. Ag. I. Affairs
Robt. Kerr Surgeon Ind. Dept.
Mr. Walker, Horsethief French Dept.
Mr. Robert Kerr & Mr. John Brant
George Martin
Benjamin Fairchild } Interpreters Ind. Dept.

After the usual ceremonies had been performed, The Echo, an Onondaga Chief, addressing himself to the Dep. Supt. Genl. said

Brother — You will hear us. We shall speak a few words to you respecting a letter which required our being collected at Burlington. We are well, & very happy that you are so. The pipe is the thing present we over, & we thank you, the Commanding Officer, & all those with you. We are satisfied that all the Indians have received their due

Brother — The few words that we have spoken give us great satisfaction. We shall now proceed to other matters which passed in Council in this Room last Summer. You then mentioned to us that the Council at York wished to get some of our Lands above the Falls.

Brother

50

Brother — We mentioned to you that we wished to see the Commander of the Forces from below. It was our wish to know the cause why they wished to take our lands from us. We mentioned to you that we had a Title, fixing our claim to the Land from the South of the Grand River, to the Niag. This is what we mentioned to you, & we have not heard from you since. Brother, we should be happy to know what is going to be done.

Brother — There was a letter come up the other day & we were informed that you were wishing to have the Plaister Bed & Salt Springs surveyed. It is very true, that it is left to you to permit white People to occupy our Lands, but as we did not understand clearly the purport of the letter, we wish to be informed what is required of us.

Tekoreheqa, Principal Chief of the Mohawks then spoke.

Brother — What passed at the first meeting of the Tribes on the subject of the Plaister Bed & Salt Springs has met with opposition amongst us, & should be put a stop to.

Echoe continued

The first address of the assembled Tribes, stating that it is the upper Mohawks who always oppose their general plans, & that from the effect of liquor. That perhaps their views may be good, but the general wish of the Six Nations is for the good of all, & that the subject of the Plaister Bed & Salt Springs

should

should be persevered in steadily & solemnly, but for the present adieu.

Tekoweshoqua again addressed the Dep. Supt. Genl. after having said a few words to the Six Nations generally –

The business which we were about entering upon, is not over. He desired that the Surveyors Account should be paid.

Here the Dep. Supt. General explained the meaning of his letter, which they had misunder=stood.

The burthen of my letter, was to inform the Chiefs, that a Tract of not less than 200. Acres, nor more than 400. Acres would be required for working the Salt Springs & Plaister Beds, but that any improvements, if in their either of these Tracts, & owned by any of your People, should not be includ=ed or forming a part of the bond required –

However, as there appears such a spirit of opposition among yourselves, or rather from the Opposition=ists, I must observe to you that the Govern=ment have no view but your own interest & good in wishing to realize an income to you upon a well secured Lease. You may therefore either acquiesce, or let it alone.

Little Peter of the Lower Mohawks then spoke

Brother – you see us acting like Children; but we hope you will bear some little fear – The Surveyor who run the lines – we do not know, who gave him authority so to do. Who allowed so many White

Men

open to settle on our lands? It is our Cousins the Upper Mohawks. Had I learning I could ascertain the quantity of land which has been disposed of without our sanction. We look to you to see justice done to our ancestors & you held each other by the hand, & were born in their friendship. We wish to continue so –

The Dep. Supt. General here said –

I am sorry to be obliged to interrupt you, but I cannot sit here & listen to matters which ought to have been discussed & settled at your own Council Fire, especially as the animosity which exists between you prevents the possibility of any union of opinion –

Little Peter then produced a forget which had belonged to David Peterson, a Mohawk Chief, now dead, requesting that his Nephew might take the name, & with it wave a Chieftain's room.

The dep. Supt. General approving of the choice of the Nephew, invested him with the forget, & recommended to him, to follow the example of his uncle, the late Chief, as a good man, & good Hunter

Tekarihogea again spoke, requiring that the man who worked for them should come forward with his Account.

Accordingly W. Augustus Jones produced it, amounting up to 852. dollars, for surveying the Township

above

~~158~~ The same warmth existing on this subject, as on that of the Plaister Beds, & Salt Springs, the decision of it was also put a stop to.

The Dep. Sup. General then spoke, & said.

According to your request to me last Summer, I have laid your Speech before the late Commander of the Forces, & if he could have seen you, I should agreeably to my promise, immediately have communicated the same to you, but on the subject of the Grand River lands, his reply was, that he could not add to what had already been said.

Below again spoke, saying:

At the commencement of the last war, we were called upon to defend our properties. We did so, & now the Crown is going to take our lands from us. The Americans offered us our ancient Boundary lines, on their side, if we would join them, but we declined — Is it fair for the Surveyor to call upon us for payment of the Survey which he has made, when we are to lose the Land which he states to have Surveyed. We do not blame the King for taking our land, but the Council at York. You must recollect, that it was repeatedly promised, that we should partake of whatever was taken from the Enemy, & you yourself promised it. We have not yet received any thing for the captures at the Beaver Dam.

Brother

25 6

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Brother – We take much to heart, that all the promises which have been made to us, have not been performed. A person whom we thought to confide, told us, that he had spoke to the King who promised to have Rifles made for us. We have not yet seen them. The person we alude to is Col. Norton. Were these promises fulfilled our hearts would be at ease. The Americans on the opposite side, are getting the lands from our Brethren thereby degrees. We fear you are doing so here.

Brother – When our ancestors had united, it was agreed that they should never seperate. You are now departing from this compact instead of renewing it – This is all we have to say –

Oneida Joseph then spoke & addressed himself to Col. Johnston, as follows –

You represent the person who spoke to us at the commencement of the war, General Brant, he was a Warrior, & we so those you are one. He promised us that if we defended our lands, we should possess them in quiet, & that if we succeeded in beating the Americans, we should recover our lands there, but you have taken a good portion of our lands here. In the event of another War, we shall be afraid to join you, least you should take another parcel from us. We however still call those lands ours, & will represent to the King that it is thro' Council

at

of York who wish to take our lands from us.

After some desultory conversation the Dep: Supt. General, went through the ceremony of covering the Council Fire, by clearing their road from Briars & obstructions, & wishing them safe to their homes.

A true copy

Alex: M: Donell

Apt. Sy. I. A

Copy.

Minutes of a Council held at Thomilton, on the 18th of October 1819, with the Six Nations of Indians

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H 25-7

Minutes of a Council held at Hamilton Head of Lake Ontario, with the Six Nations of Indians inhabiting the Grand River, on Monday the 4th October 1819.

Present

Colonel Johnston 8th Regiment Commanding
The Honorable William Claus Deputy Supt. General
Lieutenant Shaw } 8th Regiment
Ensign Blood }
Alexander McDonell Assistant Secretary & Interpreter
Robert Kerr Surgeon Indian Department
Mr Walker of the Hon. Super General Department
Mr Robert Kerr and Mr John Brant

George Martin Interpreter

After the usual Ceremonies had been performed The Echo an Onondaga Chief addressing himself to the Deputy Superintendant General said

Brother

Brother

You will hear us. We shall speak a few words to you respecting a Letter which requires her being collected at Burlington. We are all well and very happy that you are so. The issues of the Kings Presents are now over and We thank you, the Commanding Officer and all those with you. We are satisfied that all the tribes have received their own.—

Brother

The few words that We have spoken gived us great satisfaction. We shall now proceed to other matters, which passed in Council in this Room last Summer, You then mentioned to us that the Council at York wished to get some of our Lands above the Falls.—

Brother

We mentioned to you that We wished to see the Commander of the Forces from below It was our wish to hear the Cause why they

wished to take our Lands from us. We Mentioned to you, that We had a title fixing our Claim to the Land from the Mouth of the Grand River to the Head — this is what We Mentioned to you and We have not heard from you on the Subject since, Brother We should be happy to know what is going to be done.

Brother

There was a Letter come up the other day and We were informed, that you were wishing to have the Platter Bears and Patt Springs Surveyed it is very true, that it is left to you to permit while People to occupy our Lands, but as We did not understand clearly the purport of the Letter We wish to be informed what is required of us. —

Tskerhorgh principal Chief of the Upper Mohawks then Spoke,

Brother

What passed at the first Meeting of the Nine

on

on the Subject of the Plaister Beds and Salt Springs had met with opposition and should be put a stop to

Ecuyer continued

He first addressed the assembled Tribes stating that it is the Mohawks who diverge opposite their general Views and that from the effect of Liquor that perhaps their Views may be good, but the general wish of the Six Nations is for the good of all and that the Subject of the Plaister beds and Salt Springs should be persevered in steadily and soberly but for the present drop it,

Tekeuhoga again addressed the Deputy Superintendent General after having said a few words to the Six Nations generally, the business of which he were speaking of is set aside, & remain [illegible]

Little Peter then spoke
Lower Mohawk

We now see we acting like Children but we hope you will have some Consideration

the

the Surveyor who run the lines. We do not know who gave him authority so to do ~~that~~ who allowed so many White Men to settle on our lands, it is our Common Lands, had we learning we could ascertain the quantity of land which has been disposed of without our sanction We look to you to see justice done to us, our Ancestors and we held each other by the hand and were firm in their friendship. We wish to continue so, we then produced a Gorget which had belonged to David Paterson a Mohawk Chief now dead and requesting that his Nephew might take the name and with it made a Chief in his room.

The Deputy Superintendant General approving of the choice of the Nephew invested him with the Gorget and recommended him to follow the Example of his Uncle the late Chief as a good Man and good Warrior

Tekerehoga again spoke requiring that the Man who worked for them should come forward with his account Accordingly Mr Augustus Jones produced it amounting to 852 dollars. for surveying the Town above Oswegatchie — & concerning Lake Echo again spoke, saying at the commencement of the last

War

War, we were called upon to defend our Property, We did so and now the Crown is going to take our Lands from us. The Americans offered us our ancient boundary lines on their side if We would join them, but We declined, is it fair for the Surveyor to call upon us for payment of the Survey which he has made, when we are to lose the Land which he stated to have surveyed, We do not blame the King for taking our land, but the Council at York,

You must recollect that it was repeatedly promised that We should partake of whatever was taken from the Enemy and you yourself promised it We have not yet received any thing for the Capture at the Beaver Dam.

Brother

We take much to heart, that all the promises which have been made to us, have not been performed, A Person who went to England told us that he had spoke to the King who promised to have Rifles made for us We have not yet seen them, the person We allude to is Colonel Norton, We see those promises fulfilled

our

hearts would be at ease The Americans on the opposite side are getting the Lands from our Brethren there by degrees, We fear you are doing so here. —

Brother

When our Ancestors had Smoked it was agreed that they should never seperate, you are now departing from this Compact instead of renewing it this is all We have to say. D Cornelius here

To Colonel Johnston, this is the first time We have seen you and the Officers with you We wish to see you well and are happy to see you. if you wish to have an Indian Name We will give any Which you may wish and Choose your own Tribe

Colonel Johnston replied, that he was much Obliged but as he could not select any Tribe He left the Selections to themselves, being Satisfied of the worth of the Whole,

Oneida Joseph then Spoke and addressed

Brothers

himself to Colonel Wheatley, as follows,

We represent the Person who spoke to us at the Commencement of the War, General Brock He was a Warrior and We suppose you are one He promised us, that if We defended our lands We should possess them in quiet and that if We succeeded in beating the Americans We should recover our Lands on their side We did not beat the Americans, therefore We cannot recover the Lands there, but you have taken a good portion of our lands here In the event of another War we shall be afraid to join you. least you should take another parcel from us — We however still Call those Lands our and will represent to the King that it is the Council at York who wish to take our Lands from us.

After which they went through the Ceremony of naming Col. Winnett Chief — and [illegible]

The first part of my letter was to inform the Chiefs, that a Grant of not less than 20 chains, or more than 40 chains would be required for working the Fort Wayne & Chicago Road, but that any improvements in either of these Tracts owned by any of your people, should not be included in forming part of the land acquired.

Nothing as there appears, but a spirit of opposition among yourselves, or rather the Upper Wyandots, I must observe to you that the Government has no view but your own interest & good in wishing to realise an Income to you upon a well secured Lease — & you may therefore either acquiesce, or let it alone

B. The Sec. Sp. I am sorry to ~~[illegible]~~ be obliged to interrupt you, but I cannot sit here & listen to matters which ought to have been discussed & settled at your own Council fire, especially as the animosity which exists between you, prevents the probability of any union of opinion

The same warmth existing on this subject, as on that of the Plaintiffs Red & Yellow Pines, the discussion of it was also ~~forthwith~~ put a stop to ~~stopped~~ ——

The Deft. Insp. Genl. then spoke. According to your request to me last Summer, I have met you there before the late Commander of the Forces & shewed you have met you, I have agreeably to promise immediately been communicated the same to you —

But on the subject of the Grand River lands, ~~he was~~ he replied that he could not add to what had already been said

D — After some desultory conversation the Deptd. Insp. Genl. went through the swamp of Cornwall Fair ~~by visiting the~~ a ~~safe return to their homes~~ by clearing their road from brush & obstructions & visiting them safe to their homes

Minutes Indian
Government Board
1819

Entered

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1 Col. Hamilton's Mess of Tobacco ordered 269

Minutes of a Council held with the Five Nations of Indians
residing on the Grand River, on Monday, the 18th October
1784.

Present
Col. ~~Hamilton~~ Johnston 68th Regt Commanding
The Hon. M. Clean Deb. Sec. to
~~Capt. Glendenning Sec. to~~
Lieut. Moore } 68th Regt
Ensign Bleau }
Alex. McDonell Esq. Sy. Gen.
Robert Kerr Forjean Ind. Dep.
Mr. Walter Kerr Pro. Dep.
~~Although many ceremony~~
~~The Tuscarora Interpreter addressed the Indians~~
~~Indians~~ Mr. Robert Kerr
Mr. John Brant
George Martin Interpreter

After the usual ceremonies had been performed
~~The Tuscarora~~ Chief addressing himself to the
Lieut. Gov. spoke

Brother - You will hear, we shall speak a few words
to you respecting a letter which requires our being
collected at Burlington, we are all well & very
happy that you are so - the chiefs of the Five Nations
are now over & we thank you, the Commanding
Officer & all those with you. We are satisfied that
~~we shall~~ the Tribes have received their dues —
Brother - This few words that we have spoken give us great
satisfaction. We shall now proceed to other matters
which happened in Council in this Room last Summer
Yonthan mentioned to us, that the Council of York

York wishes to get some of our lands above the Falls
Brother, we mentioned to you that we wish to see
the Commander of the Forces from below. It was
our wish to know the ~~course~~ course why they wished to
take our lands from us. We mentioned to you
that we had a Title for our claim to the
Land from the Mouth of the Grand River to
the Head — This is what we mentioned to you
& we have not heard from you on the subject
since. Brother we ~~wish~~ should be happy to know
what is going to be done

Brother. There was a letter came up the other day & we
were informed that you were wishing to have
the Plaisto Bay & the Fort Erie surveyed
It is very true that it is left to you to permit
People to occupy our land, but as we do not
understand clearly the purport of the letter
we wish to be informed what is required of
us

Tekarihogen Brother ~~[illegible]~~ Chief of the Upper Mohawks then spoke

Brother, what passed at the first meeting of the Tribes
on the subject of the Fort Erie & Plaisto Bay
has not with all possible, & shall be but a step to

Echo circular

872 ~~173~~ 3

he first addressed the operatives Trades stating that it is the shopkeepers who always appear their presence plans & that from the effect of liquor

that perhaps their views may be good, but the great wish of the Tri Nations is for the good of all, & that the subject of the Plaister Beds & Salt Springs should be prosecuted in steadily & soberly but for the present drop it. —

Tekaedegea again addressed the Gen. Tryp. Gen. & after having said a few words to the Tri Nations generally, the business Brother ~~which was a very shocking case is set over~~

Brothers The ~~Letter which Saint Patrick & the Salt Springs~~ Plaister bed ~~words~~ & plains may!

Little Beaver then spoke. You now see our actings & behaviour children, but we hope you will have some consideration. The ~~[illegible]~~ Lawyers who run the lines we do not know who gave them authority so to do — & who allowed to make money White men to settle on our land — ? it is our conviction. That Pennsylvania cannot ascertain the quantity of land which has been disposed of without our sanction. We look to you to see justice done to us. Our chiefs & you held each other by the hand & were friends in their friendship we wish to continue

Tu

4

David Robinson

He then produced a forgot witnesses that belonged to ~~[illegible]~~ his Nephew must take the Name &
now dead, & requesting that ~~David Robinson must~~ be inserted
with it & made Chief in his room —

1764

The Deputy Sent for the Attorney of the Chiefs of
the Nation
~~[illegible]~~ conversation with the forgot, & recommended
to him to follow the example of his Uncle the late
Chief as a good man & good Warrior

Rebecca again Spoke, requiring that the men who
worked ~~[illegible]~~ Co. Thomas should come forward with his
Account, ~~[illegible]~~ Accordingly Mr Stuart & James
produced it, amounting to 852 / 854 dollars.

Rebecca again Spoke, saying at the ~~[illegible]~~ commencement of the last war
we were called upon to defend our property, we did so from
the Crown ~~on~~ is going to take our Lands from us — That was
a very offensive one concerning Boundary Lines on this side
if we would join them but we declined — it was
for the Surveyor to call upon us for payment of
the Surveying he has made, when we are to
lose the land which he stole to have surveyed.
We do not blame the Thing for taking our land,
but the Council at York ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~

You must recollect that it was solemnly promised
that we should be at the expense we taken from
the enemy, & you yourself promised it we have
not yet received any thing for the Captives at the
Grand River —

Refer to the requisition made for
some other on the subject

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Brother. We take much to heart that all the promises which have been made to us have not been performed. A person who went to England told us that he had spoke to the King who promised to have Rifles made for us, we have not yet seen them. The person to whom we allude is Colonel Norton — were those promises fulfilled our hearts would be at ease. The aborigines in this effort are getting the land from our Brethren there by degrees, as you are doing to here.

Brother. When our ancient Ancestors had a meeting, it was agreed that they should never seperate, you are now departing from this compact instead of renewing it. This is all we have to say.

D

To Col. Webster. This is the first time that we have seen you & the Officer with you. We wish to see you well & are happy to see you, if you wish we have an Indian name we will give any to have an Indian name & where you are Tribe.

Col. Webster replies, that he was not entitled, but that as he could not select any Tribe, he left the relations to themselves, being satisfied of the worth of the whole —

Onondaga Joseph Hewitt

Brother to Col. Hewitt. You represent the Indian nation which which
to wait the commencement of the war, Lord Brooke
Lies upon that you are one. The land on the Island
defended on Land we should be of them in quiet
& that if we succeed in battle, the Americans
we should receive our lands on that side. We
did not beat the Americans, therefore we could
not receive the lands there, but you have
taken a good portion of our lands here. In the
event of another war we shall be expected to
join you but you have taken another
part against us — We have now still will
those lands over, & will represent to the
King that it is the Council of York which
wish to take our lands from us —

Yours respectfully from Col. Thompson.

~~Poor Lt. Thompson adopted the Sec. Sup. Frd.~~
~~royal — you must remember the. Truth the~~
~~noise —~~

Thanks Col. Hewitt. We give you the name of a
warrior, the Big Tree of the Wolf Tribe
of the Onondaga Nation —

Under these arrangements, many tracts of land have been sold, and conveyed by deed, at different times.

The Senecas now have four reservations in Western New York amounting to about 115,000 or 120,000 acres, and supposed to be worth at least two millions of dollars; and the Ogden Land Company must be extremely desireous to have the the Senecas removed to the west, as they have the sole right to purchase their lands whenever they are disposed to sell, So to accomplish this object advantageously to themselves, they have used divers means, of some of which I will give an account.

As early as 1818 the agents of two small bands of New York Indians applied to President Monroe, for permission to buy, with their own means, and on their own account, of the Menomonees, a tract of land on the Green Bay, in Michigan, for which there were to pay $12,000, and which they were to hold by the same tenure by which the Menomonees held it; And they say the land was purchased and the money paid; but the Menomonees denied it, and no evidence of the purchase exists, either in the Indian Bureau or the War Department of the United States. It is said to be proved by evidence on file in the War Department; that this movement was instigated by the Ogden Land Company, who wished to involve the United States in measures for the removal of the New York Indians, The controversy which arose on the question whether the land had been purchased, continued till 1838, when the United states to settle the difficulty, agreed to pay back the $12,000 to

The grant from Massachusetts to any individual, must be recorded in the office of the Secretary of the State of New York within six months, And this Treaty was sanctioned by the Congress of the United States in 1789

In March 1791 the Commonwealth contracted to sell its rights of preemption to Samuel Ogdon; and May 1791 Ogdon assigned his interest in that contract to Robert Morris, and on the same day the Commonwealth conveyed to Morris his heirs and assigns, all its titles to said lands. The Company are now known as the Ogden Land Company

I would turn your attention for a few moments to the treaties which were made between the United States Government and the Six Nations; there were three treaties made - of which we will notice the last, as, being the most important; It was made in 1794. By this treaty, the United States acknowledged the rights of each of the "Six Nations" respectively, to certain tracts of land, and conferred upon each tribe, the right to sell any or all its land, whenever and however they might chose, to any citizen or citizens of the United States. The Indians agreed never to set up any claim, to any other lands in the United States. The relation of the United States to these Indians is somewhat peculiar. But other Indians, it must be remembered, are allowed to sell their land only to the United States, by treaty. By this treaty, all dealing with "the Six Nations," as a whole, about their land, was at end. Each tribe was henceforth to make its own bargains, and might convey its land by deed, at its own discretion.

the two small bands, and purchased, for $20,000, of the Menomonees, 500,000 acres on the Green Bay, for the New York Indians, — Observing the New York Indians, since the of 1794 were no longer to be treated with, as one community, and the United States were under no obligation of any kind to provide a home for them, or extinguish their title to their New York lands; and that, if they should consent to leave their homes, their lands in New York would fall into the hands of the Ogden Land Company for such a price as they could agree upon, with the Indians just ready to emigrate, ~~&c~~ that the United States should expend in this affair, would inure to the benifit of that Company. Some of the tribes however, did remove while the controversy was pending; but the Senecas steadily refused to have any thing to do with the Green Bay lands, but to go, on a little farther; the New York Indians — at least, those residing in New York, — were not parties to the treaty of 1838. But without their ~~consent~~ knowledge or consent the treaty was provided, that they should be move to their new home of 500000 acres on Green Bay within three years or forfeit their right to it, and the Senecas, who had never paid for the land, nor consented nor wished to own it cared nothing for the forfeiture. They paid no attention to the treaty or any of its provisions, when it was thought that they would not remove within three years, the treaty was altered by a supplementary article, so as to leave the time for their removal to the discretion of the President of the United States. This gave the Ogden-

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land Company more time for their operations and is said to have been done through their influence, The next move was of a greater curiosity than any of the preceding; it was that the Indians must be removed west of the Mississipi; and for that purpose, and among other things, the United States must purchase back from the Senecas their right to the Green Bay lands Now observe, this land was in the first place, a gift; an unsolicited, undeserved gift. In the next place, the Senecas refused it as a gift, or to acknowledge any claim to it whatever; and in the third place, they had forfeited it, according to the original terms of the treaty, by not removing within three years; and the fourth place the president was authorized to name a day in which they might remove, or it would be forfeit; a The fifth place, the senecas were not, party to the treaty, above mentioned, for which reason they refused to accept any, of the provisions which were provided by the United States, But the interest of the Ogden land Company, required that the Senecas should be parties to a treaty, one part of which should stipulate for their removal; accordingly, a treaty was made January 15th 1838; in the formation of this treaty the greatest eagerness was exibited on the part of the land Company, To show the reader what we mean, we will add, that the Ogden Company resorted to means the most inconsistent and unwise, to obtain the assent of the Cheifs They bribed the cheifs, and promised them large sums of money to be paid within

yrs

three months after the ratification of the treaty; also granting them leases for life, the farms upon which they then lived, all free of rent, having obtained several signatures to the treaty by bribery, fraud and all possible means and ways which would favor them, the treaty was sent to Washington to be ratified, – This was followed by a remonstrance on the part of the Seneca Nation, that bribery and fraudulent means were used in obtaining the assent of the chiefs and that a large majority of the chiefs were opposed to its ratification, It seems that these reasons were not sufficiently sustained, for the station had not yet come into the possession of contracts made with individuals chiefs. This treaty was presented to the Senate by the President for their consideration, But the Senate found it so objectionable that they could not ratify it. And at the suggestion of the War Department, amended and modified it so thoroughly, that in the language of one of the Senators, they almost made a new treaty of it. The Commissioner returned to New York with the amended treaty for the approval of the Senecas. He built a Council House, and in August 19th 1838, the council was called. But many did not come, and so he adjourned the council for three days. – During that time it is said, intentionally, the council was burned. He built another and convened the chiefs therein and laid before them the amended treaty. This council was attended by Gen H Dearborn Commissioner on the part of Massachusetts. Mr Gillett, the United States Commissioner

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having explained the amended treaty, offered it to the council for their signatures. He however obtained but sixteen signatures in council, including those who had been bribed for large sums of money. He found that the chiefs as a body were decidedly opposed to the treaty. They so strongly opposed it that one of the chiefs proposed that a protest be signed in the presence of the Commissioner. But he would not have such a proceeding, so he retired from the council. The protest however was signed in the presence of Gen. H Dearborn by Sixty four ~~signed the protest~~ of the headmen of the nation. Of these 49 are indisputed chiefs

The instructions of Mr Gillett was, that in order to make the treaty valid, a majority of the chiefs must signed it in open council. But sixteen only, out of eighty one indisputed chiefs signed it; and he knowingly that no more signatures were to get, he proposed, that those chiefs who did not wish to sign in open council, but after wished to sign, they might call at his boarding house, which was in a tavern in Buffalo, and then sign the treaty, which would be just as valid, as though they signed it in open council

Communication

Handwriting of
Ely S. Parker, 1868

The following opinion was given by an Eminent Lawyer in a case stated to him relative to the nature of Indian Titles to their lands —

"The Case stated must be examined and considered with reference to certain established principles, the original foundation of which is now no longer open to inquiry — The European settlers of this country, claimed to have a right to appropriate it to themselves, and the mildest and least exceptionable form in which they exercised that right was to treat the original inhabitants as entitled to a limited or qualified property, a right to occupy and enjoy under certain modifications, but with no power to convey nor, indeed to do any other acts of ownership — The right of soil, or the absolute property, and the jurisdiction over it, were in the mean time deemed to belong to the Sovereign, or State under whose authority the discovery and settlement were made, and to the Grantees of such Sovereign or State — The interest in the soil carried with it the right to buy off, or otherwise remove, the incumbrance, which right as respected the Sovereign or State, was of course full and absolute, but as respected individuals was subjected to such restrictions as might be thought fit to be imposed, Either by general legislation, or by terms annexed to the respective grants —

It resulted, necessarily, from this view of the subject, and I presume it may be considered as a general principle adopted and acted upon, if not uniformly, at least very extensively, in the British Colonies and possessions in North America, that no title could be derived to individuals, merely by purchase from the Indians — A title to the soil could not be acquired, because, according to the theory adopted, the soil was not theirs; and a title could not be acquired to the occupation and enjoyment, because these were regarded as personal privileges, or rather privileges of the nation or tribe in possession, & were not permitted to be transferred —

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(1)

At the revolution the rights of territory and jurisdiction, which belonged to the foreign Sovereign, and such Sovereign rights as had been granted by him to individuals or bodies, became vested in the states of this Union, within whose limits the territory lay."

"Individual rights previously vested, were on the contrary respected and preserved; or (as was perhaps the case in some instances) where they were seemingly blended with certain Sovereign powers, or powers too extensive to be held by individuals were made the subject of an equitable commutation –

"Among the rights which thus became vested in the states was the Sovereign authority over the lands inhabited by the Indians within their bounds, and not yet became the subject of individual ownership or claim – It comprehended the right of soil, the jurisdiction and the authority to purchase, or otherwise extinguish the qualified property of the Indians – This right was transferrable to individuals in the manner the state might deem best, and when so transferred was commonly called a right of pre-emption – The transfer or grant in whatever form, was usually accompanied with a condition, either expressed or understood which required for the validity of the purchase from the Indians, that it should be made under the authority and with the sanction of some person or persons appointed by the State, and as these purchases were made from the tribes or nation, and not from individuals, they have most commonly been made by treaty –

"The right of pre-emption, then, when granted to an individual, was a right to the soil, subject only to the occupation by the Indians and to become absolute so as to entitle him to possession, when that should be extinguished. It is clear that such a grant would create a vested interest in the individual which could not rightfully be divested or impaired, without his consent, or by such acts of

legislation as are competent to effect any other vested interest —

"These General views are in some manner applicable to all the questions proposed, and I believe them to be in coincidence with the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Fletcher v. Peck. (6 Cranch. 87. 141 — 2)

Copied by C. S. Parker from a report made to the Hon The Secretary of War by the Rev. Jedediah Morse D.D. in 1821 and printed in 1822.

Indian Titles

The following opinion is a

Vattel's opinion on Indian Titles —

"The law of nations only acknowledges the property and sovereignty of a nation over uninhabited Countries of which they shall really and in fact take possession and in which they shall form settlements, or of which they shall make actual use" — "A nation may lawfully take possession of a vast Country in which are found none but Erratic nations, incapable, by the smallness of their numbers, to people the whole." "The Earth belongs to the human race in general, and was designed to furnish it in subsistence, if each nation had resolved from the beginning, to appropriate to itself a vast Country that the people might live only by hunting, fishing and wild fruits, our globe would not be sufficient to maintain a tenth part of ~~the population~~ its present inhabitants. People have not they deviated from the views of nature in confining the Indians within narrow limits. However we cannot help praising the moderation of the English Puritans, the first settlers in New England; who notwithstanding their being furnished with a charter from their Sovereign, purchased ~~of~~ the Indians the land they resolved to cultivate — This laudable Example was followed by Mr William Penn, who planted the Colony of Quakers in Pennsylvania" —

Vattel Ch. 18th p. 160 & 161.

See over subject Continued —

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Hon John Q. Adams in an oration on the anniversary festival of the Sons of the Pilgrims delivered at Plymouth Dec. 22nd 1802, gives the following opinion on Indian titles —

"There are moralists who have questioned the right of the Europeans to intrude upon the possessions of the aboriginals in any case and under any limitations whatever —, But have they maturely considered the subject? The Indian right of possession itself stands, with regard to the greatest part of the country, upon a questionable foundation — Their cultivated fields, their constructed habitations; a space of ample sufficiency for their subsistence and whatever they had annexed to themselves by personal labor was undoubtedly by the laws of nature theirs — But what is the right of a huntsman to the forests of a thousand miles over, which he has accidentally ranged in quest of prey? Shall the liberal bounties of Providence to the race of man be monopolized by one of ten thousand for whom they were created? Shall the exuberant bosom of the common mother, amply adequate to the nourishment of millions, be claimed exclusively by a few hundreds of her offspring? Shall the lordly savage not only disdain the virtues and enjoyments of civilization himself, but shall he control the civilization of a world? Shall he forbid the wilderness to blossom like the rose? Shall he forbid the oaks of the forest to fall before the axe of industry and rise again transformed into the habitations of ease and elegance? Shall he doom an immense region of the globe to perpetuate desolation, and to hear the howlings of the tiger and the wolf, silence forever the voice of human gladness? Shall the fields and the vallies which a beneficent God has formed to teem with the life of innumerable multitudes be condemned to everlasting barrenness? Shall the mighty

rivers poured out by the hand of nature, as channels of communication between numerous nations, roll their waters in sullen silence, and eternal solitude to the deep? Have hundreds of commodious harbors a thousand leagues of coast, and a boundless ocean been spread in the front of this land, and shall every purpose of utility to which they could apply, be prohibited by the tenant of the woods? No, generous philanthropist! Heaven has not been thus inconsistent with the work of its hands!! Heaven has not thus placed at irreconcilable strife, its moral laws with its physical creation! the Pilgrims of Plymouth obtained their right of possession to the territory on which they settled, by titles as fair and unequivocal as any human property can be held. By their voluntary association they recognized their allegiance to the government of Britain; and in process of time received whatever powers and authorities could be conferred upon them by a charter from their sovereign. The spot on which they fixed had belonged to an Indian tribe, totally exterminated by that devouring pestilence which had swept the country shortly before their arrival. The territory thus free from all exclusive possession, they might have taken by the natural right of occupancy. Deeming however of giving ample satisfaction to every pretence of prior right, by formal and solemn conventions with the chiefs of the neighboring tribes they acquired the further security of a purchase. At their hands the children of the desert had no cause of complaint — On the great day of retribution what thousands, what millions of the American race will appear at the bar of judgment to arraign their European ~~conquering invaders~~ invading conquerors! Let us humbly hope that the invaders of the Plymouth colony will then appear in the whiteness of innocence. Let us indulge the belief that they will not only be free from all accusation of injustice towards unfortunate sons of nature, but that the testimonials of their acts

of kindness and benevolence towards them will plead the cause of their virtues, as they are now authenticated by the records of history upon earth"—

Again in Fletcher v Peck, 6 Cranch p. 121 Mr Adams says, "What is the Indian title? It is ~~the~~ mere occupancy for the purpose of hunting. It is not like our tenures; they have no idea of title to the soil itself. It is overrun by them, rather than inhabited. It is a true and legal possession. Vattel b. 1 § 81. p. 37. and § 209. b. 2. p. 96 — Montesquieu b. 18. c. 12. Smith's Wealth of Nations b. 5. c. 1 — It is a right not to be transferred but extinguished. It is a right regulated by treaties, not by deeds of conveyance. It depends upon the law of nations, not upon municipal rights —

Decision of the U. S. Sup. Court in the above case — The majority of the Court is of the opinion, that the nature of the Indian title, which is certainly to be respected by all courts until it be legitimately extinguished is not such as to be absolutely repugnant to seizin in fee on the part of the state ibid 143 —

See also the opinions on this subject of the Commissioners at the Treaty of Ghent — Amer. State Papers 1812 to 1815 Vol. 9. p. 389 to 425 —

"The recognition of a boundary", say the American Commissioners "gives up to the nation in whose behalf it was made, all the Indian tribes and countries within that boundary. It was on this principle that the undersigned have confidently relied on the Treaty of 1783, which fixed and recognizes the boundaries of the United States without making any reservation respecting the Indian tribes" — ibid. p. 424.

Speech of Red Jacket the Seneca Chief, to the Agent of the Ogden Land Company, who wished to purchace land.

We first knew you as a feeble plant which wanted a little earth whereupon to grow. We gave it you, and afterward, when we could have trod you under our feet, we watered and protected you, - and now you have grown to be a mighty tree, whose top reaches the clouds, and whose branches overspread the whole land; whilst we, who were then the tall pine of the forest have become the feeble plant, and need your protection. When you first came here you clung around our knee, and called us father; we took you by the hand and called you brothers; you have grown greater than we, so that we can no longer reach up to your hand; but we wish to cling around your knee and be called your children.

Not long ago you raised the war club against him who was once our great father over the waters; you asked us to go with you to war, It was not our quarrel, we knew not that you were right; we asked not; we cared not; it was enough

for us that you were our brothers; we went with you to the battle; we fought and bled for you:- and now, (said he with great feeling, pointing to some Indians who had been wounded in the contest,) dare you pretend to us that our father the President while he sees our blood running yet fresh from the wounds received while fighting his battles, has sent you with a message to persuade us to relinquish the poor remains of our once boundless possessions; to sell the birth place of our children and the graves of our fathers. No! Sooner than believe that he gave you this message, we will believe that you have stolen your commission, and are a cheat and a liar.

You tell us of your claim to our land, and that you have purchased of from your State. We know nothing of your claim, we care nothing for it. Even the whites, have a law by which they cannot sell what they do not own; how then, has your State which never owned our land, sold it to you? We have a title to it, and we know that our title is good; for it came direct from the Great Spirit, who gave it to us, his red children. When you can ascend to where he is, and will get it his

deed and show it to us, then, and never till then, will we acknowledge your title. You say you came not to cheat us of our lands but to buy them. Who told you that we lands to sell. You never heard it from us.

Did I not tell you the last time we met, that whilst Red Jacket lived you would get no more lands from the Indians? How then while you see him alive and strong, do you think to make him a liar?

12th Mo.
1820

Some time previous to the late Council held at Buffalo with the Seneca Indians J L Ogden one of the holders of the Preemption right called upon Jacob Taylor at Cattaraugus, and presented him an introducing letter from Joseph Elliott, introducing him, ~~and stating as part of his one object of his visit, the obtaining a knowledge of the quality of the land contained in the Allegheny Reservation~~, as J L O spent some time at Cattaraugus a good deal of conversation passed between Jacob Taylor & him on the subject of obtaining the land of the Seneca Nation by the purchasers of the Preemption right, in the course of which J L O. said he was satisfied the Allegheny Reservation was not sufficient to support the whole of the Seneca Indians, and that the Company was disposed to grant them the two Reservations of Allegheny and Cattaraugus, if they would sell their Right to the remainder, J Taylor informed him that the two Reservations were ~~[illegible]~~ insufficient for the maintenance of the Indians, and thought that not less than two thirds of the Buffalo Reservation added to Allegheny & Cattaraugus would answer the purpose, and that the remainder of the Reservations, would remunerate the Purchasers of the right for all their trouble & expence and afford them a great Profit also — J L O replied to this — That he desired the consent of the others concerned with him to this that it was important, both as it respected the Natives, & some of the purchasers that the business should be settled early, that some of the Proprietors circumstances were such that they must sell speedily and therefore there was a great desire to arrange the business without delay, some others of them were affluent and willing affairs should remain as they are, knowing the lands would rise in value, and not subject to Taxation in their present Circumstances, if Worse

those who were suspected to sell should dispose of their shares, in small quantities to a number of persons it would augment the difficulties both to the prospects of the Natives, particularly to the latter as in that case the purchasers of small quantities would take possession of the Lands to pursuit Smuggling themselves therein and that this had been proposed by several persons he solicited Jacob Taylor to accompany him to the Council, which Jacob declined, shortly after a Council was held, in which appeared great diversity of opinion, respecting the suffering a Missionary from a Presbyterian Society in New York, to reside on the Buffalo Reservation, and much Solicitation was manifest, but great if not entire unanimity in refused to part with any part of their lands to the purchaser of the Preemption right, and after the Council I LD addressed the letter which accompanies this to J. T. — The Buffalo Indians who reside near the Town of Buffalo, are many of them Idle & intemperate but those that reside some distance are of different character many of whom cultivate the ground, and present as favourable an aspect as the other Senecas, and are a source of considerable emolument to the Traders at Buffalo, numbers of whom are opposed to their parting with their Lands — The division accounted by the in the Buffalo tribe by the Missionary Stream, threatens to have an injurious effect as it is advocated & protected by Pokeard and other respectable Chiefs — and most strenuously opposed by Red Jacket his adherents at present by far the most numerous — Red Jacket in the council treated that rather than have the Missionary on their Land he would have all the Whites, Quakers and all, ordered off and that in the event of their determining to return

pin on the Land he would go to New York and sell to the Preemption holders, but stated he would be satisfied if the Mispomoney would, human his establishment from off of their Land as the Quakers had done —

Apprehension is entertained that this design respecting the Mispomoney scheme may prove the means of depriving the Indians of their Lands —

Jacob Zoppler, describes the situation of the Cattaraugus Indians, as it respects their progress in agriculture as prospering as at any period since his living among them — from 10 to 15 Children attending the School, for whom accomodation in new Building has recently been erected — They have had some encouragement to believe they would be furnished with a team —

Notes re Committee
with Fred Taylor
Jan 1920 -

See Minutes Vol. II page 84

The chiefs of the Oneida nation of Indians present the following statement & petition to the Honorable the Legislature of the state of New York. —

We have formerly ventured to lay our grievances before your honorable body; & feel thankful for the kindness you have been pleased to expresse towards us. — It is known to your honorable body that we are surrounded by civilized inhabitants, & are compelled to abandon former customs, & pursuits. We are reduced to indigence & weakness; but are endeavouring to rise from these circumstances, by encouraging the young men of our nation to adopt industrious habits. Not feeling much anxiety for the future prosperity of our people, we cannot but be alarmed, when anything occurs which threatens to discourage them, & weaken or suppress the disposition to industry & economy, which now appears to be increasing among them. — Such is our present situation; our difficulty can be controled only by your honorable body. — We apply to you for relief. —

It is known to your honorable body that we are few in number & poor, & that our

102 receive no annuities from the State or the United

A few years since we received some money from North Carolina, for some lands which were sold there; & instead distributing it among the families of the tribe, it was exp[illegible] for lands adjoining our present reservation. For this tax we have a deed; & therefore the assessors of the town in which we are located, have deemed it their duty to lay a tax upon [illegible] This deed land has been assessed for several years in succession & we have been threatened with the sale of the land; but for various reasons, this tax has not been paid. — We have [illegible] the sum demanded, from the considerations we now proceed to lay before your honorable body.

We believe that the assessors have misapprehended the relations which subsist between us, & the state. — We have always considered ourselves an independent nation, — occupying our own lands; & although in your power, by no means under legal subjection. — Our lands although not distant, we have always considered entirely free from the laws of the state; & supposed that there is no difference between us & our lands, & the indians & their lands to the west, with the exception of our location within the bounds of the state. We have not left our territory & come on to yours; but you have extended yours around & beyo[illegible]

Although we are reduced to weakness, & could easily be trod into subjection if it should be the pleasure of your honorable body - yet we have not heretofore surrendered any of the rights of a free people. The state & the United States have always considered us such; & therefore they have always dealt with us by treaty. - We cannot therefore see any natural or requisite right to tax our lands. - The assessors in laying their taxes, assess the buildings, & stock of citizens; but our personal estate has not been noticed. We cannot perceive any more authority to tax our land, than our houses, cattle &c. -

We believe there is a law which prevents the citizens of the State, from collecting a debt of an indian; & it appears to us that this law should apply to the nation as well as to individuals. - These are some of the reasons we have for opposing the taxation of our lands. -

But your honorable body may determine that we are mistaken; & that the State has a right to tax our lands. - If this should be your decision, we have various reasons for praying that our land may not be taxed. - 1. Our tribe is small. - We do not at present amount to 250 souls - 2. A number of the families in the tribe are composed of old people, & widows with small children, who are unable to pay their, tax -

fathers. 4. Some of our young men have families, coming industrious. We fear that a tax of eighty or a dred dollars a year will discourage them & destroy their ambition. 4 The land which has been taxed is in its wild state. We derive no benefit from it. — 5. We are so small & so poor that if compelled to pay this tax, we have reason fear that our land from time to time will be sacrificed 6. Taxes are raised to defray the expences of the state. — We believe it has not been expected in times past that the indians should assist the state. — 7. We have been compelled by the rapid increase of the whites, to adopt new modes of living, — & laboring under many disadvantages from ignorance, & poverty, the most of our people are able only to obtain the necessaries of life. — We do better. We are glad to see a disposition to labor increasing among our young men. — We dread the misery we have endured. — And therefore we dread every thing we well tend to discourage our people — to suppress the ambition of our young men — to keep us down in poverty & misery, by laying a burden upon us which the greater part of our people cannot bear. — A very few in the tribe are able perhaps to pay their proportion of the tax; but the greatest proportion are poor —

We apply to you for deliverance from an evil which must afflict many, & which threatens to do so much injury to all. — We do now believe that there is no natural right to tax our land; & that there is no law which allows it. — If we are mistaken, we throw ourselves upon your kindness, & pray that we may not be obliged to pay taxes for our land. — We saw the white people around, & extending beyond us; & we feared that we or our children might be deprived of our seats. — With some money we then had, we purchased this land, that our children might be sure of a seat when their fathers are dead. — These are the thoughts we now offer your Honorable body. — They are our own. A friendly citizen has altered the language, that all our words may be understood. — We hope your honorable body will consider all we have now said, & will show us the same kindness you have always shewn us, by saving us from this increasing burden. —

Sachanessa 1st Chief his X mark
George Loveden 2nd his X mark
David Cusick 3rd
John Johnson 4th his X mark

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Petition of the Chiefs of the Tuscarora Nation of Indians.

Presented by
Wm Hotchkiss

In Assembly
Jan. 23, 1820

Mr Hotchkiss
Mr Huntington
Mr Burt

(Agst the petition)

Depart. of War 9. February 1826.

Sir

Eleazer Williams, with others of the Six nations forming a party of ten individuals, intend to make an exploring tour, in the course of the ensuing Spring & Summer, thro' certain parts of the Northwestern territory, with the view of making arrangements with the Indians residing there, for a portion of their country, to be hereafter inhabited by such of the Six nations as may choose to emigrate thither: The purpose for which the tour of Mr Williams, and his party is undertaken, has the approbation of the President, & I have to request, you will afford them every facility, in travelling thro' the Indian Country, and promote, as far as is in your power, by your influence with the Indians, the object intended to be accomplished by their journey.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your very Obt. Servt.
J. C. Calhoun.

His Excellency
Gov. Cass
Detroit.

Conversation with the Stockbridge 12 Feby 1820 — Chiefs of the Six Nations in Council this day —

I have met you with the pain you did manifest I have attended hearing done so I have after words been again in a subject that I have often spoken on before — I sympathize with you regret that your land is gradually and daily wasted away from you the manner in which it is done has often been spoken of before & I have on often bewailed and the only way that I think you can act as to do it & benefit you, I have no to tell them that strong I proposed before that you should surrender to the Government all the land not occupied by Indians reserving for yourselves certain proportion, I then proposed that the Government should pay you a certain sum, the proceeding of this day I consider as a good yet I cannot help urging the necessity both for your own benefit and that of the Province that you should fix your selves in one place if not that you should consider seriously when the subject of surrendering to the Government all the land not occupied by the Nation & lid now settled on the Grand River that the Government may do what is most agreeable for your benefit —

We have met this Evening & received your congratulations we thank you for the same & beg you to accept our

[illegible]

we thank you for the same — you have mentioned to us our poverty & comforts & have said as what you could collect, you talk also of the difficulty you have obtaining in living the same. We start up yet our land that it is gone so that we cannot live it we thank you

for the commencement

you have spoken to us about the state our land is in that we are living it wasting daily it is very true, but our nation here we will call a full Council & deliberate seriously on the subject & we come to

[illegible]

Determination you shall hear from us. — 178

Make Again on the same subject we shall speak
on our return & shall from not then instantly be
shall shake each N Claim in the subject of land
we will go farther our N States the Delaware have
shake and if we all agree we shall then claim
some thing will be done (This alludes to the division
of the Upper Mississippi)

Brother I now speak for the Quad gas you
have made approach Street is the most convenient
to all, We formerly made a road
Rather circuitously & often we produced the line on
the coming to the County, it lasted them
the war for some time it, altered the times
Countrys are changing, write you tell us,
~~[illegible]~~ (This is to
, our Chiefs we believe and desire
the Lord we approved it & not the war now.
the subject you have mentioned is of much con-
sequence we will all consult together and if
you will appoint time & place we will meet
you

with an answer then we hope and pray that
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we may see us: it was wrote but it appears
he does not now write to us.

Brother, I have heard what you have said, our minds
are entirely satisfied with the subject in question, but
as regards your mind here we consider that, you must
go down direct to Albany from here to Quebec and
as soon as I receive an answer I shall communicate the same to you
the reason why you have not seen your Father it
is that we are now under the immediate
command of the Governor at Quebec & by his orders we
attend to the directions of the Governor at York. Before
we receive the return to York that we have
shall be in hand
from us shall be forwarded we shall receive his orders
Onondaga Castle the 1st of the Seventh month
the Onondaga Village complain of Williams.—

Brother Hetter that it is he requires from his
Children as Onondagas to pay their claim for payment
due by the United States on selling their land that
will be done to-morrow.

Onondaga Castle. On the subject of our land where the
Rebels we wish to settle upon which we understand
they are surveying the land, we feel hurt that

nothing was ever mentioned to us that such was doing
we feel as if the King is treating us ill & intending
our land from us & our people who live all round us will
think that we are badly treated & think the King
is using us very ill we believe the King we the
Chief does not know of it, the Potawatomies told us
we understood it is good all came from the person that
King placed at the head of his affairs in this Country
at the time we were displaced to American Country he
knew that we offered & took & is planting
the grain on the Lands of the King on the land
on the Grand River from the mouth to the Spring.
this we considered is good, as the first time land to
the King's Name. Brother we hope
the Surveyors will be stopped until the Indians
clearly understand, that the lines were run on
each side of the River our Chiefs agreed that
the Settlers of our land were within the lines
you should have at the same time a River for your
land were within the same distance leaving 12
miles north — this was the agreement of our
Chief at Niagara some one need lying, and they
tell us that such was the agreement the mon
of the Potawatomies the lines tells us the Surveyors —

Minutes of a conversation which took place at Ancaster, on the Evening of the 12th. of February 1820, between the Dep. Supt. General of Indian Affairs & the Chiefs of the Six Nations, introduced by the former, as follows, viz.

I have met you for the purpose of paying to you what money I had been able to collect, having done so, I have a few words to say on a subject on which I have repeatedly spoken to you before. I perceive with deep regret that your Land is daily given away without your receiving any benefit therefrom. The manner in which this is done, I have frequently told you of, & as frequently pointed out to you a mode, which would put an end to these proceedings, would benefit yourselves. No longer ago than last Spring, I proposed to you, that you should surrender to the Crown, all the Land not occupied by Indians, reserving a certain proportion to yourselves, for which the Crown would pay you a stipulated Sum. The proceedings of that day I consider as at an end, yet I cannot help urging the necessity, both for your own benefit & that of the Province, that you should either fix yourselves in one place, if not, that you would consider seriously upon the subject of surrendering to the Crown all the Land not occupied by the Nations of Indians now settled on the Grand River, in order that the Crown may do what is most advisable & conducive for your benefit —

Echo spoke

We have met this Evening, & received your congratulations we thank you for the same, & beg you will accept ours in return. You have mentioned to us our money concerns & have paid us what you could collect, informing us of the difficulty which you have experienced in receiving the same, & that a part is yet due, but secured in such a manner

that

18
18a

that eventually we can lose nothing. We thank you for the communication.

You have spoken to us about the state of our land, & that we are losing it daily. It is very true, but on our return home we will call a general Council, & deliberate seriously on the subject, & when we come to a determination, you shall hear from us.

Brother We shall assemble on this subject, on our return, & do what has not been customary, we shall speak, each nation, on the state of our land concerns; we will go further, our Nephews the Delawares shall speak, & if we all agree, we shall then believe that some thing will be done. / This alludes to the division of the upper Mohawks /

Brother. I now speak for the Onondagos, you have made a propos=al which is of much consequence to us all. We formerly used to see our Great Father occasionally, & often congratulated him on his coming to the Country. It has not been the case for some time. It appears that times & customs are changing. Will you tell us if this is so. Our Speaches, we believed, used to cross the Sea, we apprehend it is not the case now.

The subject you have mentioned is of much consequence, we shall consult together, & if you will appoint a time & place, we will meet you with an answer, when we hope our Great Father will see us. It was usual, but it appears he does not wish to see us.

The Dep. Supt. General replied.

Brothers. I have heard what you have said, our meeting is entirely conversation, yet the subject is of consequence to you, & re=quires your most serious consideration. Your Speaches go

down

down direct to Sir John Johnson, from him, to Quebec, & as soon as I receive answers, I communicate the same to you. The reason why you have not seen your Father at York, is, that we are now under the immediate command of the person at Quebec, & by his orders we attend to the directions of the person at York. I shall communicate what has now passed, to the General, when he returns to York, which will be in a few days, & you shall hear from me when I receive his commands.

Oneida Joseph spoke on the subject of a Black Smith at the Onondago Village, & complained of Williams ——

Mr. Dickson will state what it is he require from the Cayugas & Onondagos to press their claim for payment due by the United States on Sales of Land, which will be sent to Martin ——

Oneida Joseph then said.

On the subject of our Lands above the Falls we wish to speak a few words. We understand they are Surveying the Lands. We feel hurt that nothing was mentioned to us that such was doing. We feel as if the King is treating us ill, & is taking our Land from us. People who live all round us will think that we are hardly treated, & think the King is using us very ill. ~~We believe the King or the Sec does not know of it~~ The Paper we hold we consider is good it came from the person whom the King placed at the head of his Soldiers in this Country, he knew what we suffered & lost, & in place of that he gave us the Paper we hold, giving us the Land on the Grand River, from the Mouth to the Spring. This we considered as good, as he put his hand to it in the King's name.

Brother. We hope the Surveyors will be stopt until the Paper is clearly understood. When the Lines were run on each side of the River, our Chiefs agreed, that whatever of our

Land

20 Land came within that Line, you should have, & the same to us, when any of your Land came within the same, always leaving twelve Miles a-wash. That was the agreement of our Chiefs at Niagara, some are now living, & they tell us, such was the arrangement — The man who saw the line says the same.

1821

with the Chiefs of the Six Nations on the 12. Feb. 1820

Lyman Feller
Dec. 1115

1823

REPORT

Of a Select Committee on the petition of sundry Indians of the Stockbridge Nation, accompanied with a bill confirming their title to certain lands.

FEBRUARY 24, 1820.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Muhheakunuk or Stockbridge nation of Indians,

RESPECTFULLY REPORT:

That it appears, that, antecedent to the revolutionary war the Miami nation of Indians granted to the Delaware, Mohiccan (Muhheakunuk) and Munsee tribes, a tract of land, situated on the waters of the White River, and now comprised within the state of Indiana; that the Delawares, and a part of the Mohiccan nation, shortly thereafter, removed to and settled upon these lands, where they yet remain. This grant was originally authenticated, according to the customs of the Indian nations, by the delivery of a belt and several strings of wampum. On the 21st day of December, 1808, it was formally reduced to writing at the city of Washington, by Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, attested by Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War, and the seal of the War Department was affixed to the instrument. This authentication of the title to these lands has, ever since, remained in the possession of the chiefs of the Delaware and Mohiccan nations. The Mohiccans principally reside in the state of New-York, but, for many years previous to the execution of this deed, a part of the nation resided with the Delawares on these lands.

By the treaty made at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the 3d day of October, 1818, the *Delaware* nation ceded to the United States, "all *their claim*" to land in "the state of Indiana;" reserving the use and occupation of their improvements for the term of three years. Since the ratification of this treaty, the title of the Mohiccan nation to an undivided and equal portion of the lands ceded by the Delawares, has been denied; and they have been required, by the agents of the government, to remove from the tract at the expiration of three

years from the date of the treaty, and that their title will not be recognized.

Since the grant of these lands by the Miamies, the Mohiccan nation has never ceded or alienated any portion of them; and the Committee are of opinion, after a careful examination of the documents, that their title is not affected by the cession made by the Delawares to the United States, or by any treaties made with tribes to which the Mohiccans were not parties, and that they still remain the lawful proprietors of an equal and undivided share of the tract granted by the Miamies to them, in common with the Delawares and Munsees.

The foundation of the denial of their title is contained in the communication (herewith submitted) to the Secretary of the Department of War, from John Johnston, the agent of the United States for Indian Affairs at Piqua. The allegation contained in this communication, that the Mohiccans "may be considered a component part" of the Delaware nation, does not appear to the Committee to be a fair deduction from the history of these nations. The terms of relationship, used by the Indian nations in their intercourse, are merely appellations of the friendship existing among different tribes. They denote no consanguinity with each other, and their origin may frequently be traced to casual circumstances, or events in the history of the Indian nations inhabiting this continent. A clear and satisfactory explanation of their customs in this respect, is contained in Heckewelder's history of the Indians, and Loskiel's history of the missions to the Indian tribes in North America. In confirmation of these historical accounts, the Committee submit, with this report, a statement, furnished by one of the chiefs of the Mohiccan nation, relative to the origin of the appellation of relationship existing between the Delaware and Mohiccan tribes.

It is stated by the agent for Indian Affairs, that the Mohiccans claim these lands under the second article of the treaty made at Fort Wayne, on the 30th day of September, 1809, between the United States and the Delaware, Miami, Potawattamie, and Eel river tribes. The deed, from the Miamies to the Mohiccans, bearing date at a period long antecedent to this treaty, which deed was but the formal recognition of a title much more ancient, the inference drawn by the agent, that the title of the Mohiccans is derived from a subsequent treaty with other tribes, to which the Mohiccans were not parties, is not only singular, but clearly unwarranted, as well by the facts as by every rule of just interpretation.

It appears, from this communication of the Indian Agent, that, "previous to the Miami chiefs signing the treaty, they required and received from the commissioners of the United States a paper, purporting to hold them indemnified" from the claim of the Mohiccans. To determine with certainty the nature of this instrument, and the reasons of its execution and delivery, the Committee have examined the journal of the Commissioners, and nothing appears therein relative to the subject.

The Committee are of opinion, that it is evident, from this communication of the Indian agent, that the Mohiccans were entitled to a share of these lands. They were formally notified to attend the treaty; the Indian agent endeavored to obtain for them a reservation; the Miamies, before the execution of the treaty, required an indemty against their claims; a part of the nation resided on the lands, and their claim was a subject of consideration during the making of the treaty.

Independently of the evidence of this claim furnished by the documents, many circumstances concur to render it proper that it should be recognized on the part of the United States. As far as the complaints of the Mohiccan Nation, in relation to this treaty, are set forth in their petition, there is much reason to believe that they are just. Their communications to the Delawares, transmitted to the care of the Indian agent, were by him suppressed from the knowledge of the Delawares, and his suggestions of the "proper steps" to be taken for the procurement of Indian lands, by the employment of persons whose negociations may not prove to be "unsuccessful, by reason of ignorance of the Indian character," tend much to impair the sincerity of those professions of "candor" and devotion to the "best interests" of the Indians, which are displayed in this communication to the War Department.

The committee have not been able to determine, with satisfactory precision, the extent or boundaries of the grant from the Miamies to the Delawares, Mohiccans, and Munsees. It is alleged, on the part of the chiefs of the Mohiccan Nation, that the grant included a tract of one hundred miles square; but no documents exist which render certain its extent. It being evident, however, that their title to some portion of the lands ceded by the Delawares is well founded, the committee report a bill for the confirmation of their claim, and providing for its amicable and equitable adjustment.

To our great Father, the President, and to his great Council, the Congress of the United States.

We, your red brethren, chiefs and principal men of the Muhhecunnuk or Stockbridge nation, desire you to listen to us. We are all descended from one father, and, with our white brethren, acknowledge and worship one God, who has graciously placed us under the care of wise and just men; we have been taught that you were always ready to listen to the complaints of your red brethren, and we confidently come unto you, believing that when you shall have heard our petition, you will not suffer us to be wronged of our lands, or driven away from our country.

BRETHREN: We, from a great and strong nation, have become

few and weak. When your fathers first came to this great island, they found our fathers in possession of a great country, abounding in all things necessary for their comfort and sustenance. Your fathers were then few and small. We, of the Muhhekonuk nation, then received them as friends and brothers. As your fathers increased along the sea shore, ours were obliged to fall back; and, to afford them more land, our fathers removed from the island of Manhattan, (which you have since covered with a great city,) toward the head waters of the great river, which there mixes with the sea.

But, in a little time your fathers came among them again, and built another city and fort, when they again left their town near Albany, and removed with their wives and children eastward, toward the river Connecticut, where they again re-united our nation at Stockbridge.

But, in a little time again, others of your fathers coming from the East, had come near unto them; and on the West had encircled them in, when our fathers finding that their lands were covered with their white brethren, and that they would soon be left with but little ground for hunting, or for corn, removed far West, beyond the borders of your fathers' lands, and our nation was again seated down in peace.

Though thus compelled to wander from place to place, we were your friends. When your parent disowned you as her children, and sent over to this great island many strong warriors to burn your towns, destroy your families, and bring you into captivity; we, of the Muhheconnuck's defended your fathers on the West, against the warriors which your parent had sent against you on that side; and we also sent our warriors to join your great chief Washington, to aid him in driving back into the sea the unnatural monsters, who had come up from thence to devour you and ravage the land, which we a long time before granted to your fathers to live upon.

Since our removal to New Stockbridge, where we now live, we have abandoned our hunting and cultivate the earth.

We have found that by the counsel of good men in that respect we have profited much, and our nation was increasing in numbers, and peace. Your brethren have at various times sent among us good and pious men, who have instructed us by good counsels, and redeemed us from our false gods, and put into our hearts to know the truth, and our nation have long ago cast away their dumb idols, which could not speak, and we now worship the only true God and Saviour Jesus Christ. Our children are taught to read and write, to cultivate the earth, and to worship, love, obey, and serve the Lord. But, with all these blessings, we have found that, since we have again became surrounded with our white brethren, bad men persuade our young men to evil.

Our lands here have again became small, and many years ago, a part of our nation went to other lands, which we own, to prepare a place for us.

BRETHREN: We wish you now to listen to what we have to say. A great many years ago, the Miami or Maumee nation, and several

other tribes, granted to our fathers, the Muhheconnuks, to the Delawares and Munsees, a large tract of country on the White River far west of the River Ohio. This grant was confirmed by a belt of wampum, which our white brethren know is among us a pledge of faith. In many councils has this grant been confirmed and acknowledged; and, in the year of our Lord 1808, it was put into writing, on parchment, at the City of Washington, according to the customs of our white brethren, and was sealed with the seal of your nation, and subscribed and witnessed by our father, Thomas Jefferson, and Henry Dearborn, one of your chief counsellors.

This deed we now show to you. A part of our nation, as we have told you, removed to these lands, and possessed them, with the Delawares and Munsees, and made large improvements on them, at great expense to our nation, to prepare them for us. We were about preparing, last year, to remove to them with our families and instructors, but we heard, with great grief and disappointment, that, during the last year, your nation, by its chiefs and counsellors, have made a treaty with the Delawares, alone, for these lands, at which our chiefs were not present, nor our nation consulted; and our brethren who are on these lands are directed to leave them in a short time; our right to them is denied; our hopes are thus blasted; and we suffer under the wrong, which grieves us greatly.

In the last year, our nation looked with pain on the situation of our brethren in the west. We saw them lying in darkness and Paganism, and believed that our God called upon us to send among them a colony of our nation, in which was built up a church of our Lord and Saviour, that we might be the means of civilizing and christianizing them, and doing to them great good. In this we were aided by the counsel and assistance of the good and pious among us, and those who had sent to us the light and blessing of the gospel of our Lord.

We hoped to aid greatly in spreading over this whole island, even to the great western waters, the fruits of religion and civilization, that all our red brethren might partake of them and be made happy; our God adored, and his kingdom advanced: but all these prospects are clouded and hidden from our eyes. The lands we justly own as a nation are taken from us; we shall thus be deprived of our inheritance without our consent. We pray that you will not suffer this wrong to be done to us. We have always looked up to you for advice and counsel and protection, and we believe that you will not refuse to listen to our cries. The lands which our fathers have left to us is small, and, if we are driven now from it, our nation must remain where we now are, and we fear that, in a little time, it may be wasted away and destroyed. You are a great nation, and have many lands: that which we have will add little to them.

We were told, last winter, that we must look to the Delawares about this matter; but we know that the Delawares have no right to sell our lands. Besides, the Delawares have nothing that we want to give us for them. We had rather look to your nation, which is

wise and just, than to our brethren the Delawares, who are but little instructed in religion, and who are preparing to remove away west of the great river Mississippi.

BRETHREN: This is what we have to say, and now we pray that you will consider our just rights, and set off to our nation such a location of these lands, as we are justly entitled to, that we may not suffer under this wrong, and that we may thus be aided in our designs, and our nation again be set down in peace, and our hearts be quieted.

And we, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

N. Stockbridge, or Muhheconnuk, November 16th, 1819.

SACHEM.

Hendrick Aupaumut.

CHIEFS.

Jacob Kunkopot,
Solomon Q. Hendrick,
Jacob Chuckthunons,

CHIEF WARRIORS.

Abner W. Hendrick,
Moses Yuckum, his x mark
Abram Maumauntuthekun, his x mark
Andrew Waumukhey, his x mark
William Thompson, his x mark
Jacob Littleman, his x mark
Solomon U. Hendrick,
Jacob David, his x mark
Benjamin Nicholas,
Bartholomew Colvin,
Isaac Skirkit,
Timothy Quinney,
John W. Quinney,
Thomas Tautaukeen,
Francis Aarono.

WITNESS,
John Sergeant, Missionary.

Signed, in behalf of our Tribe, and those of our Friends, who are at or about White River.

Jonas Littleman,
Nicholas Jourdan,
David Abrams,
Jehoiakim Youcum,
Jonas Thompson,

John Littleman,
Cornelius Aaron,
Jehoiakim Abram,
Sampson Pauskemp,
Thomas Hickman,
James Joshua,
Henry Sukhukowrooh,
Joseph Pewauqkuewheek,
Abram Konnookhauthe,
Cornelius Doxstator,
David Neesonnuhhuk,
John Baldwin,
Abram Kauwaukheek,
Daniel Aupehiheukum,
John P. Konkpot,
Aaron Nohsowwaunmut,
Absalom Quinney,
Isaac Littleman,
Sampson Owwohthommauq.

It is a tradition handed down from our ancestors, that, many thousand moons ago, when the red men were the sole possessors of this flourishing and happy land, before white men came over the great water in their bounding ships, the Delawares dwelt along the banks of the river of that name, quietly and peaceably enjoying the fruits of their labor. They had had no wars for a long time; the nation increased and multiplied; they grew strong; they prospered.

But, at length, their prosperity was to be interrupted. The Cherokees, Nanticokes, and some other nation, (whose name has not descended to us,) envying their condition, came from the south, with a great army, to fight against them. The woods resounded with their footsteps, and the mountains echoed with their war-whoops. They vanquished the Delawares in several battles, and, at last, forced them to retreat to an island in the river, (somewhere above Philadelphia,) on which they had before placed all their old men, women, and children. Sometime before this, they had sent runners to the Mohiccans, living along the sea shore in Connecticut, to implore their help. These two nations were friends but not allies. The chief of the Mohiccans was then Etowwaghaum; he assembled his warriors, and immediately set out on his march to assist his friends in the west. They arrived at a most critical period: The Delawares were contending with the whole combined force of the Cherokees, Nanticokes, and the other nation, whose name is now unknown; there was no possibility of retreat from the island; they stood defending themselves, their aged parents, their wives, and helpless children. What remained of the

whole tribe was now assembled on this island. They were threatened with extermination. Long had they striven, with no hope of escape, surrounded with ten times their number: the field of battle was become a heap of carnage: the fainting warriors of the Delawares could scarce raise a weapon in defence of all that was dear to them; driven backwards and forwards, they retreated and rallied, and again retreated, until indiscriminate death seemed inevitable, when the shouts of the Mohiccans advancing in great force to their assistance, struck their eyes. Then it was that the fortune of the day was turned. The Cherokees and their allies were defeated with great slaughter, and put to flight.

Threatened in their turn with invasion, the Cherokees, Nanticokes, and the other tribe in alliance with them, sued for peace of the Mohiccans and Delawares, who were now the victorious party. It was granted them, on condition that they would return peaceably home, and never again make war on the Delawares, or their allies. This was agreed to; the Cherokees and their allies returned home, and remained faithful to the conditions of the treaty.

The Mohiccans continued with the Delawares for some time, and when they were preparing to return to their own country, the chief of the Delawares assembled a council of his old men, and inviting the chiefs and principal warriors of the Mohiccans to be present; when they were come, he spoke to them to this effect:

"Chiefs and warriors, our friendly allies: We are greatly indebted to you for the services you have done us. We can never repay you. We cannot speak to you as we would, our hearts are too full; but the great spirit can reward you brothers, and he will do so.

"Brothers, we would invite you to come and settle among us, and bring your fathers with you, and your women and children; but we know, brothers, you would not leave the bones of your forefathers, and go into a strange land. But this we can do; we will make you our relation. Now brothers, what relation shall we be to you?"

Then Etowwaghaum, chief of the Mohiccans, stood up, and said, "Brothers, we give you thanks for your kind offer, and accept it. Now, we, from the east, generally defend our grandfather if he is assaulted or abused by any one."

It was thereupon agreed by both parties, that the Delawares should be the grandfather, and the Mohiccans the grandson, and that they should both be as the members of one family. The Mohiccans returned to their homes, and ever remained faithful to their relations the Delawares.

These are the facts on which we found our claim, and as justice warrants it, so may it be done.

In the Treaty of Grouseland, near Vincennes, of August, 1805, the first article has the following:

"And whereas the Miami tribe, from whom the Delawares derived their claim, contend that, in their cession of said tract to the Delawares, (i. e. the lands watered by White River, Indiana) it was never their intention to convey to them the right of the soil, but to suffer them to occupy it as long as they thought proper: the said Delawares have, for the sake of peace and good neighborhood, determined to relinquish their claim to the said tract, and do, by these presents, release the United States from the guarantee made in the before mentioned article of the treaty of August, 1804."

The 4th article of the same treaty recognizes the Miamis, Eel Rivers, and Weas, (all Miamis) as being the rightful owners of all the country on the Wabash and its waters, above the Vincennes tract. White River, in which the Delawares resided, is a main branch of the Wabash.

Treaty of Fort Wayne, September, 1809, the Miamis, for the first time, solemnly recognized the claim of the Delawares, as follows:

Art. 2. The Miamis explicitly acknowledge the equal right of the Delawares with themselves to the country watered by the White River; but it is also to be clearly understood, that neither party shall have the right of disposing of the same, without the consent of the other; and the improvements which shall be made on the said land by the Delawares or their friends, the Mohiccans, shall be theirs forever.

It is under the last clause of the preceding article that the Mohiccans claim. There is no other treaty stipulation in their favor.

It is believed the Delawares have resided on White River, Indiana, 40 or 50 years. The Mohiccans may be fairly considered a component part of this tribe, for, in speaking of the Delawares, they call them their grand-fathers, which implies relationship and dependence, as looking up to them for counsel and direction: they were unquestionably orignally the same people. The Mohiccans have not been known, as a people, on White River, more than 18 or 20 years. It is not believed that more than six families of them have been there, at any one time, until since the sale of the country, when about sixty souls moved there last spring. They went in defiance of the orders of the agent for Indian affairs. The Delawares had, repeatedly, invited all them to move and settle beside them on White River; for reasons unknown, they did not accept of their offer. The last was made from Fort Meigs, at the treaty of September, 1817. The Indian agent wrote it at the instance of the chiefs.

The country on White River, owned in part, and occupied exclusively, by the Delawares, was eagerly desired by the people and government of Indiana. Two different attempts had been made to purchase it after the late war, both of which were unsuccessful, by reasons of ignorance of the Indian character, by the persons employed in the negotiation: governor Jennings afterwards wrote to the

Indian agent on the subject. The reply was, that the country could be procured, if the proper steps were taken. The course was suggested through governor Jennings to the government here. A negotiation was ordered. Wishing always to act with candor, I immediately notified the Mohiccans in New York, by letter, of the time and place of holding the treaty, and invited them to attend. They transmitted written communications to the Delawares, containing reflections on the white people, and warmly urging them not to sell any more land. Those communications I could not be the organ of to the Indians, because they were directly in the face of my duty. A letter was immediately transmitted to the Mohiccans at New Stockbridge, advising them that I could not deliver their communications to the Delawares, (which the persons who wrote them ought to have known,) and informing them that in any other case I should be glad to serve them. They did not think it necessary or proper to attend the treaty which was signed at St. Mary's, October 3, 1818, although they had ample time; but wrote to me to have a large reservation, I think twenty miles square, made for them. The chiefs of the Delawares would agree to grant them no reservation, saying that they wished the Mohiccans to accompany them over the Mississippi. Application was made to the Miamis also to designate a reservation for them. My request to Richardville, the head chief, was to allow them a reservation on the Wabash River, below Massasinaway. The reply was, that if the Delawares would not provide for their friends, the Mohiccans, it could not be expected the Miamis would. It is very doubtful if the Mohiccans had been on the spot at St. Mary's, whether the Delawares would have consented to give them an acre, so desirous are they of taking all their friends along with them.

Previous to the Miami chiefs signing the treaty, they required and received from the commissioners of the United States a paper, purporting to hold them indemnified from any claim which the Mohiccans might thereafter make in virtue of the second article of the treaty of Fort Wayne, of September, 1809. No such document was asked by the Delawares.

No person, employed in the negotiation, ever thought it necessary, at any stage of the business, to have the assent of the Mohiccans to the sale of the White River Country. They were not considered by the Indian chiefs who were parties to the treaty, nor by the officers of the United States, as having a right in the soil. If there should be any doubt on this head, Governor Harrison, who negotiated the treaty, would clear them up. There is no man in the western country better acquainted with the geographical limits of the various tribes of Indians N. W. of the Ohio.

When we treat with Indians, it is always with those who are in possession of the country wanted. A great number of the Delawares are settled beyond the Mississippi. Yet, we do not consider it necessary to send to them and get their consent. The same case with the Pottawatamies, who are scattered over a great extent of country. In treating with this tribe at St. Mary's, we purchased from those

only who lived on the lands and in the country adjacent. This rule has always governed, and holds good in the case of the Mohiccans. Viewing them as a component part of the Delaware nation, we purchased from those who exercised the chief authority, and who resided in the country.

The communications made to the Mohiccans by the Delawares and their agent, does not, it is conceived, alter the case. The parties could not be bound by such communications, at any rate, after the treaty was signed. The Mohiccans has no just reason for complaint. They were properly notified by the United States' agent to attend the treaty. This they declined doing, no doubt from a conviction that the Delawares would secure no land for them. I think there was not a single family of the Mohiccans residing on White river, in October, 1818, nor for some years before. Their improvements must have been of little value; the land in cultivation was all *prairie*.

Mr. Storrs having stated, in the hearing of the Secretary of War, that the Mohiccans considered themselves materially injured by my conduct, it becomes necessary to justify. I never had any political connexion with these Indians. They reside in the Northern part of New York, at least 600 miles from my agency. Many of their leading men at different times have visited the Delawares, a few families have occasionally resided on White river. This led to a correspondence between Mr. Sergeant, the elder, and myself, respecting them. I was also the medium of communication from the Delaware chief to the Mohiccans. The government at no period placed supplies of any kind at my disposal for their use. I therefore could not withhold the public favors from them. I acted fairly in notifying them to attend the treaty. In failure thereof, every fair and honorable means was used to get a reservation for them. I am conscious of never having done an act to their prejudice. There could possibly exist no motive for it. I am desirous of moving all the Indians within my agency, over the Mississippi, because I think their best interests will be promoted by so doing. They cannot be preserved in what is called reservations. The intemperate use of ardent spirits is destroying them rapidly.

Respectfully submitted by
JOHN JOHNSTON, *Indian Agent.*
Georgetown, Col. Jan'y 5, 1820.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun,
Secretary of War.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States,
To whom it may concern:

Whereas it appears, by the declaration of Captain Hendrick, a chief and agent for the Delaware Indians, and is confirmed by the ac-

knowledgement made to me personally, by the Little Turtle, a chief of the Miamies, that the said Miamies have granted to the Delawares, Mohiccans, and Munsees, and their descendants, forever, a certain portion of their lands on the White river, for the sole use and occupation of the said Delawares, Mohiccans, and Munsees, and their descendants, forever; but under the express reservation and condition, that neither they, the said Delawares, Mohiccans and Munsees, nor their descendants, shall ever alienate the lands to any other persons or purposes whatsoever, without the consent of the said Miamies. And the said chiefs before named, having desired me to bear witness to their declarations and acknowledgements aforesaid; Now, therefore, know ye, that I, the said Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, do testify, that the declarations and acknowledgements before mentioned, by the said chiefs of the Delawares and Miamies before named, were made in my presence, and on my interrogation, in the exact tenor before stated.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at the city of Washington, on the 21st day of December, 1808.

TH. JEFFERSON.

H. DEARBORN, *Secretary of War.*

REPORT

Of the Select Committee to which was referred the petition of John Wells, accompanied with a bill for his relief.

FEBRUARY 26, 1820.

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the petition of John Wells, late a collector of the internal revenue for the county of Westmoreland, in the state of Pennsylvania,

REPORT:

That the petitioner states, he was appointed collector of the internal revenue for Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1795; that, on the 19th day of April, in the year 1803, he remitted, by mail, to Tench Coxe, Esq. of Philadelphia, the supervisor of the revenue for the district of Pennsylvania, the sum of $595, as was his usual practice, and in pursuance of the instructions of Mr. Coxe; which money never was received by Mr. Coxe, (as he, Coxe, asserts,) for which sum the petitioner has not been able to procure a credit, either from Mr. Coxe, or the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

The petitioner further states, he was subpœned to attend as a witness at the federal court in Philadelphia, in the year 1793, on the part of the United States, for which he claims compensation.

The petitioner also states, that he was at great loss of time and expense in attending to two suits, brought against him by Tench Coxe, supervisor, as aforesaid, for money which he did not owe the United States, when, on settlement, there was a balance due him by the United States, and conceives himself entitled to interest on the balance so found due to him, from the date of the instructions given to bring suit, and for the payment of costs.

He also further states, he paid inspector Neville the sum of four hundred and twenty-seven dollars 12½ cents duties on stamps, licenses for retailing wines, &c., and auction duties, for which he has received no credit.

He further states, that he has claims for expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty, under the orders of the officers from whom he

portant to the country. We are not, however, so sanguine as to believe, that all sorts of manufactures can be at once established in this country by any stroke of policy; and if they could be by any violent effort, we should have our doubts, whether such an effort would be expedient—manufactures, in our opinion, ought to be established by degrees, and to such an extent, that while those who embark in them shall have the benefit of the home market, the people at large shall have the advantage of a competition among the new adventurers. In establishing useful institutions the people at large must be cautiously guarded against the cupidity of particular portions of our own citizens.

A sudden effort on the part of government to establish manufactures to too great an extent would destroy this desirable competition, the source of public protection, by dividing too much, the application of capital among the various branches of industry and enterprize, and in this way the ultimate success of manufactures themselves would be endangered.

That the manufacture of cotton and woollen, with such others as can be profitably encouraged, ought to receive the decided support of the government, we can have no doubt: we think that the soundest political reasons, as well as the strongest suggestions of interests, plead in their favor; indeed, in a country where science flourishes; where intelligence flies with the wind; where inventions are the birth of every day; where every city, town, village, and hamlet, seems struggling to present mankind with some discovery in science, some improvement in the arts; is it right that its inhabitants should be occupied exclusively in ploughing the land and the water? Is it right that such a nation should import from abroad the very bunting which constitutes the national flag: which sustains the stars and stripes of America? Your memorialists presume to believe, that the wisdom of Congress will furnish satisfactory answers to these interesting questions; at any rate, this society will always have the consolation of thinking that they have done their duty, in relation to the great question, in thus submitting their views and wishes to the better wisdom of Congress.

JONATHAN ALLEN,
President Berkshire Agricultural Society.

THOMAS H. GOLD,
Secretary Berkshire Agricultural Society.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

CONTAINING THE

INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE,

RESPECTING THE NEGOTIATIONS

WITH

THE SIX NATIONS OF INDIANS

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

JANUARY 19, 1821.

Read, and ordered to lie upon the table.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES AND SEATON.

1821.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, "requesting the President to inform the House (if in his opinion proper) whether any, and, if any, what, negotiations, since the 1st of January, 1816, have been had with the Six Nations of Indians, or any portion of them; who the Commissioners or Agents were; the objects of the negotiation; the expenses of the same; the compensation of each Commissioner, Secretary, or Agent; and to whom the moneys were paid," I now transmit a report from the Secretary of War, communicating the information desired.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, January 18*th*, 1821.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

16th January, 1821.

The Secretary of War to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, requesting the President to inform the House, " (if in his opinion proper,) whether any, and, if any, what, negotiations, since the 1st of January, 1816, have been had with the Six Nations of Indians, or any portion of them; who the Commissioners or Agents were; the objects of the negotiations; the expenses of the same; the compensation of each Commissioner, Secretary, or Agent; and to whom the moneys were paid;" has the honor to report, that the proprietors of the Seneca reservation having notified their intention to hold a treaty with the Seneca tribe of Indians in 1819, accompanied by certain propositions which they intended to make the Indians, and the President, approving of those propositions, conceiving it proper that the United States, as the general protector of the Indian tribes, should be present by their representative at the treaty, to represent to them the views of the government, and to see that the proceedings were fair and just, appointed Morris S. Miller, Esq. of New York, Commissioner for that purpose, who appointed Joseph Delafield Secretary; that the usual allowance of eight dollars per day was made to the former, and five dollars per day to the latter. The objects and amount of expenses of the treaty, will be fully disclosed by the enclosed copy of the instructions of the War Department to the Commissioner, (marked A,) and by a statement of disbursement prepared by the Second Auditor, (marked B.) The above treaty was the only one held with the Six Nations within the time specified in the resolution.

The PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

A.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
27th March, 1819.

SIR: I enclose you a commission from the President of the United States, to act as agent of the government in a treaty which the proprietors of the Seneca reservations, in the state of New York, propose to hold with that nation. I also enclose a copy of a letter from the honorable David Ogden, one of the proprietors, which communicates their wish to hold a treaty this summer with the Senecas, and appointment of commissioners on the part of the state of Massachusetts. It is thought that the United States, as the general protector of the Indian tribes, ought to be present at the treaty, to represent to them the views of the government, and to see that the proceedings are just and fair. You have been selected by the President for this purpose. It is understood to be the wish of the proprietors to concentrate the Senecas on the Allegany reservations, and to convey it to the President of the United States for the time being, in trust for the Seneca nation. The reservation is said to contain upwards of thirty thousand acres; that the soil is, almost without exception, remarkably good, and that it is so surrounded by mountains as, in a considerable degree, to prevent the intrusion of the white people. You will inquire into the truth of these statements, and if you are satisfied of their correctness, you will give a decided support to the proposition to concentrate them on the Allegany reservations, on such terms and conditions as you may deem just and fair. Their present scattered condition is equally unfriendly to theirs and our own interest. It makes them more exposed to the effects of violence and injustice, and renders all efforts to better their condition more difficult and expensive.

It is represented that it may be the desire of a part of the Senecas to join that portion of their nation who reside at Lower Sandusky. Governor Cass is of opinion that it would not be objected to by the neighboring white population, and that the reservation at Sandusky is sufficiently large for a considerable addition of their numbers. With these facts, you may represent to them that all who may choose to emigrate to Sandusky, and who can obtain the assent of their brethren, will be permitted to do so.

You are also authorized to state, that, if the Seneca nation, or any portion of it, should choose to form new settlements, and can obtain the consent of any of the Indian tribes residing in the territories of the United States, to form such settlements on lands belonging to such tribes, government will readily give its assent to their removal there.

Whatever measure may be adopted must be with their free assent, and you will make such representation to them, of the propositions which may be presented by the proprietors, or their agent, as that they may fully comprehend their meaning.

The treaty (except your pay as a commissioner) will be held at the expense of the proprietors. Your compensation will be $8 per day for the time actually engaged, which will be ascertained and paid on your certificate.

I have, &c.

J. C. CALHOUN.

MORRIS S. MILLER, ESQ.
Utica, New York.

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Second Auditor's Office, 16*th January*, 1821.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you, herewith, a statement of all the expenses incurred by the United States in relation to any negotiation with the Six Nations of Indians, subsequent to the 1st of January, 1816.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM LEE.

The Hon. The SECRETARY OF WAR.

The United States,

To Morris S. Miller, Dr.

For 5 days employed in correspondence, examining documents, conferences with the proprietors, &c. preparatory to the treaty	$40
For 2 days in digesting and arranging observations to be submitted to the council	16
For 11 days attendance at the treaty	88
Major Delafield was employed as secretary; his services from 5th to 12th July, the time actually employed, at $5 per day	35
For 20 days travelling 400 miles, going to and returning from the treaty, at the rate of 20 miles per day . .	160
For postage	2
For 4 days in preparing report of 25th July, and documents .	32
	$373

July, 1819. received the amount of this account in full.
MORRIS S. MILLER.

York 6 March 1820. 43

~~220~~

Sir

In a former communication it was mentioned as the wish of the Indians at the B. de Quinte, that a road should be cut down through the rear of their Tract. His Excellency the Lieut. Governor sees no objection, & has directed me to say, that in order to meet their wishes, he has directed the Surveyor General to lay out a road, with lots on each side, through the Centre of the Tract, which will be claimed for them by the Settlers placed thereon.

My letter of the 28 Ult. I hope will be sufficiently explanatory of prevent any future cabals, or disputes, such must not be allowed, & should Persons be put off by trivial objections that go merely to impede the improvement of the Province

John Ferguson Esq.

To the Surgeon Genl

~~20th Feby 1820.~~

6 March 1820

Sir Benjamin Bloomfield

Sir R. Maitland Sho

approved the within

[illegible]

24 March 1820

A Treaty.

Between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the "Six Nations.

The President of the United States having determined to hold a conference with the six nations of Indians, for the purpose of removing from their minds all causes of complaints, and establishing a firm and permanent friendship with them: and Timothy Pickering being appointed sole agent for that purpose, and the agent having met and conferred with the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the said Six Nations, in a general council: Now, in order to accomplish the good design of this conference, the parties have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States shall be binding on them and the Six Nations -

Article first -

Peace and Friendship are hereby firmly

established and shall be perpetual, between the United States and the Six Nations -

Article Second -

The United States acknowledge the lands reserved to the Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga nations in their respective Treaties with the State of New York, and called their reservations, to be their property; and the United States will never claim the same, nor disturb them, or either of the Six nations, nor their Indian friends, residing thereon, and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof;

But the said reservations shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase -

Article Third -

The land of the Seneca nation is bounded as follows - beginning on lake Ontario at the north west corner of the land they sold to Oliver Phelps, the line runs westerly along the lake, as far as Gyingwingyh creek, at Johnston's landing place, about four miles Eastward from the fort of Niagara - then southerly, up that creek to it main fork - then straight to the main fork of Stedinans creek, which

empties into the river Niagara, above fort Schlosser: and then onward, from that fork, containing the same straight course, to that river: (this line, from the mouth of Oyongwingyih creek to the river Niagara, above fort Schlosser, being the Eastern boundary of a strip of land, extending from the same line to Niagara river, which the Seneca nations ceded to the King of Great Britain, at a Treaty held about thirty years ago, with Sir Wm. Johnston) then the line runs along the river Niagara to lake Erie; then along lake Erie to the North East corner of a triangular piece of land, which the United States conveyed to the state of Pennsylvania, as by the presidents patent, dated the third day of March One thousand seven hundred and ninety two: then due south to the Northern boundary of that state; then due East to the southwest corner of the land sold by the Seneca nation to Oliver Phelps; and then North and Northerly, along Phelps's line, to the place of begining on lake Ontario.

Now, the united states acknowledge all the land within the aforementioned boundaries, to be the property of the Seneca nations, and the United States will never claim the same nor disturb the Seneca nation, nor any of the Six nations or of their Indian friends residing

thereon and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof: but it shall remain theirs until they choose to sell the same to the people of the United States, who have the right to purchase -

Article fourth,

The United States having thus described and acknowledge what lands belong to the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, and engaged never to claim the same, nor to disturb them, or any of the six nations, or their Indian friends residing thereon, and united with them, in the free use and enjoyment thereof =

Now: the Six nations, and each of them, hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States; nor ever disturb the people of the United States and the free use and enjoyment thereof

Article fifth.

The Seneca nations, all others of the six nations concerning, cede to the United States the right of making a waggon road from fort Schlosser to lake Erie, as far South as Buffalo creek: and the people of the United States, shall have the free and undisturbed use of this road, for the purpose of travelling and transportation, and the six nations, and each of them, will forever allow to the people of the United States, a free passage

through their lands, and a free use of the harbors and rivers adjoining, and within their respective tracts of land, for the passing and securing of Vessels and Boats and liberty to land their cargoes, where necessary for their safety.

Article Sixth.

In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six nations; and because the United States desire with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support; and to render the peace and friendship hereby established strong and perpetual, the United States now deliver to the Six Nations, and the Indians of the other nations residing among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of Ten thousand Dollars. And for the same consideration, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six nations, and of their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of Three thousand Dollars to the one thousand and Five hundred dollars heretofore, allowed them by an article ratified by the president, on the Twenty third day of April 1792, making, in the whole Four thousand five hundred Dollars; which shall be expended, yearly, Forever in

purchasing Clothing. Domestic Animals, Implements of husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers who shall reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit —

The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated, to be made by the Superintendent, appointed by the President, for the affairs of the six nations, and their Indian friends aforesaid —

Article Seventh.

Lest the firm peace and friendship now established should be interrupted by the misconduct of Individuals, the United States and Six Nations agree, that for injuries done by individuals on either side, no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; But instead thereof, Complaints shall be made by the party injured, to the other; by the six nations, or any of them to the President of the United States, or the Superintendent by him appointed, and by the Superintendent, or other person appointed by the President, to the principal Chiefs of the six nations, or of the nation to which the offender belongs; and such prudent measures shall then be pursued as shall

be necessary to preserve our peace and friendship unbroken; until the legislature (or great council) of the United States shall make other equitable provision for the purpose -

Note -

It is clearly understood by the parties to this treaty, that the annuity stipulated in the sixth article, is to be applied to the benefit of such of the six nations and of their Indian friends united with them as aforesaid as do or shall reside within the boundaries of the United States; for the United States do not interfere with nations, tribes, or families, of Indians elsewhere resident -

In witness whereof, the said Timothy Pickering, and the Sachem and War chiefs of the said six nations, have hereto set their hands and Seals.

Done at Konondaigua, in the state of New York, the eleventh day of November in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety four -

Witnesses.
Israel Chapin,
Wm. Shepard, Jr.
James Smedley,
John Wickham,
Augustus Porter,
Jas. R. Gansey,
Wm. Ewing,
Israel Chapin Jr.
Horatio Jones
Joseph Smith
Jasper Parrish
Henry Abeel
Interpreters

I certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the Treaty as ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and published with the laws of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the War office to be affixed, this first day of April one thousand eight hundred and Twenty

J. C. Calhoun
Sec. of War

Timothy Pickering,	L.S.	Henry Young Brant	L.S.
Onoyeahnee,	L.S.	Conhgoowauna	L.S.
Konneatorteeook,	L.S.	Onaakhuk	L.S.
Tohenhgonhau,	L.S.	Hotoshakenk	L.S.
Oneshaunee	L.S.	Rauhondanaiya	L.S.
Hendrick Aspaunmut	L.S.	Nondiyanka	L.S.
David Neesoonhuk	L.S.	Rofsiohtowan	L.S.
Ranatsoyh, Nicholas Rick	L.S.	Ojangenta Fish Carrier	L.S.
Tohontegquent	L.S.	Toheongyo	L.S.
Odukhtsait	L.S.	Otaquasso	L.S.
Ronoohgung	L.S.	Toonondaiwaonch	L.S.
Tossonggandolus	L.S.	Riyanhaonk	L.S.
John Shenendoa	L.S.	Otanjeanganh	L.S.
Oneatorteeook	L.S.	Tanhoondoz	L.S.
Russanwatan	L.S.	Twakewasha	L.S.
Egootungootanwook	L.S.	Ledwidongque	L.S.
Rohnyeangong	L.S.	Rodjeote	L.S.
Shaguista	L.S.	Renjawangus	L.S.
Teeroos Capt Brantsh	L.S.	Sonohguankan	L.S.
Toosharowan	L.S.	Twennigana	L.S.

Sikkaya	Ds	
Tuggehsholta	Ds	
Tchongyayauma	Ds	
Tchongyoowush	Ds	
Nonneyowesot	Ds	
Twohquottakauna	Ds	
Taouindandoosh	Ds	
Ronayauns	Ds	
Soyqoovyanauthan	Ds	
Renyootiayoo	Ds	
Tauktakaongyees	Ds	
Tunnashatta Kau	Ds	
Kauingyanehquee	Ds	
Tooayoowau	Ds	
Kaujeagaosh	Ds	
Soonookhoowau	Ds	
Hawwaunias	Ds	
Soningjoowau	Ds	
Kintthokauka	Ds	
Raunehshon[illegible]	Ds	

Minutes of a Council held at Belleville on Monday the 3d. of April 1820, with the Mohawks of the Bay de Quinte

Present.

The Honble. William Claus Dep. Supt. genl. of Indian Affairs
James Gwinn Esq. Supt. of Indian Affairs for the Port of York
Alex. McDonell Asst. Secretary of Indian Affairs
Capt. Geo: Richard Ferguson, late Canadian Fencibles

After the usual ceremony of condolence, & condoling for the death of His late Majesty, the ever to be lamented King George the third, the Dep. Supt. general said—

Brothers — I received, while at Niagara, letters informing me, that the Surveyor who had been ordered by your great Father, to run the lines in the Tract lately by you, had been stopped. In consequence of that information, I come down & found that there was a mistake in the Instructions of the Surveyor General, as to the point of commencing the Survey, which induced me to point out to Capt. Ferguson, who has contracted for the Survey of the Tract, what the agreement with the Indians & Mr. John Ferguson was respecting the Boundary Lines of it—

Several of the Indians being in liquor & talking promiscuously on subjects foreign to the case in point, the Council broke up without coming to any conclusion—

34

Minutes of a Council held at Belleville on Monday 3d. April 1820 with the Mohawks of the Bay de Quinte

189

Present

The Honble. W. Claus Deputy Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs
James Givins Esq. Dept. of Indn. Affairs for the Prove of York
Alex. McDonell Asst. Dy Indian Affairs
Capt. Geo: Richard Ferguson late Canadian Fencibles

After the usual ceremony of condolence, & condoling for the death of this late Majesty, the ever to be lamented King George the 3d. the Deputy Supt. Genl. said

Brothers. I received a letter at Niagara, letter informing me, that the Surveyor who had been ordered by your great Father to run the lines in the Grant made by you, had been repeal. In consequence of that information, I come down & found there was a mistake in the instructions of the Surveyor general, as to the point of commencing the Survey, which induced me to point out to Capt. Ferguson (who has contracted for the Survey of the Grant) what the agreement with the Indians & Mr. John Ferguson was respecting the Boundary lines of it —

Several of the Indians being in liquor & talking promiscuously on subjects foreign to the case in point, the Council broke up without coming to any conclusion

Alex. McDonell
Asst. Dy I.A.

Minutes of a Council at Belleville on the 4th Sept.
Present as the day before

The Dep. Supt. Genl. said —

I have met you this morning to shew to your old men what has taken place respecting the line to be run through your Tract. It would be more agreeable to me, that you concurred in the measure, than that I should have to carry it into effect without your acquiescence —

The Indians then retired for the purpose of consulting together & after an hour's absence they returned & said —

Brother. We are sorry at our conduct of yesterday, we behaved ill, & now hand you these Strings of Wampum, & hope you will bury in oblivion what has past.

Brother. On the subject of our land, some of our Warriors being absent we can come to no conclusion —

The Dep. Supt. Genl. replied, that is no answer, your Chiefs are here, & I require no others.

They were then asked whether they intended to stop the Survey — A few of the young men replied, that one chain in width should be Surveyed for a Road with lots on each side —

The Dep. Supt. Genl. then said, if that is the case, I stay here & will go on with the Survey of the Tract agreed for last January.

Upon reconsideration they said, that they were willing to give up the 4 chains in width, in lieu of the 4 chains in depth & that the Survey might commence, but they hoped that they would not be called upon for the surrender of any more in front, we misunderstood the business, we thought you wanted the Tract already Ceded, as well as that now required.

To which the Dep. Supt. Genl. replied

There is no intention of the kind, so soon as the Treaties question ~~[illegible]~~ shall be settled & a proper Instrument to be made out

out, or to its heavings, & duly executed, the forme obyeant shall be delivered up to your Chiefs

Alex. McDonell

Obyt. 27. 9. 1

HH

Remarks of Common Law
at Belleville on the 3rd & 4th
April 1870

Cont. Folio. 111. + 112.

63

Minutes of a Council held at Bellaville on Tuesday the 4th of April 1820. with the Mohawks of the Bay de Quinte

1912

Present

The Honble. William Claus Dep. Supt. Genl. of Indian Affairs
James Gimlin Esq. Supt. of Indian Affairs for the Port of York
Alex. McDonell, Asst. Secretary of Indian Affairs
Captn. Geo: Richard Ferguson late Canadian Fencibles

The Dep. Supt. General, said –

Brothers – I have met you this morning, to shew to your old men, what has taken place respecting the Line to be run through your Tract. It would be more agreeable to me, that you concurred in the measure, than that I should have to carry it into effect without your acquiescence –

The Indians then retired for the purpose of consulting together, & after an hours absence they returned, & said.

Brother – We are sorry at our conduct of yesterday, we behaved ill, & now hand you these Strings of Wampum in the hope that you will bury in oblivion what has passed.

Brother – On the subject of your Land, some of our Warriors being absent, we can come to no conclusion.

To which the Dep. Supt. General replied, that is no answer, your Chiefs are here, & I require no other.

They were then asked, whether they intended to stop the Survey –

A

A few of the young men replied, that one Miles only, in width should be surveyed, for a Road, with Lots on each side

The Dep. Supt. General then said, if that is the case, I stay here, & will go on with the Survey of the Tract agreed for last January.

Upon re consideration, they said, that they were willing to give up the four Miles in width, in lieu of the four Miles in depth, & that the Survey might commence, but they hoped that they would not be called upon, for the surrender of any more in front, we misunderstood the business, we thought you wanted the Tract already Ceded, as well as that now required.

To which the Dep. Supt. Genl. replied:

Brethren. There is no intention of the kind, so soon as the Tract in question is run out, so as to enable a proper Instrument to be made out as to its bearings, & duly executed, the former Agreement shall be delivered up to you Chiefs

Minutes of a Council held at
Belleville, on Tuesday the 4th
of April 1820 with the
Mohawks of the Bay de
Quinte

Entered Folio 112.

We, the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York by the hands of Jesse Parrish Sub-agent Five hundred dollars in full for the annuity due for the present year agreable to a certain writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at Buffalo in the State of New York by Daniel D. Tompkins Esqr. Governor of said State on the thirteenth day of September One thousand eight hundred and fifteen. — Buffalo June 1826

Signed duplicate receipts
In presence of
Jesse Clute
Horatio Jones

Young his King
Corn his Mark Hunter
Red his Mark Jacket
Cat his Mark Wallace
Little his Mark Beard
James his Mark Hudson
Chief his Mark Warrior
Jack his Mark Berry
Cat Tail his Mark Billy

We the subscribers the posterity of the Sachem of the Cayuga Nation called the Fish Carrier do acknowledge to have received from the people of the state of Newyork by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of Fifty dollars in full for the annuity mentioned in a certain writing subscribed by and sealed with the seals of Philip Schuyler John Contine David Brooks and John Richardson agents in behalf of the people of the State of Newyork. — As witness our hands at Buffalo this first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty — Buffalo June first 1820

Signed duplicate receipts
In presence of
Horace Cunningham
John Lay Jr

For the Posterity of Fish Carrier
his
Tall + Chief
Mark
his
Colonel + Smith
Mark

We, the Cayuga Nation do acknowledge to have received from the people of the state of Newyork, by the hands of Jacob Parrish the sum of Two thousand three hundred dollars in full for the several annuities mentioned in a certain writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the state of Newyork by Philip Schuyler John Cantine David Brooks & John Richardson agents authorised by and in behalf of the people of the state of Newyork with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas on the Twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and ninety five. As witness our hands at Buffalo this first day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and twenty – Buffalo June First 1820

Signed duplicate receipts
In Presence of —
Horace Cunningham
Peter [illegible]

Tall his X mark Chief
Colonel his X mark Smith
White his X mark Swan
Se quan ye his X mark
James. his X mark Simison
Curly his X mark Head

100 Dollars Received of Le Roy Pougard & Mc Ewins and Thomas Morris by the hands of Jasper Parrish sub-agent to the six Nations of Indians one hundred Dollars, it being in full for an annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Big tree in September 1797)

Received of Le Roy Pougard & Mc Ewins and Thomas Morris by the hands of Jasper Parrish sub agent to the six nations of Indians One hundred dollars it being in full for annuity due me (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Big tree in September 1797) up to September 1819

Dated Buffalo June 7th 1820

Signed duplicate receipt
In presence of
Horace Cunningham
E. P. Parrish

Little his X Billy mark

100 Dollars — Received of Le Roy, Bayard & McEvers and Thomas Morris by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub agent to the Six Nations of Indians One hundred dollars, it being in full for an annuity due me, by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Pigeon in September 1797 up to September 1822 — signed duplicates

Buffalo June 10th 1823

Captain his + mark Pollard

In presence of
E. C. Hickox
Horatio Jones

$100 Received of Le Roy Bayard & McEvers and Thomas Morris by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub agent to the six nations of Indians One hundred dollars it being in full for annuity due me (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Pigeon in September 1797) up to September 1822 — signed duplicate receipts Buffalo June 7th 1823

In presence of
Horace Cunningham
Chas. F. Coit

Capt. his X mark Pollard

1 11

Indenture

made the Twenty fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand eight

Robert Ross Nicholas Crawford David Claus Daniel Teise Tawanenoray Abram Snake Moses Lewis Francis Lewis John Hill Chiefs and princ

the Mohawk township in the County of Hastings in the Middland district of the one part **and** our Sovereign Lord **George the Fourth** of the United Kingdo

King George the third of glorious memory in consideration of the attachment and fidelity of the chief warriors and people of the six nations of Indians a

settlement **did** give and grant unto the said six nations and their heirs forever, **all** that distinct parcel or territory of land, being parcel of a certain district lately fo

between the mouths of the Rivers Shannon and Drowns Creek, about twelve miles, westerly by a line running north sixteen degrees west, from the west side of the mo

sins Creek, and northerly by a line running east, sixteen degrees north, and west sixteen degrees south, at the distance of about thirteen miles, back from the

of Thurlow, with a proviso or condition in the said grant contained that if at any time the said Chiefs warriors women and people, of the said six

territory, the same should be purchased only for our said Sovereign Lord the King his heirs and successors at some assembly of the chief warr

assembled onto at Kingston in the county of Frontenac in the Middland district and Province of Upper Canada, on the twenty first day of May in the year of our

Superintendant General of Indian affairs on the part and behalf of his late Majesty King George the third of the one part and the chiefs and principal men

the said chiefs and principal men of the Mohawk nation, for the consideration hereafter mentioned do agree as well for their own behalf, as on the behalf of

or portion of the said tract of land so granted to them as aforesaid or the same is hereinafter particularly described **Now this Indenture witnesseth**

Daniel Teise Tawanenoray Abram Snake Moses Lewis Francis Lewis John Hill — — chiefs and princ

Mohawk Township in the bay of Quinte, for and in consideration of the annual sum or payment of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money

in the said tract and their posterity for ever hereafter in goods at the Montreal prices **have** and each of them **hath** granted bargained sold,

alienated and yielded up, unto our present Sovereign Lord the King's most excellent Majesty his heirs and successors **all** and singular that parcel

distinct or tract of land or the same be the Eastern limit of the allowance for road on the Eastern boundary line of Thurlow on the East by the west

lands of the said Indians, containing fifty two square miles, which said fifty two square miles are described as follows, that is to say **Comm**

from the Southern limit of the allowance for road in front of the second concession of Thurlow in the Eastern line of the allowance for

of twenty five chains from the mouth of Salmon River in the bay of Quinte measured on the Eastern limit of the said Boundary on a course

front of the second concession in Thurlow to the front of the third concession of Richmond one hundred and sixteen chains, eighty seven links more or

allowance for road on the western boundary of the township of Richmond at the distance of one hundred and sixty three chains from the bay of Quinte, the

four hundred and fourteen chains to where a post has been planted, at the North East angle of the said tract. Thence South eighty two degrees West

less to where a post has been planted, at the North West angle of the said tract in the Eastern limit of the allowance for road on the Eastern boundary

or less to the place of **Beginning** containing thirty two thousand, two hundred and eighty acres more or less

together with all and every of the woods and underwoods, ways, waters, water courses, improvements profits commo

-dities **and** the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof and of every of them and every of their appurtenances **and also** all the e

the said Chiefs and principal men and of the said people of the Mohawks or six nations Indians and their heirs and posterity for ever of in to

every of their appurtenances, **To Have and To Hold** the said tract or parcel of land containing fifty two square miles (equal to thirty

unto our said Sovereign Lord the now King, his heirs and successors for ever, to the only proper use benefit and behoof of our said Sovereign and the ne

-superintendant general of Indian affairs as aforesaid on behalf of our said Lord the King his heirs and successors **doth** for himself and his successors in off

Mohawk Indians now residing in the said tract commonly called the Mohawk township, and to their posterity, the said sum of four hundred and

fifty pounds lawful money

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of

Robert Ross
Nicholas Crawford
David Claus
Daniel Teise
Tawanenoray
Abram Snake
Moses Lewis
Francis Lewis
John Hill

In witness whereof the Honorable William Claus on behalf of the Crown has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year above **written**.

William Claus
Deputy Superintendant General of Indian Affairs on the behalf of the Crown

Letter — his Mark — Grass
Cantiny — his Mark — Snake
Jacobs — his Mark — Tomah
Brant — his Mark — Ross
Nicholas — his Mark — Green
Dan — Claus

J. Fedrwick
Capt 70 Regt
Fully satisfied Capt 70

Robert Ross
Nicholas Crawford
Daniel Claus
Tawanenoray
Daniel Teise

1 OF

It is hereby expressly declared to be understood and agreed
that time of the Execution thereof that the consideration for the
following manner, that is to say, that instead of a
written instrument, each individual of the Mohawks
Boy Lunette has received during his, her or their life or lives an
Good at the Montreal prices that long alone the share or share
the former Depredation, and that such annual payment of
areas for Ever hereafter to bring in arrears that may be missing
and that in full discharge of the consideration in the petition
from the Grant Caspar and rightful occupiers of the said tract
shall now exceed in any one year the sum of four hundred and fifty
and seals this twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord

Witnesses

J. Friedmuth

John Lu + Green
Mark

Philip Spiff Lieut 70:

Robert Ross

John Clark

John Ferguson

Benj. Faircloth

Lu
Mathias + Lewis
Mark

Lu
Joseph + Louis
Mark

Brant Lu + Hon
Mark

Gilbert Lu + Crane
Mark

No 14.

Original Deed of Surrender from
the Chiefs and Principal Men of
the Mohawks of Six Nations Indians
to the purchase of 33280 Acres of
Land in the Mohawk Township
in the County of Hastings, in the
Midland District, dated 20th
July 1820. — Ent.

D. H. Sabiers
S. L. A.

The Chiefs and Principal Men of the
Mohawk Indians
Tract in the County of Hastings

His Majesty George the Fourth

Dated 20

1 of

It is hereby expressly declared to be understood and agreed upon by and between the parties to the within Indenture, at the time of the Execution thereof that the consideration for the purchase of the land thereby intended that be paid, in the following manner, that is to say, that instead of a yearly annual payment of four hundred and fifty pounds in Goods as within mentioned, each individual of the Mohawk & Sixt Nations Indians now residing on the Mohawks tract in the Bay Quinte shall receive during his, her or their life a lieu or annual payment of two pounds and ten shillings in Goods at the Mohawk prices that being about the share or dividend that would accrue to each individual according the present Population, and that such annual payment of two pounds ten shillings in goods as aforesaid shall be made for ever hereafter to every individual that may be residing in the said tract at the time of the annual distribution, and shall be in full discharge of the consideration in the petition and mentioned, provided that such individual be descended from the present Indian occupiers of the said tract, and provided also that the amount of such payment shall never exceed in any one year the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals this twentieth day of Sixty. in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty

Witnesses

J. Friedmark

Peter Corrigan Lieut. 70:

Robert Kerr

John Claus

John Lagueder

Benj. Fairchild

John his + mark Green

David his + mark

James his + mark Medie

Anthony his + mark Lewis

Dennis his + mark Green

John his + mark Miller

Joseph his + mark Lewis

Jeremiah his + mark

Brant his + mark Kerr

Abram his + mark Martin

Martin his + mark Crapo

Moses his + mark Lewis

Hastings

Geo. Ellis

Brant

This Indenture

made the twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord Joseph Lonat, Brant Hoa, Nicholas Crawford, Daniel Claus, Lawrence Lay, Abram Mitchell, Moses Lewis, Jo[illegible] Mohawk called Nations Indians residing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Mohawk Lower Castle in the County of Hastings in [illegible] of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King defender of the Faith of the **other part. Witness** his late Majesty King George the [illegible] and people of the Six Nations of Indians and being desirous of shewing his Royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the losses they had sustained [illegible] his loyal **all** that tract or parcel of land being part of a certain district lately purchased of the Mississaqua Nation (and bounded as follows [illegible] Point Creek about twelve miles [illegible] to a line running North sixteen degrees West from the South side of the mouth of the river Shannon and [illegible] and northerly by a line running east sixteen degrees North and West sixteen degrees South at the distance of about thirteen miles back from the township of Thurlow) which lands or condition in the said grant contained that at any time the said Chiefs Warriors women and Peoples in the said district or territory the same should be purchased by [illegible] and Sovereignty his King his heirs and successors at some assembly of the [illegible] proceedings entered into at Kingston in the county of Frontenac in the Midland district and province of Upper Canada on the twenty first [illegible] the Honorable William Claus Esquire deputy Superintendant General of Indian affairs on the part and behalf of the late Majesty King George [illegible] on the [illegible] tract or parcel of land [illegible] **they** the said Chiefs and principal men of the Mohawk nation of the Mohawk station representing as aforesaid [illegible] his heirs and successors a certain part or portion of the said tract

Now this Indenture witnesseth that John Green, Cornelius Lonat, Joseph Lonat, Brant Hoa, Francis Montour, John Hill and Daniel Green chiefs and principal men of the Mohawk nation claiming and residing [illegible] and in consideration of the annual sum or payment of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the province of Upper Canada [illegible] **have** and each of them **hath** granted bargained sold surrendered released and [illegible] **all** and sing[illegible] County of Hastings in the Midland district (Commencing [illegible] the Eastern limit of the allowance for road on the Eastern boundary of the township of Richmond and in the north and south [illegible] lands of the said nations containing fifty [illegible] square miles which stand [illegible] at the south westerly angle of the said tract where a post has been planted at the distance of fifty chains from the Southern limit of the allowance for road on the eastern boundary of the said township of Thurlow on a course south sixteen degrees east at the distance of seven [illegible] limit of the said Boundary on a course North sixteen degrees West. Thence North eighty two degrees thirty minutes east parallel to the third concession of Richmond Eight hundred and sixteen chains Eighty seven links more or less to where a post has been planted on the allowance for road on the eastern boundary of the township of Richmond at the distance of three chains from the Bay of Quinte [illegible] allowance for Road four hundred and fourteen chains to where a post has been planted at the north east angle of the said tract. Thence Eight hundred and sixteen chains Eighty seven links more or less to where a post has been planted at the north west angle of the township of Thurlow. Thence South sixteen degrees east along the said limit four hundred and fourteen chains more or less to the [illegible] containing [illegible] ways waters watercourses improvements profits commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or therewith [illegible] remainder rents issues and profits thereof and every of their appurtenances **and also** all the estate right title [illegible] of them the said chiefs and principal men and of the said people of the Mohawks in the nations Indians and their heirs and successors respectively descended with their and every of their appurtenances **To have and to hold** the said tract or parcel of land [illegible] and premises unto our said Sovereign King the [illegible] Sovereign King [illegible] his heirs and successors forever. **and** the Honorable William Claus Esquire deputy Superintendant [illegible] his heirs and successors [illegible] to hand and his successors in office covenant and agree to pay or cause to be paid legally and [illegible] commencing [illegible] and their respective the said sum of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money [illegible]

Signed Sealed and delivered in the presence of

In witness whereof the above named said Honorable William Claus on behalf of his said Majesty has hereunto [illegible]

Description

the within Indenture bearing date the twentieth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty one was duly signed sealed and delivered by the within named John Green Cornelius Lonat Joseph Lonat Brant Hoa Francis Montour John Hill and Daniel Green in the presence of us

J. Ferguson
Capt. 70th Regt
[illegible]
Robert Kerr
Jacob Glass
John Sergeant
Brant Green

William Claus
Sworn at Niagara on the
behalf of the Crown

John + Green
Mark
Cornelius + Lonat
Mark
Joseph + Lonat
Mark

the twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Twenty between John Green, Cuttes Tawanieawy, Abram Mitchell, Abram Lewis, Francis Martle, John Hill and Daniel Green chiefs and principal men of the so called the Mohawk township in the County of Hastings in the Midland district of the one part Sovereign Lord George the Third of the other part Whereas his late Majesty King George the third of blessed memory in consideration of the attachment and fidelity of the confederacy of the same and of recompensing the losses they had sustained did give and grant unto the chief warriors and people of the said Six nations and Mohawks purchased of the Mississaqua Nation (and bounded as follows that is to say, in front by the bay of Quinte between the North & the River Shannon and from the east side of the mouth of the river Shannon and extending by a line running N. 30 W. astronomical course west from the mouth of Trent River South at the distance of about thirteen miles back from the Bay of Quinte measured on the western boundary of course to the north east angle of Ameliasburgh the said chiefs warriors women and people of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their interest in and to the lands his heirs and successors at some assembly of the chief warriors and people to be held for that purpose and whereas by articles of agreement made between the Honorable Colonel Gore Administrator of the government of the Province of Upper Canada on the twenty first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen on the part and behalf of the said Six Nations Indians and their heirs and successors of the one part and the Chiefs and principal men of the Mohawk Nation of the other part the said chiefs and principal men of the Mohawk Nation for the consideration hereinafter mentioned did agree to give up on their own behalf and on the behalf and succession a certain part or portion of the said tract of land so granted to them as aforesaid as the same is hereinafter particularly described and William Smart, Jacob Smart, Brant Hess, Nicholas Lanford, David Claus, Tawanieawy, Abram Martle, Moses Lewis and other principal men of the Mohawk nation residing and dwelling on the said tract of land in the Mohawk township in the Bay of Quinte and of the Province of Upper Canada do hereby in such and same manner as the Mohawk Indians residing on the Grand River have done on their own behalf and on the behalf and succession a certain part or portion of the said tract of land so granted to them as aforesaid as the same is hereinafter particularly described and William Smart, Jacob Smart, Brant Hess, Nicholas Lanford, David Claus, Tawanieawy, Abram Martle, Moses Lewis and other principal men of the Mohawk nation residing and dwelling on the said tract of land in the Mohawk township in the Bay of Quinte and of the Province of Upper Canada do hereby in such and same manner as the Mohawk Indians residing on the Grand River have done on their own behalf and on the behalf and succession a certain part or portion of the said tract of land so granted to them as aforesaid as the same is hereinafter particularly described

Commencing at the south east angle of Ameliasburgh at the distance of forty chains from the Southern limit of the allowance for road in front of the second concession of Sheffield in the said township of Sheffield in the said township of Sheffield in the said township

expressly declared, is understood and agreed upon by and between the parties to the within Indenture at
the execution thereof that the consideration for the purchase of the land thereby conveyed shall be paid in the
manner, that is to say, that instead of a gross annual payment of four hundred and fifty pounds in goods as
mentioned, each individual of the Mohawk or Six Nation Indians, now residing on the Mohawk tract in the
County shall receive during his, her or their life a like annual payment of two pounds one ten shillings in
the Montreal prices that being about the share or dividend that would accrue to each individual according to the
present population, and that such annual payment of two pounds ten shillings in goods as aforesaid shall be made for
thereafter to any individual that may be residing on the said tract at the time of the annual distribution, and shall
be a discharge of the consideration in the within deed mentioned, provided that such individual be deemed
the formal bona fide and rightful occupier of the said tract and provided also that the amount of such payment shall
not exceed in any one year the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and
seals this twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty

Witnesses
J. Fredenrick
Capt 70th R
John Gray Lieut 70.
Robert Kerr
Silas Hall
John Ferguson
Benj. Parrish

his
John × Green
mark

David Claus

his
John × Hill
mark

his
Cutlers × Snail
mark

his
Jacob × Snail
mark

his
Barnt × Hoag
mark

his
Jacob × Snail
mark

his
Abraham × Mowlle
mark

his
Jacob × Snail
mark

his
Daniel × Brown
mark

his
Nicholas × Crangle
mark

his
Francis × Mowlle
mark

This Indenture made the twentieth day of July, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, between John Green Anthony Smart, Joseph Smart, Brant Roa, Nicholas Crawford Daniel Claus, Tinaniaway, Abram Markle, Moses Lewis, Francis Markle John Hill and Daniel Green, Chiefs and principal men of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians possessing or residing on the tract of land commonly called the Mohawk Township in the County of Hastings in the Midland District of the One part, and our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith of the other part

Whereas his Late Majesty King George the Third of glorious memory, in consideration of the attachment and fidelity of the chief warriors and people of the Six Nations of Indians and being desirous of shewing his royal approbation of the same and of recompencing the losses they had sustained did give and grant unto the Chief Warriors and people of the said six Nations and

heirs for ever all that district or territory of land being parcel of a certain district lately purchased of the Mississaguea Nation and bounded as follows, that is to say in front by the Bay of Quinte between the Mouths of the River Shannon and Bowens Creek about twelve miles Westerly by a line running South sixteen degrees West from the West side of the mouth of the River Shannon, and Easterly by a line running North, sixteen degrees West from the mouth of Bowens Creek, and Northerly by a line running East, sixteen degrees North and West sixteen degrees South at the distance of about thirteen miles back from the Bay of Quinte, measured on the Western Boundary aforesaid to the North East angle of the Township of Thurlow, with a proviso or condition in the said grant contained, that if at any time the said Chiefs, warriors, women and people of the said six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said district or territory, the same should be purchased only for

our said Sovereign Lord the King his heirs and successors, at some assembly of the Chief Warriors and people to be held for that purpose

And Whereas by articles of provisional agreement entered into at Kingston in the County of Frontenac in the Midland District and Province of Upper Canada on the Twenty first day of May in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the Honorable William Claus Esquire, deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on the part and behalf of His late Majesty King George the Third of the one part and the chiefs and principal men of the Mohawk Nation claiming and residing on the said Tract or parcel of land of the other part, they the said Chiefs or principal men of the Mohawk Nation for the consideration hereinafter mentioned did agree as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the Mohawk Nation residing as aforesaid to sell to his said Majesty his heirs and successors a certain part or portion of the said tract of land so granted to them as aforesaid as the same

is hereinafter particularly described.

Now this Indenture witnesseth that John Green, Anthony Smart, Joseph Smart, Brant Roa, Nicholas Crawford, David Claus, Tawanieawey, Abraham Markle Moses Lewis, Francis Markle, John Hill and Daniel Green, Chiefs and principal men of the Mohawk Nation, claiming and residing on the said tract of land commonly called the Mohawk Township in the Bay of Quinte, for and in consideration of the annual sum or payment of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada to be paid in each and every year to the Mohawk Indians residing on the said Tract and their posterity for ever hereafter in goods at the Montreal prices have and each of them hath granted bargained, sold, surrendered released and yielded up and by these presents do and each of them doth grant, bargain sell surrender release and yield up unto our present Sovereign Lord the Kings Most Excellent Majesty his heirs and successors all and [illegible] of

land in the Mohawk Township in the Bay of Quinté in the County of Hastings in the Midland District bounded on the West by the Eastern limit of the allowance for Road on the Eastern Boundary of Thurlow on the East by the Northern limit of the allowance for Road on the Western Boundary line of Richmond and on the North and South by unconceded lands of the said Indians containing fifty two square miles which said fifty two square miles are described as follows, that is to say, Commencing at the South West Angle of the said Tract where a Post has been fixed at the distance of fifty chains from the Southern limit of the allowance for Road in front of the second Concession of Thurlow in the Eastern limit of the allowance for road on the Eastern boundary of the said Township of Thurlow, on a course South sixteen degrees East at the distance of Seventy five chains from the mouth of Salmon River in the Bay of Quinté measured on the Eastern limit of the said Boundary on a course North, sixteen degrees West. Thence North Eighty two degrees thirty minutes East parallel to a line produced from the South

of the second Concession in Thurlow to the front of the third Concession of Richmond Eight hundred and Sixteen chains eighty seven links more or less to where a Post has been planted at the South East angle of the said Tract in the Western limit of the allowance for Road, on the Western boundary of the Township of Richmond at the distance of one hundred and sixty three chains from the Bay of Quinte Thence North sixteen degrees thirty minutes West along the Western Limit of the said allowance for Road four hundred and fourteen chains to where a Post has been planted at the North East angle of the said Tract, Thence South Eighty two degrees thirty minutes west, parallel to the Southern Boundary, Eight hundred and Sixteen chains Eighty seven links more or less to where a post has been planted at the North west angle of the said Tract on the Eastern limit of the allowance for road on the Western boundary of Thurlow. Thence South sixteen degrees East along the said limit four hundred and fourteen chains more or less to the place of beginning

containing thirty three thousand two hundred and eighty acres more or less. Together with all and every of the woods and underwoods, ways, waters, watercourses improvements, profits, commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining and the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders, rents issues and profits thereof with their and every of them appurtenances and also all the Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Trust, Property, Claim and Demand whatsoever both at Law and in Equity of them the said Chiefs and principal men, and of the said people of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians and their heirs and posterity for ever, of in to or out of the said parcel or tract of land and premises herein last particularly described with their and every of their appurtenances, To have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land containing fifty two square miles (equal to thirty three thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land) above described and premises with the appurtenances unto our

Sovereign Lord the now King his heirs and Successors for ever — and the Honorable William Claus Esqr Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs as aforesaid on behalf of our said Lord the King, his heirs and successors, doth for himself and his successors in Office covenant and agree to pay or cause to be paid yearly and every year in perpetuity to the said Mohawk Indians now residing on the said tract commonly called the Mohawk Township and their posterity the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the said Province of Upper Canada to be paid in goods at Montreal prices.

To the only proper use benefit and behoof of our Sovereign Lord the now King his Heirs and Successors forever.

In witness whereof the above-named chiefs and principal men of the said Mohawk or Six Nations Indians and the said Honorable William Claus, on behalf of his said Majesty have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed. Sealed and delivered in the presence of

signed. W. Claus
D^s Supt: General
Ind: Affairs — on behalf of the Crown

signed J. Frederick Capt. 70 Regt.	signed. John his mark × Green. (L.S.)
" J. Aylesworth Lieut. 70	"
" Robert Kerr	" Anthony his mark × Smart (L.S.)
" John Claus	" Joseph his mark × Smart (L.S.)
" John Ferguson	" Brant his mark × Roa. (L.S.)
" Benj. Fairchild.	" Nicholas his mark × Crawford (L.S.)
	" David Claus (L.S.)
	" Tamanie way his mark × (L.S.)
	" Abraham his mark × Marble (L.S.)
	" Moses his mark × Lewis (L.S.)
	" Francis his mark × Marble (L.S.)
	" John his mark × Hill (L.S.)
	" Daniel his mark × Green (L.S.)

It is hereby expressly declared to be understood and agreed upon by and between the parties to the within Indenture at the time of the execution thereof that the consideration for the purchase of the land thereby surrendered shall

be paid in the following manner
that is to say that instead of a
gross annual payment of four
hundred and fifty pounds in goods
as within mentioned, each individual
of the Mohawks or Six Nations
Indians now residing on the Mohawk
Tract in the Bay of Quinté, shall
receive during his, her, or their life
or lives an Annual payment of
Two Pounds and Ten shillings in
goods at the Montreal prices,
that being about the share or
dividend that would accrue to
each individual according to the
present population and that such
annual payment of Two Pounds
and ten shillings in goods as
aforesaid shall be made for ever
hereafter to every individual
that may be residing on the said
tract at the time of the annual
distribution and shall be in
full discharge of the consideration
in the within deed mentioned
provided that such individual be
descended from the present lawful
and rightful occupiers of the said
Tract and provided also that the
amount of such payment shall
never exceed in any one year
the sum of Four hundred and

fully Bounds. In witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and seals this twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and twenty

Witnesses

signed J. Frederick.	signed. John his x mark Green (L.S.)
Capt. 70 Regt	
" J. Goldsmith	" Anthony his x mark Smack (L.S.)
Lieut. 70	
" Robert Kerr	" Joseph his x mark Smack (L.S.)
" John Claus	
" John Ferguson	" Geant his x mark Rea
" Benj. Fairchild	
	" Nicholas his x mark Green
	" David Claus (L.S.)
	" Jaranianoy his x mark (L.S.)
	" Abraham his x mark Martle (L.S.)
	" Moses his x mark Lewis (L.S.)
	" Frances his x mark Martle (L.S.)
	" John his x mark Hill (L.S.)
	" Daniel his x mark Green (L.S.)

Certified to be a true copy

Chas. Harris
Capt. 8th Regt

Petition and Principal
Men of the Mohawk Indians
residing on the Colonial
Grant on the Grand River
Canada to

His Majesty King
George the Second

Grant of
35,280 Acres

Dated 20 July 1820

Entd Letter Received Book
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No 24

day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty **Between** John Brant Anthony Smart Joseph Smart Peter Hill John Brant William Hill Francis Smart John Hill Chiefs and principal men of the Mohawks or six nations Indians, possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called Tuscarora Land **George the Fourth** of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King Defender of the faith, of the other part, **whereas** his said Majesty Chiefs warriors and people of the six nations of Indians and being desirous of shewing his royal approbation of the same, and of recompensing the loyalty they have a tract of land being parcel of a certain extensive tract purchased of the Mississagua nation and bounded as follows, that is to say, Bounded by the bay of Quinte running north sixteen degrees west from the west side of the mouth of the River Shannon and Easterly by a line running north sixteen degrees west from the mouth of the bay at the distance of about thirteen miles back from the bay of Quinte measured on the western boundary aforesaid, to the north east angle of the town ship said Chiefs warriors women and people of the said six nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said district and Tuscarora at some assembly of the chiefs warriors and people to be held for that purpose **and whereas** by articles of provisional agreement Canada, on the twenty first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, between the Honorable William Claus Esquire superintendent of the one part and the chiefs and principal men of the Mohawk nation claiming and residing on the said parcel a tract of land of the other part **they** did agree as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the Mohawk nation residing as aforesaid to sell to his said Majesty his heirs and successors a certain part **Now this Indenture witnesseth** that John Brant Anthony Smart Joseph Smart Brant Hill Nicholas Hanford David Hill John Hill chiefs and principal men of the Mohawk nation claiming and residing on the said tract of land, commonly called the of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada to be paid in each and every year to the Mohawk Indians residing and each of them **doth** granted bargained sold, surrendered released and yielded up, **and** by these presents do and each of them doth grant bargain his heirs and successors **all** and singular that parcel or tract of land in the township in the Bay of Quinte in the county of Hastings in the Midland line of Thurlow on the East by the western limit of the allowance for road on the Eastern boundary line of Richmond and on the North and South by unknown described as follows, that is to say **commencing** at the South west angle of the said tract, where a post has been planted at the distance of fifty chains in the Eastern line of the allowance for road on the Eastern boundary of the said township of Thurlow on a course north sixteen degrees west from the distance of fifty chains at the distance limit of the said Boundary on a course north sixteen degrees west thence North eighty two degrees thirty minutes East one hundred and six chains eighty seven links more or less to where a post has been planted at the South East angle of the said tract by the Eastern limit one hundred and sixty three chains from the bay of Quinte, thence North sixteen degrees thirty minutes West along the western limit of the allowance for road this tract, thence South eighty two degrees thirty minutes West parallel to the Eastern boundary eight hundred and [illegible] of the allowance for road on the Eastern boundary of Thurlow, thence South sixteen degrees East along the said limit four hundred and [illegible] always nevertheless reserved improvements profits commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or belonging or in any wise appertaining every of their appurtenances **and also** all the estate right title interest trust property claim and demands whatsoever both at law and in equity of them and their heirs and posterity for ever of in to or out of the said parcel or tract of land and premises hereinbefore mentioned with their appurtenances containing fifty two square miles (equal to thirty three thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land) above described and premises with the appurtenances to the benefit and behoof of our said Sovereign Lord the now King his heirs and successors for ever **and** the Honorable William Claus Esquire superintendent **doth** for himself and his successors in office hereby covenant and agree to pay or cause to be paid yearly and every year in perpetuity, to the Mohawks and their posterity the said sum of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the said province of Upper Canada to be paid in great at the

In witness whereof the aforesaid named Chiefs and principal men of the said Mohawks or six nations Indians and the said Honorable William Claus on behalf of his said Majesty have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above **written**.

his + mark Grow	his + mark Brant	his + mark Daniel Green	his + mark Moses Lewis
his + mark Anthony Smart	his + mark Nicholas Hanford	his + mark Lawrence	his + mark Francis Martin
his + mark David	his + mark Claus	his + mark Abram	his + mark John Hill

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mencing in the eastern limit of Dundas Street, in the southern boundary of the said Indian Reserve ; thence south forty-five degrees east fifty chains ; thence north thirty-eight degrees east parallel to Dundas Street, three hundred chains, more or less, to the northern boundary of the said Reserve ; thence north sixty-nine degrees west twelve chains to where the said boundary line forms the first angle ; thence south sixty-four degrees west one hundred and fifty-five chains, more or less, to where the said boundary line forms the second angle ; thence north forty-five degrees west twenty chains, more or less, until it intersects a line north of Dundas Street and parallel thereto, produced on a course north thirty-eight degrees east at the distance of fifty chains on a course north forty-five degrees west from the western limit of Dundas Street ; thence south thirty-eight degrees west parallel to the said street, one hundred and sixty chains, more or less, to the southern boundary line of the said Reserve ; thence south forty-five degrees east fifty-one chains, more or less to the place of beginning ; containing two thousand acres, more or less, together with all the woods and waters thereon lying and being and all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. To have and to hold the said parcel and tract of land and premises with their and every of their appurtenances unto His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, to the use of His said Majesty, His heirs and successors forever.

In Witness Whereof the said parties first above named have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
J. P. Catty, *Lieut. Royal Engs., Comdg.*
Arthur Mair, *Ens.* 68 *Light Regt.*
J. L. Tighe, *H. Asst. Surg. to the Forces.*
D. J. Skene, *Lieut.* 68 *Light Regt.*
D. Cameron.
N. Coffin.
J. Givins, *Supt. Indian Affairs.*
Alex. McDonell, *Asst. Secy. I. A.*
Wm. Gruet, *Int'r. Indian Dept.*

W. Claus, *D. S. G. of I. A., on behalf of the Crown,* [L.S.]
Acheton, (totem) [L.S]
Wiequesquome, (totem) [L.S]
Newoiquequah, (totem) [L.S.]
Paushetaunoquetohe, (totem) [L.S.]
Wabakagego, (totem) [L.S]

Received the day and year within mentioned of His Majesty George the Third the sum of Fifty Pounds Province Currency, being in full of the consideration money within mentioned to be paid to us.

We say received the same by us.

Witness hereto :
J. P. Catty, *Lt. Royal Engrs. Comg.*
D. J. Skene, *Lt. 68 Light Regt.*
Arthur Mair, *Ens. 68th Light Regt.*
J. L. Tighe, *H. Asst. Surg. to the Forces.*
D. Cameron,
D. Coffin,
Alex. McDonell, *Asst. Secy. I.A.*

Acheton (totem)
Weiquesquome (totem)
Newoiquequah (totem)
Paushetaunonquetoke (totem)
Wabakagigo (totem)

No. 24.

This Indenture made the Twentieth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, between John Green, Anthony Smart, Joseph Smart, Brant Koa, Nicholas Crawford, David Claus, Daniel Green, Tawaneway, Abram Markle, Moses Lewis, Francis Markle, and John Hill, Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk or Six Nations Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land commonoly called the Mohawk Township, in the County of Hastings, in the

Midland District, of the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith of the other part. Whereas His late Majesty King George the Third of Glorious Memory, in consideration of the attachment and fidelity of the Chief Warriors and People of the Six Nations of Indians, and being desirous of shewing His royal approbation of the same, and of recompensing the losses they had sustained, did give and grant unto the Chief Warriors and the people of the said Six Nations and their heirs forever, all that district or territory of land, being parcel of a certain district lately purchased of the Mississagua Nation and bounded as follows, that is to say: In front by the Bay of Quinté, between the mouths of the River Shannon and Bowin's Creek, about twelve miles, westerly by a line running north sixteen degrees west from the west side of the mouth of the River Shannon, and easterly by a line running north sixteen degrees west from the mouth of Bowin's Creek, and northerly by a line running east sixteen degrees north and west sixteen degrees south at the distance of about thirteen miles back from the Bay of Quinté, measured on the western boundary aforesaid to the north-east angle of the Township of Thurlow, with a proviso or condition in the said grant contained, that if at any time the said Chiefs, Warriors, women and people of the said Six Nations should be inclined to dispose of and surrender their use and interest in the said district or territory, the same should be purchased only for Our said Sovereign Lord the King, His Heirs and Successors at some assembly of the Chief Warriors and people to be held for that purpose.

And whereas by articles of Provisional agreement entered into at Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, in the Midland District and Province of Upper Canada, on the twenty-first day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, between the Honorable William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, on the part and behalf of His late Majesty King George the Third, of the one part, and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk Nation claiming and residing on the said tract or parcel of land, of the other part, they the said Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk Nation, for the consideration hereafter mentioned, did agree as well on their own behalf as on behalf of the Mohawk Nation residing as aforesaid, to sell to His said Majesty, His heirs and successors, a certain part or portion of the said tract of land so granted to them as aforesaid, as the same is hereinafter particularly described. Now this Indenture witnesseth that John Green, Anthony Smart, Joseph Smart, Brant Koa, Nicholas Crawford, David Claus, Daniel Green, Tawaneway, Abram Markle, Moses Lewis, Francis Markle and John Hill, Chiefs and Principal Men of the Mohawk Nation claiming and residing on the said tract of land, commonly called the Mohawk Township, in the Bay of Quinté, for and in consideration of the annual sum or payment of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the Province of Upper Canada to be paid in each and every year to the Mohawk Indians residing on the said tract, and their posterity for ever hereafter in goods at the Montreal prices, have and each of them hath granted, bargained, sold, surrendered, released and yielded up, and by these presents do and each of them doth, grant, bargain, sell, surrender, release and yield up unto our present sovereign Lord the King's most excellent Majesty, His heirs and successors, all and singular that parcel or tract of land in the Mohawk Township, on the Bay of Quinté, in the County of Hastings, in the Midland District, bounded on the west by the eastern limit of the allowance for road on the eastern boundary of Thurlow, on the east by the western limit of the allowance for road on the western boundary line of Richmond, and on the north and south by unconceded lands of the said Indians, containing fifty-two square miles, which said fifty-two square miles are described as follows, that is to say:

Commencing at the south west angle of the said tract, where a post has been planted at the distance of fifty chains from the southern limit of the allowance for road in front of the second concession of Thurlow in the eastern limit of the allowance for road on the eastern boundary of the said Township of Thurlow on a course south sixteen degrees east at the distance of seventy-five chains from the mouth of Salmon

River, in the Bay of Quinté, measured on the eastern limit of the said boundary, on a course north sixteen degrees west; thence north eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east parallel to a line produced from the front of the second concession in Thurlow to the front of the third concession of Richmond, eight hundred and sixteen chains, eighty-seven links, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the south-east angle of the said tract in the western limit of the allowance for road on the western boundary of the Township of Richmond, at the distance of one hundred and sixty-three chains from the Bay of Quinté; thence north sixteen degrees thirty minutes west along the western limit of the said allowance for road four hundred and fourteen chains to where a post has been planted at the north-east angle of the said tract; thence south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes west parallel to the southern boundary eight hundred and sixteen chains eighty-seven links, more or less, to where a post has been planted at the north-west angle of the said tract, in the eastern limit of the allowance for road on the eastern boundary of Thurlow; thence south sixteen degrees east along the said limit four hundred and fourteen chains, more or less, to the place of beginning; containing thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty acres, more or less, together with all and every of the woods and underwoods, ways, waters, water courses, improvements, profits, commodities, hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being, or thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, with their and every of their appurtenances; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, trust, property, claim and demand whatsoever, both at law and in equity of them, the said chiefs and principal men and of the said people of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians and their heirs and posterity for ever, of, in, to, or out of the said parcel or tract of land, and premises herein last particularly described, with their and every of their appurtenances, to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land, containing fifty-two square miles (equal to thirty-three thousand two hundred and eighty acres of land) above described, and premises with the appurtenances unto our said Sovereign Lord, the now King, His heirs and successors for ever, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of our said Sovereign Lord, the now King, His heirs and successors for ever, and the Honorable William Claus, Esquire, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, as aforesaid, on behalf of our said Lord the King, His heirs and successors, doth for himself and his successors in office, covenant and agree to pay or cause to be paid yearly and every year in perpetuity, to the said Mohawk Indians now residing on the said tract, commonly called the Mohawk Township, and to their posterity, the said sum of four hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of the said Province of Upper Canada, to be paid in goods at the Montreal prices.

In Witness Whereof, the above named Chiefs and Principal men of the said Mohawk or Six Nations Indians and the said Honorable William Claus on behalf of His said Majesty, have to these presents set and put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

J. Tredennick, *Capt. 70th Regt.*
G. A. Goldfrop, *Lieut. 70th Regt.*
Robert V. Kerr,
John Claus,
John Ferguson,
Benj. Fairchild.

W. Claus, *Dy. S. G. of I. A., on behalf of the Crown.* [L.S]
John his x mark. Green, [L.S]
Anthony his x mark. Smart, [L.S.]
Joseph his x mark. Smart, [L.S.]
Brant his x mark. Koa, [L.S.]

his
NICHOLAS x CRAWFORD, [L.S.]
mark.
DAVID CLAUS, [L.S]
his
DANIEL x GREEN, [L.S.]
mark.
his
TAWANEWAY, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
ABRAM x MARKLE, [L.S.]
mark.
his
MOSES x LEWIS, [L.S.]
mark.
his
FRANCIS x MARKLE, [L.S.]
mark.
his
JOHN x HILL, [L.S.]
mark.

It is hereby expressly declared to be understood and agreed upon by and between the parties to the within Indenture at the time of the execution thereof, that the consideration for the purchase of the land thereby surrendered shall be paid in the following manner, that is to say, that instead of a gross annual payment of four hundred and fifty pounds in goods as within mentioned each individual of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians now residing on the Mohawk tract in the Bay of Quinté, shall receive during his, her or their life or lives an annual payment of two pounds and ten shillings in goods at the Montreal prices, that being about the share or dividend that would accrue to each individual according to the present population, and that such annual payment of two pounds and ten shillings in goods as aforesaid shall be made for ever hereafter to every individual that may be residing in the said tract at the time of the annual distribution and shall be in full discharge of the consideration in the within deed mentioned, provided that each individual be descended from the present lawful and rightful occupiers of the said tract, and provided also that the amount of each payment shall never exceed in any one year the sum of Four hundred and fifty pounds.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereto set our hands and seals this twentieth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Witnesses:
J. TREDENNICK, *Capt. 70th Regt.*
G. A. GOLDFROP, *Lieut 70th Regt.*
ROBERT V. KERR,
JOHN CLAUS,
JOHN FERGUSON,
BENJ. FAIRCHILD.

his
JOHN x GREEN, [L.S.]
mark.
his
ANTHONY x SMART, [L.S.]
mark.
his
JOSEPH x SMART, [L.S.]
mark.
his
BRANT x KOA, [L.S.]
mark.
his
NICHOLAS x CRAWFORD, [L.S.]
mark.
DAVID CLAUS, [L.S]
his
DANIEL x GREEN, [L.S.]
mark.

TAWANIWAY, his x mark.	[L.S.]
ABRAM his x mark. MARKLE,	[L.S.]
MOSES his x mark. LEWIS,	[L.S.]
FRANCIS his x mark. MARKLE,	[L.S.]
JOHN his x mark. HILL,	[L.S.]

No. 25.

THIS INDENTURE, made the eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, between Tummago, Metwichewin, Sagawsouai, Maquamiss, Tecumagawsie, Pemekunawassigai, Quekijick, Pawbetang, Wawiattin, Pemuseh, Sagetch, and Canotung, the Chiefs and Principal men of the Chippewa Nation of Indians inhabiting and claiming the tract of land hereinafter mentioned and described, of the first part, His Majesty George the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the second part, and the Honorable William Claus, of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs in the Province of Upper Canada, of the third part.

Whereas by a certain provisional agreement entered into the ninth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, between George Ironside, Superintendent of Indian Affairs on behalf of His late Majesty King George the Third of blessed memory, of the one part, and the said Tummago, Metwichewin, Sagawsouai, Maquamiss, Tekumagawsie, Pemekunawassigai, Quekijick, Pawbetang, Wawiattin, Pemuseh, Sagetch, and Canotung, of the other part, it was agreed that in consideration of an annuity of two pounds and ten shillings of lawful money of Upper Canada to be paid in merchandise at the Montreal price, to each man, woman and child of the said Chippewa Nation of Indians, then inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land, and who shall be living at the respective times appointed for the delivery of the said merchandise, during their respective lives, and to their posterity for ever, provided the number of annuitants should not at any time exceed two hundred and forty, being the number of persons then composing the said Nation, claiming and inhabiting the said tract of land, they the said Tummago, Metwichewin, Sagawsouai, Maquamiss, Tekumagawsie, Pemekunawassigai, Quekijick, Pawbetang Wawaittin, Pemuseh, Sagetch, and Canotung, should surrender to His said late Majesty and His successors, without limitation, or reservation, all that parcel or tract of land lying on the northerly side of the River Thames, in the London and Western Districts of the Province aforesaid, containing about five hundred and eighty thousand acres, and hereinafter more particularly described.

NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, that in pursuance of the said agreement, and as well in consideration of the said annuity of two pounds and ten shilling to be paid in merchandise at the Montreal prices to each of the men, women and children of the said Chippewa Nation of Indians who at the date of the said agreement were inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land hereinafter described and intended to

No. 3.

To His Excellency Lewis Cass,
Governor of the Michigan Territory.

Father,

We the undersigned, Deputies of the Oneida nation of Indians, being a branch of the Six nations, have a few things to say to you.

Our Great Father, the President of the U. States, gave to the six nations his consent that they should move to the west, if they could obtain lands from their brethren there. The Oneidas have sent us to look out and procure a place for them from the Menomini tribe in the neighbourhood of Green Bay. Our Great Father the President, thro' the Secretary of War, advised us to go there, & instructed his agents thro' this country to afford us all necessary facilities for that purpose.

Father

Fathers.

We have been in the vicinity of Detroit for some time past; not being able immediately to obtain a passage up the Lakes. While remaining, we have been informed on good authority that the lands at Green Bay, which we hopes to obtain, have been purchased by our Great Father's Agent at that place. Whether this Agent has been authorized to make such a treaty, we do not as yet know: But we are disappointed, because we cannot obtain from the Indians the land which we expected.

We think it altogether improper to proceed at this time, lest we should excite jealousies & trouble among our brethren to the west.

We shall expect that you Father, and our Great Father the President of the U. States, will remove these obstacles out of the way, that

your children may get quiet possession of the land which they have been encouraged to expect.

Father.

In your letter to a certain gentleman, you approved of our plan, and declared, that "there are none "of your citizens in that country to oppose the measure — "that there will be no political prejudices to encounter, "and no misrepresentations to correct."

It seems then, that you are disappointed too, and we hope that you will set them matters right, and deal fairly with your children.

Father.

We wish peace — we wish to obtain a place to set our foot on peaceably, and to live in friendship with our brothers of the west and our Great Father the President.

No. 9.

Father.

We now return to our nation & will declare to them what we have done.

We hope that it will be explained to us how these obstacles have been thrown in the way; and if these lands can still be procured; and if we can be assured that our Great Father wishes us to have them, we expect to come back again & see those lands which we wish to possess.

We hope, you, Father, will look into this matter, and, on your return to Detroit, to be so good as to inform us by a letter, whether we can still have the lands about the Green Bay.

With sentiments of deepest respect, we are your Dutiful Children.

John his mark Brandt, alias Tsientanoken

Cornelius his mark + Onongual-gowa

Daniel his mark + Tiganciätion

John his mark + Canadeha

Detroit August 12th 1820.

Signed in the presence of

Eleazer Williams

To His Excellency

Lewis Cass

40.

Mr Addington St James July 4th 1826.

Sir

The departure of Mr Williams enables me to acknowledge your favor of the 5th of May last. Upon his arrival at Detroit he will call on Genl. Macomb, and in all things pursue his instructions.

From the prudence & circumspection of Mr Williams, aided by your counsels & advice, I expect the most pleasing result, particularly as the Secretary of War has patronized the project.

In addition to my former communication on the subject & views of Mr Williams, I can only add, that any measures you may pursue to aid his undertakings, will be considered as a favor conferred on

Your friend

David A. Ogden

His Excellency

L. Cass.

To the Hon William McCoolidge
Secretary of the Territory of Michigan

Most Excellent Sir,

The Deputies of the Oneida nation of Indians, being a branch of the Six nations, have been informed, from a source which is said, cannot be doubted, that a treaty had been held at Green Bay, between the U. States agent and the Menomini nation of Indians, and that said Menomini nation have ceded the U. States that portion of their country which borders on the southern extremity of Green Bay, & from the mouth of the Fox River to Winnebago Lake.

We the undersigned, Deputies of the Oneida Nation, were authorized to hold a treaty with the above mentioned nation, and, if possible, to obtain from them, that every tract of country, which, is believed, they have ceded,

to the U. States.

Now, if your Hon. has any information upon this subject, the Deputies will be happy to receive any communication that you may please to make to them.

The Deputies have concluded to return to Buffalo, & may they presume to ask your Hon. to procure them a passage in one of the Government Vessels.

In so doing your Hon. will confer a great obligation upon your most obedient & very humble Servants.

John his + mark Brandt, alias Tsiondanekon

Cornelius his + mark Onongwatyona

Daniel his + mark Tegancialoni

John his + mark Cosadeha.

Detroit
August 12th 1820.

To the Legislature of the State of New York

The Petition of the Board of Supervisors in & for the County of Oneida humbly sheweth that the laws of this State make it an indictable offence punishable by fine & imprisonment in the county goals for all persons other than Indians who shall settle or reside on Indian lands – that there are large tracts of land in the county of Oneida belonging to the Oneida Stockbridge and Brothertown Tribes of Indians. Settled by about three thousand ~~Indians~~ families of white people besides negroes & mulattoes – the whole number of souls coming within the ~~act~~ said acts and now liable to be indicted is very little short of one thousand – The prosecution of these trespassers has ever been a serious burthen on said county but it has become an object of such magnitude at the your petitioners deem it their indispensable duty to pray for the interposition of the legislature to save the county from a tax which threatens to become exorbitant & insupportable – During the present & the preceeding year a tax of more than five thousand dollars has been levied on the said county to repay the expense of these prosecutions within which time the Indians have learned that they come within the laws for the support of poor witnesses & in consequence thereof more than fifty dollars has been drawn from the county treasury for their support

whole attending Courts to be held within the last six months — & probably to that cause may be traced the cause of the increased number of Indictments lately found — Your petitioners have been informed that sixty Indictments have been found at one Term of the Court of Oyer & Terminer — if these prosecutions continue to increase & Your petitioners can see no reason why they will not, the County, in the two succeeding years, will be burthened with an expense of some thousands of dollars without any remuneration, as the fines & imposts are generally uncollectable.

Your Petitioners respectfully suggest that these laws originate in the general policy of the State & form a part of the humane system adopted by the legislature to meliorate the condition of the Indians; any expense therefore necessarily incurred in carrying this system into effect Your Petitioners humbly conceive ought to be paid out of the State Treasury, thereby distributing equally the burthen among all the citizens of the State. The circumstance of Indian land being located within the bounds of Bucks County ought not to subject this County to the whole expense of protecting them. Offences against these laws do not come within the ordinary criminal jurisprudence of the State; a settlement or residence on

Indian lands is not an offence against good morals nor a crime against the general good — it is simply an infringement against the rights of Indians as declared by laws & the law is intended to preserve the lands for the present benefit of the Indians & the ultimate benefit of the State.

The State & not the County of Sheina ought therefore to defray the expense of executing the laws

Mow Kuli

orent entertain serious doubts as to the policy of continuing these laws — they have wholly failed of producing the contemplated effect. the prosecutions under them have not diminished the number of settlers other than Indians on these lands but they have gradually increased as the Indians approached civilization — these settlements have been countenanced by the Indians and there can be no doubt, that a majority of the settlers are farmers, & belonging to the Indians: their civilization is improved, & they learn the arts of husbandry & domestic manufactures, with more rapidity than they could if the white people were not mingled with them.

That the policy of these laws has been doubted by the Legislature appears by the statutes passed for the relief of these settlers at different times

JGT

some of people have gone so far as to lease the lands of the Indians to settlers & c. thereby giving an ex post facto legislative sanction to the propriety of permitting white inhabitants to settle among the Indians — this as being the most effectual means of civilizing the natives has the weight of the opinion of some of the wisest statesmen in America & a practical illustration afforded by some of the settlements in this County & the Missionary settlements in other parts of the Territory of the United States & other parts of the world under such impressions your Petitioners humbly suggest the propriety of repealing the existing laws to prevent persons other than Indians from settling or residing on Indian lands and to make provision by law authorizing Indians to make short leases of their lands under the supervisance of certain agents to be appointed for that purpose, the whole under the supervising care & control of the first Judge of the County also giving to any Judge of the Court of Common Pleas authority to remove illegal settlers by summary proceedings & subjecting any person to imprisonment in the State prison who shall return into Indian lands after having been once removed & also subjecting all such illegal settlers to a penalty of two hundred & fifty dollars for every month they shall reside on

said lands giving one half to any person who will prosecute for the same & the other half to the county Treasury and subjecting every person who shall continue to reside on said land after judgment shall be given against them for the penalty aforesaid to imprisonment in the State Prison & subjecting the settlers on said Lands to be taxed therefor in the same manner as the lands of white Inhabitants are taxed except that such tax shall not be a lien on the lands

Your Petitioners pray that if the present Laws or others similar are continued that provision may be made for the relief of the County of Oneida from the burthen of similar expence in prosecuting trespassers on Indian Lands — All which is most respectfully submitted

Oct. 15. 1820. By order

Fortune C. White
Clerk —

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On the Subj. of Trespassers
on Indian Lands —
from Oneida Superiors

In Assembly
Jan. 15th
1821

Mr J. C. Spencer
Mr Berland
Mr Collins
Mr Kirkland
Mr Earll

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Brother

The Ship officer who has commanded on this lake since the departure of Mr Prevost would upon these letters be ready to transmit to the Lieutenant what you have said to me on any the said subject upon your arrival at Quebec

With respect to the detachment of Light Horse say anything upon the subject any further than if you go you for at your own expence.

Inclosed the minutes of Niagara immediately after the peace where you and your Brother & the Nations joined the United States ~~in an amicable which~~ has requested to be present & I also received after you had finished received the five Indians all the Chiefs & warriors recommended their burying all animosity & the ground on any promise of forbearance on the part of your Brother made none

Return Burlington
12 October 1820

Ent W Folio. 126.

copy transmitted 20th.
to the Lieut Gov. of Canada

35
18
17

21 .. 15 .. 5½
3 .. 17 .. 4½
17 .. 17 .. 8

56
20
2/7½
24 8½ 2
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266 .. 1
17 .. 17 .. 8
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58 12/7½
19 6.4
24 7½
3 .. 14

1920

Proceedings of a Council held at Burlington Heights with the Six Nations and other Indians residing on the Grand River October 12. 1820

Present

William Lord Dalhousie &c

Major General
Lt Colonel
Commdr McDonell
Capt Lord Col Hall
W Walker Commissioner
J McClenahan Do
B Cornelius
A Ferguson &c
Geo Martin
} Interpreters

The Chief Onondaga addressing the Lord

Brother

Yesterday

We have assembled here for the purpose of paying our very thankful. it has come down from our fathers that the King is dead and that his Son is seated on his throne, we condole with him & his Children for the great loss we have all sustained with our dear Father, and we look upon our present great Father with the same regard we had for his

Speech on behalf of the ~~and the~~ Indian Nations residing on the Grand River

Those Lands are that our Great Father we trusted
the same Pity & compassion on his Red Children
that was so bountifully bestowed during the
life of his Great Father.

Brother as our Father ~~despatch~~ the Great God says
he has nothing to do with us, ~~but the~~ and our
Hunters hunting have had ~~to settle~~ no effect
we now as against upon with our with the Sad
and Lamentation to England, this is the first wish of
the 6 Nations we now request upon affectionate
bound to England restoring our lands.

Brothers ~~of~~ otaporal Cannine Strike back blow it
Root forge after the Peace upon Tell us to
bury all animosity & let the Indian or both side
should enjoy all their former privileges among
Number of Families from the Thousands have lettes
insights us. we have access Them as Brothers and
after the destruction & ashes of Forts will be extended
to them —

26. Gov. Cass to the Deputies of the Oneida Tribe of Indians.

My Children,

I have received since my return from the North West, your letter of the 12th of August last, and should have answered it much sooner, had I not expected to receive information upon the subject to which you refer. As yet I have heard nothing, nor do I know any thing more respecting the purchase made by Col. Bowyer of the country upon the Fox River, than you do. It was a measure in which I had no agency, and of which I was wholly ignorant, until the object was effected.

Whether the cession will be ratified by the Government I cannot tell. I have taken the liberty of stating to the War Department, my opinion, which is adverse to the ratification, in consequence of the extent of country which is included in the treaty.

I have examined the land upon the Fox River, and in the vicinity of Green Bay.

I believe you can find situations which will suit your people, and where they can sit down and remain for a long course of years.

As your Great Father, the President of the United States, has approved of your plan for changing your place of residence, and has directed his Officers in this part of the country to co-operate with you in carrying this object into effect, you may expect to be aided in every proper manner by all persons in the Indian Department.

The consent of the Menominies & Winnebagoes

will be necessary, and this consent, I presume a deputation from your tribe, aided by the authorities at Green Bay, can procure.

What course shall be taken in the event of the ratification of the treaty negotiated by Col. Boyer, I am unable to say. The War Department can alone determine this question. That determination will be made upon a view of the whole subject, and with every disposition to promote your interest where it can be done without interfering with that of others.

It will be my object, as it is my duty, to carry into effect as far as may be in my power, the decision of the Government upon this subject.

With sincere esteem
Your Friend.

To the deputies of the Oneida tribe of Indians sent to explore the country in the vicinity of Green Bay

27. Gov. Cass to the Hon. D. A. Ogden.

Detroit Dec. 11th 1826.

Dr Sir,

You have undoubtedly learned long since, that the mission of the Oneidas to this country proved fruitless, and you probably know the causes which occasioned their return. Of the instructions under which Col Bowyer acted in making the purchase of the country upon Fox River, I know nothing.

I never heard that such a measure was in agitation, until I heard that a treaty was concluded. I saw Col. Bowyer at Green Bay, who stated that he was authorized to procure a cession as extensive as that embraced in his treaty. But from an observation in a letter to me from the Secretary of War, dated

last winter, I have reason to believe, either that Col. Bowyer misunderstood his own authority, or that he acted under instructions which had been issued long previously, & which were not at that time intended to be carried into effect.

However this may be, should the treaty concluded by him not be carried into effect, I think there is no reasonable doubt, but that a situation can be found in that country, which would suit the Oneidas, and which might by proper exertion be procured from the other Indians.

I have this day written to Mr Williams, and to them, stating my opinion upon the subject and recommending the course, which I think should be pursued.

I should have done this and should have written to you also, immediately on my return, had I not expected to receive information respecting the

nature of the cession procured by Col. Bowyer. In this I have been disappointed, but I have stated to the War Department that the purchase is, in my opinion, much larger than necessary, and that the ratification of the treaty in toto would be impolitick, and would have a strong tendency to defeat the plan for the removal of the Oneidas. What the ultimate determination will be I know not.

Should the Oneidas determine to renew the attempt, they ought to reach this place at an earlier date than last year.

With much esteem
I am Dr Sir
Your friend,

Hon David A. Ogden.

Gov. Cass to Mr Eleazer Williams.

Detroit Nov. 11th 1820.

Dr Sir,

I should long since have answered the letter of the Oneida Chiefs, of the 12th of August last, which I received on my return from the North West, had I not expected to receive information respecting the views of the Government upon the subject of the cession of the country upon the Fox river, made by the Indians to Mr Boyer.

I know nothing of the instructions under which he acted, nor did I know that such a measure was in agitation. He told me when I was at Green Bay, that he had made the purchase as reported, & that he was authorized so to do.

I have written to the War Department, stating my opinion upon the subject, and that a cession

to the extent required by Col. Bowyer is in every point of view impolitick. What decision will ultimately be made I am not able to conjecture. I have little doubt, from a personal inspection of the Country, that a situation might be found, which would be agreeable to the Oneidas, and I presume that with the co-operation of the Agent at Green Bay, the consent of the Winnebagoes and Menominies could be obtained to the measure.

I will thank you to deliver the accompanying speech to the Oneida Chiefs.

I trust they will not think that any delay has arisen from any indisposition to promote their wishes, or from any indifference to the object which they have in view.

Their ulterior measures must depend upon the views of Government.

I am only a subordinate agent, but I shall be ready at all times to assist in the accomplishment of this object which is so proper in itself, and which has been sanctioned by the War Department.

Respectfully Your Ob. Serv.

Mr Eleazer Williams
Oneida New York

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Nicholas Gerrick and Guy Green, in behalf of the Tuscarora nation of Indians,

Report,

That by some negotiation as it is understood between the Tuscarora nation of Indians and the government of the United States, a grant was made to the said nation by the Holland land company of four thousand three hundred and twenty eight acres of land, which is occupied by the nations. For the last three years, the assessors of the town of Lewiston have returned the said land, as non resident land, charged with taxes. The petitioners complain of these impositions of taxes, they state that they are not represented in the body which imposed them, and they represent themselves as unable to pay them. The State has no other mode of collecting the taxes but by a sale of the lands, and this such a process as your committee conceive would not comport with the dignity of the State, or with that harmony prevailing

which has distinguished the conduct of this State, towards the Indians. The amount of the tax is of little consequence to the State or to the county of Niagara; and the case is certainly distinct from all others. The other tribes of Indians reside on their own reservations, which are exempted from taxation and the petitioners have also a reservation which they borrow from the Six nations of Indians, that is also exempt. They can not discriminate between the cases. Under all the circumstances the committee are of opinion that the said tract ought to be exempt from taxation, while it belongs to the said nations of Indians, and that the taxes already imposed be remitted to the county of Niagara. They have performed a little unwillingly, and indulged their dissenting to the bill to introduce the same.

Report –

Niagara

Engros

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Canandaigua 15th January 1821 24

Brother Parrish

I address myself to you, and through you to the Governor.

The Chiefs of Onondaga have accompanied you to Albany, to do Business with the Governor.— I also was to have been with you, but I am sorry to say that bad health has put it out of my power. For this you must not think hard of me— I am not to blame for it.— It is the will of the Great Spirit that it should be so.—

The object of the Onondaga's is, to purchase the Lands at Tonnewanta.— This and all other Business that they may have to do at Albany, must be transacted in the presence of the Governor.— He will see that the bargain is fairly made, so that all parties may have reason to be satisfied with what shall be done;— and when our sanction shall be wanted to the transaction, it will be freely given.—

I much regret that, at this time, the state of my health, should have prevented me from accompanying

— you

you to Albany, as it was the wish of the Nat
I should state to the Governor some circumstances
which shew, that the Chain of Friendship between
and the white people is wearing out, and wants
brightening.—

I proceed now however to lay them before you
by Letter, that you may mention them to the Governo
and solicit redress.—He is appointed to do Justice t
all, and the Indians fully confide that he will
not suffer them to be wronged with impunity.—

The first subject to which we would call th
attention of the Governor is, the depredations tha
are daily committed by the white People upon t
most valuable timber on our reservations. This
has been a subject of Complaint with us for man
years,— but now, and particularly at this season
of the year, it has become an alarming evil,
and calls for the immediate interposition of the
Governor in our behalf.

Our next subject of Complaint is, the frequen
thefts of our horses and Cattle by the white
People, and their habit of taking and using them

whenever they please, and without our leave.— These are evils which seem to increase upon us with the increase of our white neighbours, and they call loudly for redress.

Another evil arising from the pressure of the whites upon us, and our unavoidable communication with them is, the frequency with which our chiefs and warriors and Indians are thrown into Jail, and that too for the most trifling causes.. This is very galling to our feelings, and ought not to be permitted to the extent to which to gratify their bad passions, our white neighbours now carry this practice.—

In our hunting and fishing too, we are greatly interrupted by the whites.— Our venison is stolen from the trees, where we have hung it, to be reclaimed after the chase.— Our hunting camps have been fired into, and we have been warned that we shall no longer be permitted to pursue the deer in those forests which were so lately all our own. The fish which in the Buffalo and Tonnewanta Creeks, used to supply us with

food

food, are now be the dams and other obstru
of the white People, prevented from multiplyin
and we are almost entirely deprived of that
accustomed sustenance.—

Our great Father, the President has recom
mended to our young men to be industrious, to
plough and to sow.. This we have done— and we
are thankful for the advice, and for the mean
he has afforded us of carrying it into effec
We are happier in consequence of it;— but anoth
thing recommended to us, has created great
confusion among us, and is making us a
quarrelsome and divided people;— and that
is the introduction of Preachers into our Nation
These Black-Coats contrive to get the consent
of some of the Indians, to preach among us,
and wherever this is the case, confusion and
disorder are sure to follow, and the encroachments
of the whites upon our Lands are the invariable
consequence.— The Governor must not think hard
of me, for speaking thus of the Preachers.— I
have observed their progress, and when I look
back to see what has taken place of old, I

ceive that whenever they came among the Indians, they were the forerunners of their dispersion, - that they always excited enmities and quarrels among them, - that they introduced the White People on their Lands, by whom they were robbed and plundered of their Property and that the Indians were sure to dwindle and decrease, and be driven back, in proportion to the number of Preachers that came among them -

Each Nation has its own customs and its own Religion.- The Indians have theirs given to them by the Great Spirit, under which they were happy.- It was not intended that they should embrace the Religion of the whites, - and be destroy by the attempt to make them think different on that subject from their Fathers. -

It is true these Preachers have got the consent of some of the Chiefs to stay and to preach among us, but I and my friends know the to be wrong, and that they ought to be remov besides, we have been threatened by Mr. Hy who came among us as a School Master, a

- a

a Teacher of our Children, but has now a Black-Coat, and refuses to teach them more, that unless we listen to his preaching and become Christians, we will be turned off our Lands.- We wish to know from the Gover if this is to be so,- and if he has no right to say so, we think he ought to be turned of our Lands, and not allowed to plague us an more.- We shall never be at peace while he is among us.-

We are afraid too that these Preachers, and bye will become poor, and force us to pay them for living among us, and disturb us.-

Some of our Chiefs have got lazy, an instead of cultivating their Lands themselve employ white People to do so,- There are no Eleven white families living on our Reservat at Buffalo;- this is wrong and ought no to be permitted.- The great Source of all our grievances is that the white men are amon us.- Let them be removed, and we will b happy and Contented among ourselves.

we now cry to the Governor for help, and hope that he will attend to our complaints, and speedily give us redress. —

Red Jacket.

This Letter was dictated by Reds Jacket and Interpreted by Henry Obeal, in the presence of the following Indians, viz
Red Jackets Son, Corn Planter.
John Fobb.
Peter — Young Kings Brother.
Tom the Infant.
Blue Sky.
John Sky.
Jemmy Johnson.
Marcus.
Bigfire.
Captain Jemmy.

Capt. Jasper Parrish
Indian Interpreter now at
Albany

To the Chiefs and Others of the Seneca Nation residing on the Allegheny

Brothers

We have been informed that some of you are uneasy in your minds for fear that your brothers the Quakers will bring a charge against you for the assistance they have afforded you in your endeavours to improve in the manner of your living & in the management of your lands &c

Brothers

We hereby tell you plainly, as we have often told you before that your brothers the Quakers do not want any of your land, any of your skins, nor any of your money for any thing they have done for you & that they never will bring any charge against you for any of these things & we send you this writing to keep for ever, to make your minds easy on this respect.

Philadelphia 19th of the 1st Month 1821

Charles Allen	Wm Poole	Thomas Wistar	William Newbold	Lewis Snowden
Israel W. Morris	Joseph Warner	Ellis Cleaver	Joseph M. Paul	Joel Wolman
Daniel Elliott	John Tatum Jr	Benjn Cope	Ellis Yarnall	Thomas Stewardson
John Paul	George Williams	Nathan Sharpless	Halliday Jackson	
Isaac McMorris	Timothy Paxson	Clement Biddle	Samuel Bettle	
	William Wharton	Samel Swayne	John Cooke	

Permission necessary for publication or

See Minutes Vol. II page 103

An address to the
Indians informing them
that the Committee wo
never take their lands &c

Nov 4 1824

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New York. The remonstrance of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Town of Lewiston in the County of Niagara.

Humbly and Respectfully Sheweth,

That they have been recently advised of the presentation of a petition to your honorable body, in favor of the chiefs or Nation of Tuscarora Indians, praying an exemption from certain taxes. being ignorant of the suggestions, and arguments made use of by the petitioners, we shall not attempt to anticipate and answer them, but confine ourselves to a statement of facts, which it is presumed will not be contested: The Town of Lewiston is nine miles in length, and next, by six miles wide; that the said nation of Indians, for a part of them, a part having removed to upper Canada, reside in said town, and own a reservation of one mile by three in extent, lying lengthwise of the town, and near the center, for which reservation they have never been appointed that some years since, the said Indians purchased of the Holland Company, and received a deed or deeds, for (4328) four thousand three hundred and twenty eight

acres of lands adjoining their Reservation on the south, and extending the whole length of the same, and to the south line of the Town, excepting one tier of lots: that the said nation hold the same, and have, since the purchase without any encumbrance thereupon — that for the last three years the lands so purchased have been assessed and taxed as a part of the taxable property of the Town of Lumpton, and a return has been made by the collector, no personals being found which belonged to the nation each individual having a separate claim and title to that species of property — that the comptroller has not returned the amount set to those lands as a rejected tax — that the said nation, is wealthy as a nation, and independent of property here, have a very considerable amount due them as a nation in North Carolina from whence they came — that many individuals among them besides their personal property, such as horses, oxen, cows, hogs and implements of husbandry, have large sums of money and frequently loan to their white neighbors at an enormous interest or profit — the subscribers can see no good reason why the nation ought to be exempt from taxation for the land purchased and paid for — the purchase includes a considerable portion of the territory of this town, were it not so, it would be highly

=ivery to, and cast an unnecessarily and heavy burden upon the subscribers - those lands were subject to taxation when owned by the company, and would have continued to have been taxed if they had been sold to individuals - should they be exempt, in this instance any of them being wealthy might with equal propriety to the subscribers conceive purchased any of the improved farms near them and from that moment such farms would be exempt from taxation - this principle presumed no one will admit to be correct. the subscribers therefore firmly and earnestly remonstrate against the granting the prayer of the petitioners and pray your honorable body to reject the same.

Lenoxton 1 Feby. 1821.

Ira Barton
Timothy Colvin
Josiah Tyson Junr
Eli Bigelow
Enos Payne
Ahira Payne
Oliver Frost
Robert Lee
Aruna McNeil
William Stinson
Willis Sage
Joshua Hawthorn
Calvin Stockbridge
Bailey Cooley
Jacob Miers
Josiah Shepard
John Jones
Ezekiel Roberts
James Chamberlain
Cyntha Campbell
Robert Fleming

Joseph Whitney
Thos. Whitney
Silas Whitney
Reuben X Smith
mark
G. G. Fairman
Ebenezer Wood
Sagent Chubbuck
Saml. Dudley
Timothy Shaw
Eli Parkill
Solomon Gillet
Joseph Hewitt
Isaac
T. C. Dwight
Joseph Sutherland
Sylvester Jeffs
Lemuel Cooke
Isaac B. Tyler
Joshua Cooke
John Gray
Jethro Gray
John Miller
Hope Miller
Hugh McDiarmid
Abel Collester

Bixby
Amos Dyson
Nathan Baker
Chester Barber
O. W. Kelsey
Thomas Kelsey
William Fletcher
William Smith
G. W. Pope
Livingston Moar
Henry Moar
Henry
John Moar
Josiah Tryon
Sarah Tarrant
James Murray
Charles Pickney
Joel Lisby
Isaac Hall
Nathaniel Cross
Edward B. Davis
William Miller
Stephen Child
James Haight
Isaac Beach
David Miller
Wm. Gelliter

Jonathan Ashley
John Hale Allock
Dennis Harrison
John Taylor
John Murray
Nehemiah Taylor
Chapman Hawley
John Porter
Matthias Kane
Wade, Simeon Dow
Nicholas Richardson
Chapman Hawley
Elias Hawley
Reuben Reynolds
Simon Reynolds
Elias Root
Thomas Reynolds
Silas Hopkins
Joseph Reynolds
Gilbert Raymond
Asa Raymond
Amazeah Stoughton
Charles Weston
Calvin Adolon
Isaac Adolon
Wm Allen
Amasa Smith

Joseph Gracuin
Samuel Stowe
Joseph Goodwin Jr
Phares Doty
Ashbel Lumsday
Harry Wright
Samuel Kilbourn
Henry Reynolds Jun
Henry Reynolds Jun
Manuel Fuller
Alexander Allen
David Kilbourn
John Jones
William Wilson
Ozias Hibert
John Crispen
Ephen Warren
John P. Amsden
Adrich Post
Gilbert Brown
his
Thomas x Brown
mark
Rufus Spaulding
John Robinson
Levi Warner
Jo Snow
John Little
Pierce H. Crandal

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Oliver Parsons
Saml. C. McLin
Hosea Nelson
Orrell Mann Dole
John Daly

Lewis
Cornelius Crosby
Martin Blaine
Harvey G. Wright
Kenneth Leach

The Petition of the Chiefs of the Tuscarora Nation of Indians —

Wm Hadehlis

In Assembly
Feb 8. 1821
Ref — to
C. same subject
Att. C. Spencer
Ch.
Wm Hadehlis Chief

This Indenture made this eighth day of February in the Year of our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and twenty one, Between David A. Ogden of the County of Saint Lawrence in the State of New York, Esquire, and Rebecca his Wife of the first Part, Paul Busti of the City of Philadelphia Esquire of the second Part, Joshua Waddington, Thomas L. Ogden, Charles L. Ogden, Benjamin Woolsey Rogers, William Ogden and Susan his wife, Mary Murray, Hannah L. Murray, Isaac Ogden, and Isaac G. Ogden of the City of New York, Robert Troup of the County of Ontario, Peter B. Porter of the County of Niagara, and James Wadsworth of the County of Genesee, and the said David A. Ogden of the third Part, and the said Robert Troup, Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Benjamin Woolsey Rogers of the fourth Part. Whereas by certain Articles of Agreement and Association made and dated on the fourth day of February in the Year of our Lord 1811 between the said David A. Ogden of the first Part, and the said Charles Ludlow Ogden, Thomas L. Ogden and Joshua Waddington together with Abraham Ogden, Thomas Cooper and Aaron Ogden of the second Part, it was among other things recited, that the said David A. Ogden had on the twelfth day of September then last past for the consideration of 98-917 dollars and fifty Cents purchased from Willem Willink and others composing the Holland Land Company (so called) the several Tracts or Parcels of Land usually called Indian Reservations therein and hereinafter more particularly described, and to secure the payment of the said Consideration Money in eight Years from the date of the said purchase with Interest, had executed to the said Paul Busti four several bonds, and also four several Mortgages bearing date the same twelfth day of September, of and upon the said Lands in several and distinct parcels, and that the said Willem Willink and others the Constituents of the said Paul Busti were by Agreement with the said David A. Ogden entitled to become interested, and the other Parties to the said Agreement were then actually interested in the same Lands as Associates with the said David A. Ogden

(2)

to the extent and in the manner therein particularly mentioned, and in and by the said Articles it was among other things provided, declared and agreed that the title to and the management and Sale of the said Lands, subject to the Restrictions therein mentioned, and the charge and power of extinguishing the claim thereto of the Native Indians should be and remain vested in the said David A. Ogden, who for his Services therein should be entitled to a Commission of ten per Centum on the proceeds of the Sales of the said Lands - That the said Associates and all future Associates in the said Purchase and their Assigns holding at least one full share or twentieth part in the said purchase, should be severally entitled to one Certificate under the hand and Seal of the said David A. Ogden for each of such shares, and that they should severally be liable to pay their respective Proportions (according to the number of Shares held by them respectively) of the amount of the said bonds and Mortgages and of the Costs, advances and expences of the said David A. Ogden (other than his personal expenses) in and about the management of the said Lands, and in the purchase or other extinguishment of the said Native Claim, and that the said David A. Ogden should and would at any time thereafter upon the request of any one or more of the Associates in the said purchase seperately or together representing four Shares therein, release the said Lands by way of trust in such manner and to such Persons as might be mutually agreed on, in order to the convenient management, Sale, and division of the same, in the Event of the death of the said David A. Ogden, or of his Inability to execute the said Agreement, as by reference to the said Articles of Association may appear - And Whereas the Right of the said Willem Willink and others to become interested in the said purchase was afterwards released to the said David A. Ogden to his own use and benefit, and he subsequently

agreed

agreed to purchase from them a certain other Tract or narrow Strip of Land containing 2314¼ Acres of Land lying along the shore or Margin of Lake Erie adjacent to the said Tract called the Buffaloe Reservation and particularly described in the Contract relating to the same, which Tract or Strip of Land was so purchased for the benefit of all the Associates in the said first mentioned purchase, subject to the payment of their respective Proportions of the consideration Money for the same, amounting to $173.51 Cents, and subject in like manner as the said Reservation Lands are subject to the Operation and effect of the said Articles of Association. And Whereas the several other Parties hereto of the third Part or those under whom they hold as Assignees having become interested as Associates in the said purchase, the said Reservation Lands were in pursuance of the Covenant for that purpose contained in the said Articles of Association vested in the said David A. Ogden together with the said Thomas Ludlow Ogden and Benjamin Woolsey Rogers Upon Trust so as to provide for the management, Sale, & division of the same in case of such the death or Inability of the said David A. Ogden. And Whereas the said Parties of the third Part are now interested as Associates in the said purchase in the proportions and manner herein after mentioned, that is to say – The said David A. Ogden to the extent of two Shares; – The said Joshua Waddington to the extent of three Shares; – The said Thomas Ludlow Ogden to the extent of two Shares; – The said Charles Ludlow Ogden and Thomas Ludlow Ogden in Trust for Charles Le Roux Ogden to the extent of one Share; – The said Benjamin Woolsey Rogers to the extent of two Shares; – The said William Ogden and Susan his wife (in right of the said Susan) Mary Murray and Hannah L. Murray to the extent of one Share; – The said Isaac Ogden to the extent of one share; – The said Isaac G. Ogden to the extent of one share; – The said Joshua Waddington and Thomas Ludlow Ogden jointly to the extent of three Shares; – The said Robert Troup to the extent of two Shares; The said Peter B. Porter to the extent of one Share, and the said James

(4)

Wadsworth to the extent of one Share. And the said David A. Ogden stands seized of the said Reservation Lands, and entitled by Contract to the said Gore or Strip of Land subject to the Agreement and Trusts herein above mentioned, and to the said Rights and Claims of the Native Indians. And whereas the said Associates have mutually agreed to come to a partition or division as well of the said Reservation Lands as of the said Gore or Strip of Land, and to terminate the Trusts under which the same are so held by the said David A. Ogden, and to this end have agreed that the same should be granted and conveyed to the Parties hereto of the fourth Part, upon the Trusts and for the several Intents and purposes herein after expressed and declared of and concerning the same; and in order to facilitate such division the said Paul Busti has proposed and agreed to take & accept from the said Associates their seperate and individual Obligations for their respective Proportions of the Consideration Monies remaining due on the said several Purchases, amounting on each Share in the said Purchase to the sum of $5119 & 38 Cents; Such new Obligations to be counterscenred by Mortgages to be executed by the respective Obligors to be therein named of and upon the seperate Shares & portions of the said Lands, which upon such division or partition shall fall to them respectively, the said several bonds to be payable as to the principal Sums to be thereby secured in five equal annual Installments, commencing one Year after the extinguishment of the said Native Claim to the whole or any part of the said Lands, and to bear Interest payable annually at the rate of four per Centum per Annum, so long as such Interest shall be paid by, or within two Months after the day on which the same according to the Tenor of the said bonds shall annually fall due, otherwise and at all times after default shall be made in the payment of such Interest within that Period at the rate of six per Centum per Annum. Now Therefore this

Indenture

Indenture witnesseth that the said Parties of the first Part in order to effectuate the several objects and purposes herein before expressed, and in Consideration of the Sum of One dollar to them in hand paid by the Parties hereto of the fourth Part, and by & with the Consent and Approbation of all the other Parties to these Presents, hereby testified, have granted, bargained, sold, released, confessed, conveyed and confirmed, and by these Presents do grant, bargain, sell, release, confess, convey and confirm unto the said Parties of the fourth Part their Heirs & Assigns. All those several Tracts or Parcels of Land situate, lying, and being in the Western Part of the State of New York, and all comprized within the bounds of the County of Ontario, as it was originally bounded, the same being usually called Indian Reservations, and being parts of the tract of Country lying on and west of the Genesee River which was purchased of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Robert Morris, and upon a Map thereof made for the Holland Land Company by J. & D. Ellicott designated as follows, to wit, - One of the said Tracts as the Cattaraugus Reservation; One other thereof as the Tuscarora or Seneca Reservation; One other thereof as the Buffaloe Creek Reservation; One other thereof as the Allegany Reservation; One other thereof as the Caneadea Reservation; and one other thereof as the Tonnewanta Reservation, which said several tracts were purchased as containing the respective quantities of Land following - that is to say. —

The Cattaraugus Reservation, containing	Acres	26.880
The Tuscarora or Seneca Reservation Grant	"	1.920
The Buffaloe Creek Reservation	"	83.557
The Allegany Reservation	"	30.469
The Caneadea Reservation	"	8.800
The Tonnewanta Reservation	"	46.209
	Acres	197.835

containing in the aggregate one hundred and ninety seven thousand eight hundred and thirty five acres of Land, as fully as the same are held by the said David A. Ogden under the said first recited

Conveyance from the said Wilhem Willink and others, or otherwise. Also all the Right, title, Estate, and Interest at Law and in Equity of the said David A. Ogden of in and to all that certain other Tract Strip, Gore, or parcel of Land situate in the County of Niagara and State of New York, situate along and near the shore or margin of Lake Erie, between the Saw Lake and the Buffalo Reservation, and herein before mentioned and referred to containing 2314½ Acres of Land, as the same is more particularly described in the said Contract for the purchase of the same, and as fully as the said David A. Ogden is thereby or otherwise entitled to the same. To have & to hold all and singular the said Lands & Premises with the Rights Privileges, Hereditaments and Appurtenances thereto belonging unto the said Parties of the fourth Part their Heirs and Assigns to the Use and behoof of the said Parties of the fourth Part their Heirs and Assigns for ever, as joint Tenants, upon the Trusts, and for the several Intents and purposes herein after expressed & declared of and concerning the same, that is to say – Upon Trust, that they the said Parties of the fourth Part, and the Survivors and Survivor of them shall proceed with all convenient dispatch to have the said several Lands and Premises carefully surveyed into Lots corresponding in Lines, Dimensions and numbers to the original Surveys of the Holland Land Company, so far as may in their Judgment be compatible with a just and fair division of the same into twenty shares or Parcels, which is the Object and Intention of all the Parties to these Presents, and that they shall cause Maps and Field-books of such Surveys to be made representing the Situation, quality and Contents of each Lot, and the whole of the Lots in each Tract, to be arranged in three or more classes according to their relative qualities and values, such particular Lot or Lots, tract or tracts as may be adapted to the establishment of Villages or

posses

possess valuable Mill Seats, or otherwise from local circumstances be deemed of peculiar Value being seperately set apart and subdivided into smaller Lots, so that the same, as well as the larger Lots, shall, as far as practicable, be divided into twenty equal Shares or parcels, and for all or any of these purposes, the said Parties of the fourth Part shall and may employ such and so many Surveyors, Chain bearers, and other attendants and Laborers as they shall deem expedient, and that when and as soon as the said Surveys, Maps, Field books and Classifications shall be completed, they shall convene all the said Associates in the City of New York in order to a partition or division of the said Lands, and thereupon proceed to make such partition or division among the said Associates their Heirs or assigns according to their respective Shares and Interests in the same as herein before specified, by an open Ballot in the presence of all the said Associates, or such of them as shall choose to attend the said Meeting, provided that the said Meeting be held on or after the first day of October next, and that if the Owners or Proprietors of a major Part of the said Shares shall wish to retain undivided all or any of the Lots or Tracts which may be so specially set apart as peculiarly valuable on account of local Advantages, that the same may be reserved and excepted out of such partition and division, and such Lots or Tracts shall be held and retained by the said Parties of the fourth Part, subject to such future directions as all the said Parties of the fourth Part their Heirs or assigns may give in relation to the sale or division of the same, but if no such directions shall be given within two Years after such first division, then the said Parties of the fourth Part and the Survivors and Survivor of them shall as soon as may be after the Expiration of that Period proceed to divide the said reserved Lots or Tracts by Ballot into twenty parts or Shares of equal Value so far as in their Judgment they may be susceptible of such division, and as to such parts or portions thereof as they shall not consider susceptible of such division, they shall then proceed to sell the same at Auction giving two Months previous Notice

thereof in one of the public newspapers to be then published in the City of New York, and also in one public newspaper to be then published in each of the Counties of Ontario, Genesee and Niagara, and when and as often as any such partition or division shall be made among the said Proprietors, the said Parties of the fourth Part, or the Survivors or Survivor of them shall release, convey and confirm to each of the other Parties hereto of the third Part their Heirs or assigns representing one full share or twentieth Part of the said Lands, the several Lots or Parcels of Land which upon any such partition shall fall to their share respectively, and as to those which shall fall to the share of the said Parties of the fourth Part respectively they shall mutually release & confirm the same to each other, and all the other Parties to these Presents shall if required join in such Releases, provided always that the Instruments in writing containing such Releases, Conveyances and Confirmations shall not be delivered otherwise than as Deeds to fit and proper persons to take effect as Deeds only when and as soon as the several Parties of the third Part or their Heirs or assigns named therein as Grantees respectively shall have respectively paid to the said Paul Busti or his Heirs or assigns as and for their several proportions of the said original Consideration Money the said sum of $5119 & 38 Cents, on each share so held by them respectively with the Interest thereon from the first day of February Instant, or shall have respectively secured the payment of the same by bond and Mortgage with Interest at the times and in the manner so proposed and agreed on and herein before particularly mentioned (unless such payments shall have been previously made or such Security for the payment of the same shall have been previously executed to the satisfaction of the said Paul Busti) and when and so soon as the said Parties of the third Part shall also in the like proportions have paid and discharged all the Expences attending the Execution of the Trusts hereby created, and provided further that as to all and every the Lot or Lots, tract or tracts which being so retained or

reserved

reserved shall be afterwards sold by the said Parties of the fourth Part they shall release the same to the Purchasers thereof on receiving the Consideration Monies for the same, and shall account for, pay and divide such Consideration Monies (first deducting the expenses and charges of such Sale) to and among the said several Proprietors their Heirs & Assigns according to their respective Interests therein, provided always that as to such of the said Associates or Proprietors as shall not then have paid and discharged their respective Proportions of the said original Consideration Monies to the said Paul Busti, such their several Shares and proportions of the Monies to arise from the Sales of the said reserved Lots, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to discharge the balances due from them respectively to the said Paul Busti shall be accounted for and paid by the said parties of the fourth Part to the said Paul Busti or to his order or assigns on account or in satisfaction of such balances. And it is hereby declared and agreed by and between all the Parties to these Presents that immediately upon the completion of any Partition or division of the said Lands, whether partial or final the seperate share or portion therein which shall fall to the said Proprietors or Associates respectively or to their Heirs or Assigns shall enure to the seperate use and benefit of the said Proprietors or Associates respectively and their respective Heirs and Assigns for ever, and shall also thenceforth operate and enure as a Security to the said Paul Busti for the payment of such portion of the said original Consideration Monies as they the said Proprietors or Associates shall severally and respectively be liable to pay to him according to the Intent and meaning of these Presents, but shall not be further or otherwise charged or chargeable for or in respect to the said Consideration Monies. And it is hereby further declared and agreed by and between all the Parties to this Indenture, and

these Presents are upon the further Trust, that the said Parties of the fourth Part and the said David A. Ogden and the Survivors and Survivor of them shall have full power in their discretion at any time before the division and partition of the said Lands hereby contemplated to treat and negociate, contract and agree with the Seneca Nation of Indians or any other Person or Persons for the purchase or extinguishment of the said Native Claim or right of, in, and to all or any part or parts of the said Lands and thereupon for and in the Names of all the said Associates or Proprietors their Heirs and Assigns to stipulate and contract for the payment of such Consideration for the said purchase or extinguishment as they may deem fit and reasonable, whether in Money or by way of Release of the Pre-emptive right to part of the said Lands for the use and benefit of the said Indians, to the payment of which Money consideration and of the expences of holding the treaty or negotiation with the said Indians the said Parties of the third Part their Heirs and Assigns shall and will severally contribute according to the number of their said Shares and upon the conclusion of any such treaty and contract, the Lands to which the Native Claim shall be thereby acquired shall first be divided in pursuance of the Trusts and Powers herein before expressed, and the several shares and portions of the said Proprietors or Associates respectively shall be in the first Place liable and stand as a Security for their respective Proportions of the said Money Consideration and of the said expences, and then as a Security for the payment to the said Paul Busti of the said Sum of $5119.38 Cents, on each Share with Interest in the manner herein before mentioned, or such portion or balance of the said Sum as may then be due to him from them respectively on that account. And it is further and in like manner agreed by

by and between all the Parties to this Indenture, and these Presents are upon this further Trust, that until such division or partition of the said Lands as is herein contemplated, and whilst the same shall be held by the said Parties of the fourth Part in virtue of the Trusts hereby created, the said Parties of the fourth Part and the said David A. Ogden and the Major Part of them shall have full power in their discretion to take all such Measures for the preservation and enforcement of the legal and equitable Rights of the said Proprietors in relation to the said Lands as they or the Major Part of them may deem expedient. And the said Parties to these Presents of the third Part, do hereby each for himself seperately and for his Heirs, Executors and Administrators but not jointly nor one for the other covenant promise and agree to and with the said Parties of the fourth part their Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, that they will well and truly pay to the said Parties of the fourth Part or the Survivors or Survivor of them and to the said Paul Busti his Executors, Administrators or Assigns all such sum and sums of Money as they shall or may be respectively liable to pay in pursuance of these Presents or of the Agreement herein recited, and that they will otherwise in all things well and faithfully do execute and perform all and every the Acts matters and things to be by them respectively done in pursuance of the true Intent and meaning of these Presents, and in furtherance of the Objects and purposes hereby intended. And whereas the said David A. Ogden having come to an account and settlement with the said Parties of the third Part of and concerning his disbursements and Expenditures already incurred in and about the management of the said Lands, the various attempts which have been made to effect the extinguishment of the Claim of

the Native Indians to the same, and of and concerning the compensation and Commissions secured to him by the said original Articles of Association, the said parties of the third Part have severally agreed in reimbursement of such disbursements and Expenditures and in Satisfaction of all his Claims for and in relation to such Compensation or Commissions to allow and pay to the said David A. Ogden, the sum of one thousand dollars on each share by them respectively held as aforesaid in Notes payable with Interest at the rate of six p Centum p annum in 6 & 12 Months, & in Consideration thereof the said David A. Ogden has agreed to take upon himself the adjustment, Settlement and liquidation of all Claims and demands founded on any Contract, Agreement, promise or understanding made or existing with any Person or Persons whomsoever in relation to any Advances heretofore made or to any Services heretofore rendered or to be rendered in or about the effecting of the extinguishment of the said Native Claim or in any manner connected with the said Lands, and to pay and satisfy the same out of his own proper Monies. Now therefore in Consideration of the said Premises the said David A. Ogden for himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators doth covenant and agree to and with the said other Parties of the third Part and each of them that he will at all times hereafter save, indemnify and bear harmless them and each of them, their and each of their Heirs, Executors and Administrators of and from all and every such Claims & demands and all Loss & damage by reason or means of the same, provided Always, and it is hereby further declared and agreed that the seperate Shares and Portions of and in the said Lands & Premises which on such proposed partition shall fall to the said other Parties of the third Part respectively shall severally stand & remain as a Security to the said David A. Ogden for the due payment of

the

The said Notes, subject only to the prior lien and claim of the said Paul Busti, and to the payment of a just Proportion of the Consideration Money and Expences which may be payable or incurred on the Extinguishment of the native claim as is herein before more particularly mentioned. In Testimony whereof &c &c &c —

Sealed & delivered
in the Presence of }

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened

The Memorial of the undersigned Chiefs of the Seneca Nation in behalf of themselves and said nation. Respectfully Sheweth

That for a long time past and at the present time the white people, ~~have been~~ and in the habit of cutting down and destroying the most valuable timber belonging to the Indians on the different reservations west of Genesee River that in particular many hundreds of the most valuable pine trees on the Tonnewanta reservation have been cut down and carried away — That notwithstanding the law imposing a penalty of twenty five dollars for cutting down each tree to be prosecuted for by the Indian agent the undersigned know of no instance in which a prosecution has been instituted under that law although so many violations of it have occured. This law which was no doubt passed with the best intentions for protecting the rights of the Indians has in its operation become a perfectly dead letter and useless. — The failure of executing this law the undersigned impute partially to the negligence of the agent and agents hitherto appointed by the government of the United States and partiaglly principally to the great trouble it would put the agent to residing at a considerable distance from these reservations to prosecute for small offences

They therefore pray that some law may be passed amending the act of April 2. 1813 so as to render that act effectual and they

Respectfully suggest the propriety of the Governor appointing two proper persons are resident in the County of Genesee and one in the County of Niagara. to prosecute for all offences under the above mentioned law — The chiefs of the Seneca Nation conceive that after having sold out all their lands to the citizens of the United States except these few reservations they have a strong claim upon the Legislature of this State to be protected in the peaceable enjoyment of those reservations this claim they conceive to be further strengthened by the uniform good faith which the Seneca nation has uniformly observed in all their treaties with the State of New York and with the United States and also by the attachment which the Seneca Nation has uniformly but particularly in the late war manifested in the American cause

And your memorialists as in duty bound will ever pray. —

Ira Jackson

Dated February 22. A.D. 1821. Henry Obo

John Forbes or Conawantan —
John Sky
Johnson —
Blue Sky
Black Chief
born Planter

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Memorial of the
Chiefs of the Seneca
Nation

Onondaga
In Assembly
Mar. 22. 1821

Select Comte of which
Mr J C Spencer
is Chairman

Tunesassah 3mo 5th 1821

Dear friends

At the request of some of the Chiefs we again address you in this way — It has been a time of great commotion with these people, those opposed to improvements have succeeded in getting the school discontinued until their general council is held at Buffalo, many of the Chiefs and warriors gave it up with much reluctance — Those who are in favour of Indian customs have also proposed to the other part of the Nation, to remove to some other reservation, or otherwise to have the Allegany divided into two parts — and those who wanted school and adhered to the Quakers should be on one part & those satisfied with Indian customs should remain on the other, for they believed their land would certainly be taken by the Quakers for the services they rendered to Indians — The Chiefs favourable to improvements request that friends at Philadelphia, may not be uneasy at their having adjourned the school for a season; as it was with much reluctance, that they themselves acceded thereto, but did not know what they could do better, in their present trying situation — They also request that the instrument of writing promised them last fall, may be forwarded to them sufficiently timely, for them to have at their general council at Buffalo in order that those opposed to improvements should have no further opportunity of saying friends would come upon their lands for pay — They likewise wish to know whether friends are willing

a school house should be built on their land at Tunesassah if the opposition that is at present in the minds of many of their people should continue, after their general council at Buffalo respecting a school being kept upon their reservation —

We told them we had received a letter from friends, by which we were assured they would not object to the school being adjourned at the present juncture; but they were still anxious that those of the Indians favorable thereto, should have an opportunity of having their children instructed — The instrument of writing we informed them was completed & the first suitable opportunity would be forwarded to them — As it respected the school being upon our land, we told them we had thought it best last fall not to accede thereto believing it would have died away, but if the Chiefs, now desired it & friends approved thereof, we felt no objection to laying it — We have thought if some suitable friend acquainted with mechanical business & handy with tools, should be willing to resign himself to the concern, and we have a work shop erected adjoining a school house that it would be a great improvement to the Natives to have the children instructed in mechanical employments as well as in their books, but submit entirely it to the consideration of friends — Our family are in usual health and we remain your friends respectfully Jonathan Thomas

Joseph Elkinton

Obed Thomas

To Sam^d Bettle
George Williams
Halliday Jackson
Timothy Paxson

Dear friends Your letter dated 1mo 20th arrived safely a few days ago, which was very satisfactory to me to find I had the sympathy of my friends, the school was adjourned day before yesterday, after having been requested or informed by a deputation of the Chiefs from both parties, that it had been a general conclusion in council amongst themselves — As I respects myself I should have felt satisfied I believe to have continued the school as to any fear of insult from them, but since they have concluded to adjourn (altho reluctantly with some of them) accede thereto, and feel bound to remain at Tunesassah and render such assistance to the Natives as may be in my power from time to time —

Your friend respectfully Jos Elkinton

To Sam Bettle
George Williams
Halliday Jackson
Timothy Paxson

3mo 12th we have received the instrument of writing sent by John King safely & have also informed one of the Chiefs that whenever they call a council we will explain & give it up to them —

Our usual health yours respectfully J T
J E

Green Town pa Mar. 17th
1817

Samuel Bettle
Philadelphia

Jn Elmslie &
Wm Fales
3/5-1826
5-6 1/4

See Minutes Vol. III. page 104

To the Honorable assembly of the State
Newyork

The memorial of the Tuscarora nation
of indians is hereby humbly presented

Brothers

Showing that we the individual composing
said nation consider ourselves much agrieved
that our pittion we have sent by Slotche's
to the legislature at allbany from said Tuscarora
that they Legislature could not refrain from
there own white people presuming that there were a
to us to pay tax upon our Lands they committy
have reported against us that white man would
take Land from us our nation is so poor they
they are not able to pay the tax we are much agrieved
white man wants to take our Land from us and
our children which they ought to receive from
there parent, when the Land on this side
of the great water was found by white man
our nation had great tract of Land the
white man came over and took part of it
without our Consent after time more
Come and they soon become more
numerous than our people they wanted
more Land and drove us from it

Read at last they united states have made
between the Sixnation and the peoble of
United states, A D 1794 treaty was made a Law, the
United states peoble have acknowledge the we
never disturb us nor take away Lands that our
property should remain forever that white
man and Red man should maintain peace
and friendship we cant make Laws, But
Laws are made therefore when good Law
is made we thank you But when Bad laws
are made which is not for our good, when
we complain ~~to~~ we ought to be heard fro
us poor indians we only ask the Legislater
to pass an act to do away what we com
plaint of, believe they are doing us an act
Justice, that we come as children to a he
father to complain of agrievance and to ask
redness of that grievance we apply direct
to the Legislater the fountain of Equity and
Justice because our situation and standing
in community is materialy variant from
that of Redman, whiteman they are supposed
and have a Voice in making laws
legitimately as they decern it ~~a~~ ~~a~~ ~~a~~
~~in the making all laws~~ Touching

welfare and happyness Whereas
we are Red people on the Contrary
we have no voice in making any law whatever
We therefore confidently believe the
Honourable Legislature would not be setting
a dangerous precedent or acting improperly
in hearing and attending to this ~~our~~
our petition and afford us such relief
as your honourable body should deem just and
~~preceeding according to your~~ ~~laws and~~
Equitable
~~Customs with which we are unacquainted~~
Your Petitioners will ever pray

Nicholas Cusick
Guy Chase

Petition of
Nicholas Cusick &
Guy Chew. in
behalf of the Tuscaro nation
of Indians

In Assembly
March 15th. 1821

Committee
On Indian
Affairs

118

Tunesassah 4 mo 27th 1821

Brothers the Quakers

As our friend Jonathan intends going to Philadelphia in a few days, we wish to write to you and inform you of our present situation —

Brothers, Last fall you paid us a visit and one of your number was Halliday Jackson whom we have long known and we rejoice that you were with us as a committee; at the council which was held at Cold Spring with our brothers the Quakers, they found a number of our people at the head of which was Complanter opposed to improvements, they did not wish you to pay any further attention to us; and also told you it was not worth your while to expend so much money and also your time in visiting us —

Brothers there is also a number of our people who are anxious to go on with improvements and pay attention to your advice, and at the afore-mentioned council, we told our brothers the Quakers, that we wished to have our children instructed, and also go on with other improvements, and pay attention to the first day of the week, brothers this we told three of your people who visited us last fall in public council at Cold Spring —

Brothers, After your people left us, we hired a house for six months to have our children instructed in, as we were very anxious they should be educated: after the school was opened those of our people not favorable to the views of our Brothers the Quakers, said a great deal in opposition to it, and we were very much tried respecting thereof, our Schoolmaster likewise had a trying time — we were very anxious the school should be continued, but owing to the great opposition we concluded it would be best to again take the subject into consideration, and with regret we consented to have the school adjourned until the general council should be held at Buffalo this spring, after which we intend to have it again resumed, when we hear what our agent brings from the Seat of Government —

Brothers - About the time that we concluded the school should be adjourned our Schoolmaster received a letter from you; in which you expressed your satisfaction that the school should be adjourned for a season if he felt best satisfied so to do, by that we found Brothers that both you and we wished to pursue the same road; and endeavour to act in such a way as would be pleasing the Great Spirit —

Brothers — Another letter also came from you in which you requested our Schoolmaster still to continue with us, if he felt satisfied therewith, after our friend Jonathan should leave us, we rejoice Brothers that you still are willing to render us assistance, and we hope your minds will continue strong towards us, a number of us are indeed anxious to follow your instructions, and improve in industry, school learning &c. and we should be very sorry if our Brothers the Quakers, should leave us in our present situation, when numbers of our people are desirous of taking your advice —

Brothers — In public council last fall with our friends the Quakers, we requested you would give us a parchment stating that no charge would ever be brought against us, for the assistance you had rendered to our people; this parchment we have received and thank you for it — we intend taking it to our general council at Buffalo & there have it explained publicly —

Brothers - At our approaching council we expect our Agent will bring us a Message from Congress or the President, stating their views respecting us, we expect to hear from our Agent whether the President wishes us to follow the advices of our Brothers the Quakers, and if he tells us it is the wish of the President for us so to do, we intend to use all our endeavours to have our people go forward with improvements - at the close of said council we intend again writing to our Brothers the Quakers and inform them how we are likely to proceed —

Brothers, our friend Jonathan is now about leaving us, we
feel thankful that he has been with us for nearly five years
& has rendered us assistance in many ways, we feel sorry
at parting with him, and hope the Great Spirit may be pleased
to preserve him and his family to arrive safely among you —
Brothers Make your minds easy about our Schoolmaster
we intend that no evil shall befal him, after he is left
alone amongst us. we intend to take care of him & protect him
for he is beloved by us —
Brothers - During the number of years that you have rendered
us assistance, we find you always the same way, and wish you
may feel your minds satisfied with respect to the manner those
have conducted towards us, who reside near us, as they hold out
the same language to us —
Brothers - If our friend Jonathan Thomas, should feel
his mind drawn to pay us a visit at some future day, we
should be glad to see him, on account of the services he has
rendered us —
Brothers Twenty three years ago when you first
among us, many of our people were opposed to following
your instructions, as number of us have improved slowly —
And now many of us are anxious to take your advice &
desire you may not grow weary in endeavouring to instruct
us, as it is hard for some of our people to overcome the
prejudice of education in former customs —
Brothers — This is what we have to say to you at the present
time — Blue Eyes his mark
James Robinson + his mark
John Peirce X his mark
John Long + his mark

To Committee on Indian affairs

NB. James Robinson sends a few words to his
Brothers the Quakers
Brothers — You have had my son now near five years
when three of your number visited us last fall, it was

conclusion that he should return this spring — Brothers I feel thankful that you have had my son and instructed him in the shoe making business, and also given him schooling — I expect he will return to Allegany shortly, and when he arrives I intend to use my endeavours to have him follow his trade & be industrious —

Brothers When he returns I want that he should bring a letter from you, expressive of your desires & the manner you wish him to conduct after he returns home, which I think will be a stimulous, and tend to strengthen him

Thomas Mistar
Philadelphia
for Son Thomas

From Robert
4/7 1821

in attending to his business —

See Minutes Vol II. page 115.

5

We the Cayuga Nation do acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York, by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of Three thousand three hundred dollars in full for the several annuities mentioned in a certain writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Ogden & John Richardson Agents authorised by and in behalf of the people of the State of New York with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas on the twentieth day of July 1795

Witness our hands at Buffalo May 28th 1821.

Signed, sealed & delivered in presence of

Horatio Jones
H. Cunningham

William his + mark King
Jim his + mark Jamison
Peter his X mark Porkcarrier
Jequanee his X mark
James his X mark King
Billy his X mark Henderson
Capt his X mark Smith
Jacob his X mark Wheelbarrow
Tall his X mark Chief
White his X mark Swan

State of New York
County of Erie } ss

On this fourth day of June One thousand Eight hundred & twenty one, personally appeared before me, S. G. Austin one of the justices of the peace of said county, Horatio Jones, one of the subscribing witnesses to the above instrument, and made oath that, the payment of the several annuities above mentioned was made in his presence, & that he saw the several persons whose names are above written, execute the above Receipt for the uses & purposes therein expressed

S. G. Austin, J. P.

We the Onondaga Nation do acknowledge to have received from the People of the State of New York by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of One thousand Dollars in full for that half of the several annuities mentioned in a writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Phillip Schuyler John Cantine, David Brooks & John Richardson agents authorised by and in behalf of the People of the State of New York with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas on the twentieth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety five - Witness our hands at Buffalo May 28th 1821.

Signed duplicate Recd
In presence of

Thos Jones
A Cunningham
or
Do Lay B

his
Captain + Cole
mark

his
Silver + Smith
mark

his
Peg + John
mark

his
Samuel + Jackson
mark

his
Colonel + Smith
mark

his
Captain + Crow
mark

6

2

Onondaga Nation
Rec.d $1000
1821.

1 Cert Trans

5421

70

No. 1.

Received of Red Jacket and all the Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, the sum of Six hundred dollars, it being in full for an annuity due and by an agreement made with the Ministers at Big Tree in September 1797, up to September 1821.

Signed, Witnessed &c. — Buffalo June 18th 1822

Jno Fromen Jr
Richmond Cunningham
Nathaniel Jones

Red Jacket his mark

No. 2.

Received at Buffalo of Red Jacket &c. Mr. Evans and Thomas Morris for the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub-Agent to the Six Nations of Indians Five hundred and fifty Dollars in full for an annuity due and by an agreement made with the Ministers at Big Tree in September One thousand seven hundred and ninety seven up to September One thousand eight hundred and twenty, — Dated at Buffalo May 28th 1821

Signed, Witnessed &c.
In presence of

H Cunningham
Chas. F. Cox

Corn Planter his mark

Tunesassah 7mo 6th 1821

To Committee on Indian Concerns

Dear Friends — Jacob Taylor being here on a visit & the Indians understanding he intended going to Philada shortly six of the Chiefs collected in council & spoke as follows — Brothers you know the situation of the Indians on this river is very trying & we are pleased to see you both together at this time & request you to inform our friends in Philada that since the council at Buffalo we have been advising amongst ourselves how to get along & altho the Indians remain divided in opinion & many seem opposed to improve, we that are now here are determined as far as we can to pursue the good advice we have so often received from our friends — Brothers — We hope you will not grow weary of endeavouring to instruct & enlighten us — We are aware that we shall not be able to put all in practice that you advise us — but we are in hopes that our children will accomplish it —

Brothers — We enquired of our Agent what we were to do in our present trying situation & he after some pause recommended us to use our endeavours to progress in improvements & have our children educated by the Quakers we now have concluded to make another trial & have agreed in five days from this time to begin building a school house at the Tunewanna near the place it was held last winter — our Agent also informed us that the money appropriated by Congress for the benefit of

Indians, had all gone amongst those who lived to the westward - that the President had recommended a division of our landy, but Congress had not as yet concluded respecting it - if you Brothers know any thing more about the subject - we wish you would inform us thereof —

Brothers We wish you may continue to visit & speak to us as you have done heretofore, for it has a tendency to strengthen us in our resolutions, & we rejoice to meet with some of your number in Council —

Brothers — Those of our people who seem opposed to your advice have now gone to attend a council at Tonnewonta, we do not know their business but have heard that it was with a view to promote our removal from Allegany, that those in favour of Indian customs might all be together; — should this be their object, we are disposed notwithstanding still to continue where we are & not remove on that account; - but use our endeavours to go on with improvements & follow the good advice you have from time to time given us —

Hoping we may hear from you before long we now conclude —

N.B. The above speech was delivered by Blue Eyes James Robinson, Long John, John Prince, George Silverheels

& Big John - they appear very anxious to go forward in the school & stated after the close of the foregoing speech that if they should again meet with great opposition by a part of their people, their wish would be to have a house erected on the land at Tunesassah — Respecting the proposal of the preemption holders to them at their late council to have all their reservations surveyed & maps or drafts to be in the hands of the Preemptioners - they have expressed themselves uneasy about, & wished to know what they were to do in the case — they have been recommended to be very cautious in all their movements & say but little about it — Any advice from friends on the subject would no doubt be acceptable to them — In usual health as are also the Natives generally & remain

Your friend Joseph Elkinton

Thomas Mistar

Son of Jacob Taylor

Philadelphia

June 6th 1821

See Minutes Vol. II page 121.

Deputation

Jont. Kunkapot, - a Chief -
Kunkapot, his son
Solomon Hendricks - gt. Chief
abner Hendrick his brother

Jacob Jameson
George Jameson } Senecas
Rufus Patridge } mussu
Abm. Lafort } Onondaga

MS/Trowbridge (C.C.)
I4
D4
1821

Journal of a Tour to Green Bay in the Steam Boat Walk in the Water, Jedediah Rogers Master, in the capacity of Agent for certain gentlemen of the State of New York, interested in that Reservation, title to land, owned there by the Six nations of Indians. 1821.

On the 11th of July 1821. Mr Eleazer Williams missionary among the Oneidas, in the County of that name, in N.Y. arrived at Detroit in the Steam Boat, expecting to proceed without delay to Green Bay. but owing to some misunderstanding in respect to the arrival of a body of troops, & a quantity of stores for the freight of which she was chartered; it became necessary to extend the charter until the 31st inst.

On the 31st July we left Detroit in the Boat which was crowded with passengers. Our party consisting of Mr Williams, five Stockbridge Indians among whom are Konkapot & Hendricks two principal chiefs, five Oneidas, two Senecas & one Onondaga, they are a deputation from the Six nations, sent to explore the Country on the Fox River of Green Bay & to treat with the Menomonies & Winnebagos, inhabiting the Sandy on that River for a tract of country on which they may locate themselves. There are on board 120 troops, & among the Officers, are Cols Sinclair & McNeil, Majors Jarvis & Watson, Capts Garland, Greene, Mason & Major Baker, Lieuts Tufts, Caldwell, Rogers, Birkes & Wales of Schenectady. Rev J. Richards of Detroit & J. Ashton of Schenectady are also of our party.

Capt. Rogers intended to leave Detroit so early as to enable us to reach the mouth of St Clair river before dark, but it was impossible to get under way before 3 o'clock p.m. & consequently we did not accomplish our object, but were obliged to lay at anchor for the night on the flats of Lake St Clair. These flats extend about 5 or 6 miles from the mouth of the River & the Lake is here so shallow (only 6 feet in many places) that it is necessary to cross them by guides, set up in the Stakes, which we could not distinguish in the night on —

Wednesday August. 1. We weighed anchor about ½ past 4 — & in a short time entered the River by the largest of its numerous mouths, leaving on the right Thompson's island — The strangers on board were highly delighted with the picturesque & fertile appearance of the borders of the River & the comfortable looking farms on the American Shore, which is more thickly settled than the Canadian.

About 8 p.m. we overtook the schooner Lee of Buffalo, Capt. Miles, master, bound for Chicago & laying about 4 miles below Fort Gratiot waiting for a favorable wind to carry her up the rapids of St. Clair — Capt Rodgers took her in tow. & we proceeded on to the mouth of Black River, about 1 mile below the fort where the boat landed and received a supply of wood — After an hour's delay we continued on to the fort, & unfortunately in an exertion to ascend the rapids by keeping near the shore, the oar of the wheel struck the bottom & received an injury in consequence of which we were detained another hour, during which time we laid opposite the fort, which is abandoned by the Govt. tho' occupied by Capt. Hanley a disbanded Officer who has turned Indian trader —

At Eight o'clock in the evening we were in Lake Huron & separated from the Lee — The night was pleasant and when we arose on

Thursday 2 Aug we found ourselves nearly opposite point Aux Barques, the southeastern extremity of Saginaw Bay — The day continued extremely pleasant, and at seven o'clock p.m. we had crossed Thunder Bay —

Friday 3rd Aug. at 12, m. we arrived at the island of Mackinac, amidst the roar of Cannon from the Fort & the Boat, & the congratulations of numerous friends & acquaintances — Dined with the Genl. of the Fur Co —

The Capt expected to find a supply of wood ready for him on the wharf, but owing to a misunderstanding it had not been removed from the place of its first deposit, distant 7 miles — & the boat left me at 2 p.m. to rescue it —

At 11 at night we again got under way, and on Saturday Aug 8, we were opposite the Long Prairie island which is the largest in this lake. Bancroche is south of the island.

On Sunday the 5th day at 1 p.m. we arrived at Fort Howard, distant from the mouth of fox river 3 miles. The same afternoon we put our goods & men in a boat & proceeded up the river in search of a house for quarters. We had not proceeded a mile before we met with Mr John Law, who procured of a Mr Grignon a house for us occupied as the Court house of Brown County.

Monday 6 – Visited Camp Smith, 3 miles above Fort Howard. Here two companys are stationed in log huts – and the land in the vicinity is occupied by grog shops – Called on Robert Irwinley by who I was very politely treated –

The land on the river is extremely sandy for some distance from the Fort, tho' it appears susceptible of cultivation in a considerable degree.

Tuesday 7. at 7 o'clock the steam boat left the river for Detroit & really I was grieved that I could not be a passenger at 11. o'clock a menominie Chief with some of his warriors Called upon us & we have appointed tomorrow for holding a Council

Wednesday 8th at 10 o'clock a party of Winnebago & menominie Chiefs with some of their warriors, (in all about 60) assembled at our Council room, and the council was opened by Hendrick, the Stockbridge Chief, who told them that we were all pleased to be able, under the direction of the Great Spirit, to meet them, and that we had a very important message to communicate to them provided the menominie friends their principal Chiefs were present. To this they answered

in the negative, but said that they could send for the principal Chief, and bring him here in four or five days — accordingly two runners were dispatched to Winnebago Lake for the chief of the menomenies, & the two nations were severally presented with belts of wampum — The winnebagoes & menomonies, replied separately to the speech of our party with the usual compliments, and then they partook of a bountiful repast which we had prepared for them. After this the council broke up.

In the night we were visited by another party of indians, who only wanted some food, after receiving which they departed.

Thursday 9th }

Visited Fort Howard and dined with Capt Wheelter: Called on Mr Orrin Esq Indian factor and received from him Col Dorrys Treaty with the menomonies.

Sunday 11th. In the afternoon the runners dispatched for the Menomonie Chief returned, and told us that the Chief would be here in two or three days — They then rec.d a blanket each & some tobacco & provisions, for their services & departed.

Monday 12. About noon a party of Winnebagoes

arrived and brought with them a venison, which they presented to us. After some little conversation they encamped near us, to await the arrival of the other Chiefs.

Tuesday 13th This being the day set for the arrival of the Menomenie Chiefs we have been constantly on the look out, but have been sadly disappointed, in not seeing any of them — What the reason is we cannot conjecture, but are afraid that some of the French traders here, have secretly advised them to stay at home — If this be the case our cause is almost hopeless, for by intermarriages with the females of the principal Menomenie families, the traders have gained an influence over them which it is difficult to oppose — Indeed it is almost impossible to know how to direct an opposition, so secretly do they conduct any measures which they may project against the whites —

Wednesday 14th In the afternoon a few more chiefs arrived from above — they were from the Menomenie nation & told us that we should see a number to morrow —

Wednesday

Thursday 15th. Two Canoes containing the principal Winnebago Chiefs arrived at our

encampment & hoisted the Am. flag —
They came to see us & tomorrow is appointed for the great council, in which we are to reveal the grand object of our mission.

Thursday 10. The Chiefs of the Menomonie & Winnebago nations assembled at an early hour at our Council House & after exchanging the usual salutation, the Council was opened by Cornelius Beard, a chief from Oneida, who made a complimentary speech to them, which was followed by Hendrick who was appointed to open the grand business — — Having prepared himself he disclosed our object in a gradual and handsome manner, setting forth at the same time all the advantages that would result to the Indians from a cession to them —
The Menomonies & Winnebagoes replied separately in a short complimentary way & stated that it would be necessary for them to hold a council with each other before they could answer our request — Accordingly it was agreed that we should meet again to morrow to receive their answer.

Friday 17. Aug. The Council opened again at 11 o'clock and a young man [illegible] years old, (the brother of the Great Menomini Chief the Brave & sent to represent him in consequence of illness in his family) made a very handsome speech. We thot it evident that he had been advised by the traders not to cede - for the only reason which he gave for his refusal, as a native one was "that their lands were too small - that they could not go out on either side without stepping on the Negroes of their brethren" - & said he, "you have told us that you "possessed fine lands in your country, that you "raised from them your provisions & that the con-"forts of life were abundant there - If this be the "case why do you wish to leave these fine lands "& come here among us who are hunted in our hun-"ting grounds & deprived of all those comforts of which "you boast. —

He was followed by another Menomini Chief who spoke to the same purpose & sat down —

Then the Dogs Head a Chief of the Winnebagos arose in the place of the Smoke their great Chief, who was present but did not speak, & and he made the most eloquent speech I ever heard from an Indian

said he — Yes, my father & brethren, I have heard of your intention to come here, for five years past, & now you have come it seems to know our minds — You say you want to purchase lands of us — The lands are not ours, we cannot sell them, we have no power to sell the property of another — They are the property of the great Spirit who sits above & now sees & hears all that is done & said in this Council — And if they were our lands, do you think that God ever intended that an Indian should sell land to an Indian — no. I am certain that you can not think so — But they are as I have said the property of the Master of life — He placed us here & gave us the privileges which we now enjoy — These privileges are small it is true, but they would have been greater had we not been deceived by the whites — The french came here early — They told us that they would take care of us, that they would guard us, that they would feed us & make us comfortable — These promises they have never fulfilled — After them came the Americans, who made similar promises but they have indeed in the same way —

Now we do not consider you as, frenchmen or American, but we consider you as Indians, men of our colour & our species — and surely the great spirit would be angry if one Indian should cheat another — This we do not expect. We believe that you have told us the truth, that your words have come from the bottom of yr heart — & that they are not from you alone, but from our Great father the President &

I have told you, & I repeat it, that we cannot sell them lands; the great spirit would be angry at the Idea of receiving payment for his lands — But we are willing, altho' we have a very small tract of country, to give you a part of that country to the same right which we have: — we are willing that you should come & live among us as we live with each other, & if you contemplate giving us any thing we repeat to you that we shall not receive it as payment for the lands, but as a token of your love for us & your desire to assist us —

To conclude if you resolve to come on we shall be happy to receive you, & shall expect assistance from you, because we believe that your object is to do us good —

And if you will accept it you may have the lands on this river from the fa[illegible] (la Grand Chute

to the Village on the lake — 4½ Miles.

This seemed somewhat more favorable than the Menomonies & we were about to reply by thanking them & requesting leave to state our wishes again & more fully, when a Menomini Chief arose & spoke — He said little, but from what he said I was confident that they would wish to retract from their speech in the morning; in making which they thot that the Winnebagoes would agree with them —

This symptom was favorable & we declared the Council dismissed for this day but requested the Chiefs to remain —

Mr William, spoke to them in a very proper manner & Hendrick followed him — We have in these speeches opened their minds a little more & expect them to answer us more favorably to morrow morning —

Saturday 18th August. Early this morning the Chiefs assembled, and the Winnebago Chief called Shonkaskaw or the Dogs Head, who had spoken during the Council for the Winnebagoes, again

addressed the deputation — His speech was long but rather uninteresting — at the end he said that the Menominies had concluded to join with them in a cession & and that they would give us the lands from the Grand Kaccalin or the Fox River, commencing at the foot and extending up the river to the rapids at the Winnetago Lake — & from thence extending back to the N. West & S. East, equi-distant with the claims of the two nations — This was corroborated by a Menomini Chief who arose, and I immediately sat down to fill the blanks in the articles of the Treaty; but before I had finished, the French inhabitants, & particularly the Grignons, (who have great influence with the Indians, and one of whom has a Grist & Saw Mill on the Kaccalin) heard of it & immediately advised them secretly not to cede — Accordingly they arose & after speaking in a manner rather foreign to the matter in hand, said that they had advised with their friend fathers here, & could not upon reflection give us any lands — We were astounded at this sudden change in their sentiments, tho' we had anticipated opposition from their frenchmen — but we

were still more astonished that the Chief should mention the names of their advisers, because it has ever been their endeavour to keep themselves unknown, when opposing any negotiation between the White and the Indians —

We concluded after some reflection to dispolve the Council for the night & requested the Winnebagoes, who were still willing to cede according to their first proposition, to come again to the Council in the morning: and at the same time told the Menomonies that if any of them concluded to sign, we should be happy to see them also —

Sunday 19. Aug. Altho' Sunday, the great object in view induced us not to defer the opening of the Council to day, and about nine o'clock the Chiefs of the Winnebagoes assembled at our Council Room — They had not sat long, before, to our very great joy, the Chiefs of the Menomonies came in — — The Council opened on the part of the Menomonies, who told us that what was said yesterday was not their true sentiments, that they were of the same heart & mind with the Winnebagoes; and

were ready to sign the Treaty as before proposed to them — : Accordingly after divers preliminary matters were settled between them the parchment was unrolled & they cordially advanced to the Table & signed it —

This change is undoubtedly occasioned by the indiscretion of the Menomenie Chief in stifling the messages his advisers, for The French know that the object of the Militia is patronized by the Genl. Govt.; & they also know that their own reputation at the seat of Govt. stands on a very tottering basis — for during the late War with Great Britain they took up arms against the U. States & headed the Indians of the Country, under Commissions from the British Govt. — One Of the Rangers was at the Battle of Sandusky with the Indians; they were also at Mackinac & Prairie Dufchien —

Hearing that they were known in this transaction they undoubtedly thot it advisable to induce the Indians to cede, rather than meet with a punishment for their disaffection —

To Morrow we are to deliver to the two nations Five hundred Dollars in Goods, and the

deputation have engaged on the part of their nations to pay fifteen hundred Dollars more within one year — This is the only consideration which they are bound to give for a tract of beautiful country, Eighteen miles in breadth on the River, and Extending in the same breadth to the claim of the Chippeways on the N. West, and to Lake Michigan on the South East — This cession includes all the mill seats on Fox River, the most [illegible]able of which is the Grand Kaccalin, Eighteen miles from Fort Howard, & Eighteen miles from the South western extremity of the cession — Here, as before observed a Mr Seignon has built a Grist and Saw Mill & has improved the Lands; but his pretensions supposed to be included in our treaty — at any rate a part of it is included.

Monday 20th August. The Indians assembled at the room appointed to receive their goods, and after a good deal of speechifying on both sides they were delivered; and in addition, one Barrel of Whiskey and

one barrel of flour to each nation.
This they appeared highly satisfied with, & some of them departed, but we did not get rid of the whole of them until

Wednesday 21st Aug.; on which day, to our very great joy the Schooner Jackson arrived from Detroit, & we engaged our passage in her.

On the same Day a part of the deputation started to view the lands which they have purchased —

Thursday Aug 22 } Mr Williams, Mr Gregson & Langlois started in a Bark Canoe with four Indians, to view the Grand Kaccalin which is the North Eastern boundary of the Grand.

We stopped at La Rapide des Pères, 4½ miles above the Fort, where the French Jesuits had an Establishment in the early settlement of the Country. The Cellars & the Gardens are still plainly to be seen & also the remains of the Corn hills — — —

From this Rapid it is 4½ miles to La petite Kaccalin, where the Govt have erected a Saw mill, & tried for a season to construct a permanent dam; but their efforts have been unavailing, & if it is now intended to remove the mill to

Duck River, which empties its waters into the Bay about 4 miles before Port Howard —
The River (being low at present) presents a constant succession of small Rapids from La Rapide des Pères to the Grand Kaccalin, where we arrived some time after dark —
Here we found a very comfortable farm & house, & about thirty acres, enclosed in fences —
The house is distant from the Mill before mentioned, about ½ a mile, but is included notwithstanding in the Assignment made — —
We were very politely treated by a Squaw lady, who gave us an excellent Supper & good beds, and we remained until,
Friday 23rd Half One o'clock, at which hour we left the Kaccalin for the Port —

The Lands from the Rapide des Pères to the Grand Kaccalin are undoubtedly very rich; but those on the South East side are altogether preferable, if we may judge from appearances, to those on the N. W. side — On the S. E. the banks are high & very thickly timbered presenting the appearance of a ~~[illegible]~~ sandy

Prairie: but on the opposite side they are not so high, & the Earth appears to be a rich black mould of a considerable depth – The timber is principally Oak – but occasionally we saw the Pine, Poplar, Chesnut & Walnut –

We arrived at our house about nine in the evening completely drenched with a rain which commenced about the time of our departure from the Raccoon.

On Thursday the 30th. aug we sailed for Detroit in the Jackson, Capt Blake, where we arrived safely on Thursday the 6 Sept.

Members of the deputation from N. York

Oneidas.

Tahyentah ne ken, alias, John Antony Brandt.
Tah non son go tha, alias, John Skenando.
Onongwalgo - alias Cornelius Beard.
Sganawalgy - Thomas Christian

Onondaga

Ayawentaawas alias Abraham C. Safat.

Senecas

Dagaoyetel alias Jacob James.
Hanadaongwas - George Jameson

St Regis

Onwa ren hiiaki alias Eleazer Williams (a mohawk)

Stockbridge

Uh haun now waun mut alias Solomon N. Hendrick
Hausai nah — - Jacob Kunkapot
Wenowaumnang — - Abner Hendrick
Chickskokun — - Jacob Chicks.
Nan ka wale — - Robt. Kunkapot.

Munsee.

Katakosakont — - Rufus Turkey.

(Copy.)

Articles of a Treaty, made and concluded at Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, between Tahyutaneken, alias John Antony, Tahnonsongtha, alias John Skenando, Onongwatz, alias Cornelius Bears, Ignawaty, alias Thomas Christian, of the Oneida nation; Yawentanawen, alias Abraham Lafort, of the Onondaga nation; Dagaoyisch, alias Jacob James, Waasaongwis, alias George James, of the Seneca nation; deputies authorized and empowered to represent an association of the Six Nations a tribe of Indians of the State of New York; Eleazer Williams, alias Onwanenhiaki, a deputy authorized and empowered to represent the St Regis Indians of the State of New York; Uhhaunonwanumut, alias Solomon U. Hendrick, Wausaunah, alias Jacob Kunkapot, Weaowwamang, alias Abner Hendrick, Chicksokun, alias Jacob Chicks, Nauhawate, alias Robert Kunkapot; deputies authorized and empowered to represent the Stockbridge nation a tribe of Indians of the State of New York; Rufus Turkey, alias Katakosakont, a deputy authorized and empowered to represent the Munsee nation a tribe of Indians; and Chiefs and head men of the Menomini and Winnebago Nations of Indians, residing in the vicinity of Green Bay aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of August, in the year One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty one.

Article first: The Menomini and Winnebago nations of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the Six Nations, and the St Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee nations of Indians, Do hereby Cede, Release and Quit Claim, to the people of the said Six nations, and the said St Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee nations, forever, all the right, title, interest and claim, of them, the Menomini and Winnebago nations of Indians, to the Lands described by and comprehended within the following boundaries, Viz: Beginning at the foot of the rapids usually called the Grand Kaccalin, on the Fox river; thence running up the said river to the rapids at the Winnebago Lake; and from the river extending back in this width on each side, to the Northwest and to the South East, equidistant with the claims of the said Menomini and Winnebago nations of Indians.

Article Second: The Six nations, and the St Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee nations of Indians, do promise and agree to and with the Menomini and Winnebago nations of Indians, that they the Menominies and Winnebagoes shall reserve to themselves the right to use and occupy a necessary proportion of the Lands herein ceded, for the purposes of hunting; and also the right of fishing: provided nevertheless, that they the Menominies and Winnebagoes in such use and occupation, shall commit no waste or depredation on such Lands as may be under actual improvement by either of the said Six Nations or the St Regis, Stockbridge or Munsee nations.

Article third: In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the Six Nations, and the St Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee nations aforesaid, do agree to pay to the Menomini and Winnebago nations aforesaid, within one year from the date hereof, the sum of Fifteen hundred dollars in goods;

and

and they have also given to the said Winnebago and Menomini nations this day, Five hundred Dollars; the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said Menomini and Winnebago Nations.

In Testimony thereof, the said Deputies and the said Chiefs and head Men, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place & on the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, Sealed & Delivered
In presence of.

N. Pinkney
Col 3rd Reg Infy.
Wm Whistler
Capt 3rd Regt Infy
Jno Garland Capt
S. Corran Lt.
M Irwin Ud. Facta
Jno H Johnston Ud. Facta
Lewis Rousseau.
J. B. F. Russell Lt. U.S.A.
Chas. Trowbridge
Agent of the Deputation.

Winnebago Chiefs.

Serachon his ✗ mark or The Smoker Eds.
Shonkapau his ✗ mark or Dogs Head Eds.
Ochopkan his ✗ mark or Four Legs Eds.
Karamanee his ✗ mark or The Elk Eds.
Hompenonick his ✗ mark or Day Walker Eds.
Shonkshonkeup his ✗ mark or Black Wolf Eds.
Cheaukoi his ✗ mark or Coyotes Tail Eds.
Chanepk his ✗ mark or Black Hawk Eds.
Kankank his ✗ mark or The Dove. Eds.

Menomini Chiefs.

Eskenanin his ✗ mark or The Young man. Eds.
Asekutar his ✗ mark or The Pine shooter Eds.

Deputies.

Tahyentaneken his ✗ mark alias John Antony. Eds.
Tahnonongotha his ✗ mark alias John Skenado. Eds.
Onongwatego his ✗ mark alias Cornelius Bear Eds.
Iganawaty Thomas Christian Eds.
Gawentanawen his ✗ mark alias Abram C. Lafont Eds.
Dagaoyotch ✗ alias Jacob Jameson. Eds.
Hanasaonguny his ✗ mark alias George Jameson. Eds.
Eleazer Williams alias Onwarenhnaki Eds.
Solomon W. Hendrick alias Wkhannowunnant Eds.
Jacob Kunkapot Wausaunah Eds.
Abner Hendrick his ✗ mark alias Wenowonang Eds.
Jacob Chicks his ✗ mark alias Chickssokum Eds.

In the place of Josette, Thomas Jon 3
Weekau his ✗ mark Eds.
Muckoometa his ✗ mark or Bear fat Eds.
The Spaniard his ✗ mark Eds.
Kiskunakun his ✗ mark Eds.

Naukahwaw his ✗ mark alias Robert Kunnopet Eds.
Rufus Turkey his ✗ mark alias Katakonakont Eds.

approved
James Monroe

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION

OF AN UNRATIFIED TREATY OF AUGUST 18, 1821, WITH

THE MENOMINEE, WINNEBAGO, AND NEW YORK INDIANS

Aug. 18, 1821 - Copy -
(Receipt of payment, original)

Treaty

with the
Menominie
and
Winnebagoes.

1821.

Treaties, (Copies)

[UNRAT. TREATIES]

Articles of a Treaty, made and concluded at Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, between Tahgentancken, alias John Antony, Tahnoneongatha, alias John Skenango, Onongwatgo, alias Cornelia, Beard, Sparamaty, alias Thomas Christian, of the Oneida nation; Yowentanawn, alias Abraham C. Lafort, of the Onondaga nation; Dagaogotch, alias Jacob Jameson, Konasaongwus, alias George Jameson, of the Seneca nation; deputies authorized and empowered to represent an association of the Six Nations or tribes of Indians of the State of New-York; Eleazer Williams, alias Onwarenhuaki, a deputy authorized and empowered represent the St Regis Indians of the State of New-York; Ukhanarowwanmut, Solomon N. Kendrick, Mausanaah, alias Jacob Kunkapot, Menowomnang, alias Abner Kendrick, Chicksokun, alias Jacob Chicks, Sankawate, alias Robert Kunkapot, deputies authorized and empowered to represent the Stockbridge nation or tribe of Indians of the State of New-York; Rufus Turkey, alias Kalakosakont, a deputy authorized and empowered to represent the Munsee nation or tribe of Indians; and the Chiefs and head Men of the Menomini and Winnebago nations of Indians, residing in the vicinity of Green Bay aforesaid, this eighteenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Article First. — The Menomini and Winnebago nations of Indians, in consideration of the stipulations herein made on the part of the Six Nations, and the St. Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee nations, do hereby cede, release and quit claim, to the people of the said Six Nations, and the said St. Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee nations forever, all the right, title, interest and claim, of them, the Menomini

and Winnebago nations of Indians, to the lands comprehended within, and described by the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the foot of the Rapids on the Fox River, usually called the Grand Kaccalin; thence up the said River to the Rapids at the Winnebago Lake; and from the river extending back, in the width on each side, to the North West and to the South East, equidistant with the lands claimed by the said Menomini and Winnebago nations of Indians.

Article Second. — The Six Nations, and the St. Regis, Stockbridge, and Munsee nations of Indians, do promise and agree, to and with the Menomini and Winnebago nations of Indians, that they, the Menominies and Winnebagoes shall reserve to themselves the right to occupy a necessary proportion of the Lands hereby ceded, for the purposes of hunting, and also the right of fishing, provided nevertheless, that they, the Menominies and Winnebagoes in such use and occupation shall commit no waste or depredation on such Lands as may be under improvement by either of the said Six Nations, St. Regis, Stockbridge or Munsee Nations.

Article Third. — In consideration of the Cession aforesaid the Six Nations, and the St. Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee Nations aforesaid do agree to pay to the Menomini and Winnebago Nations aforesaid, within one year from this date, the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars in Goods; and they have also paid to the said Winnebago and Menomini Nations this day, the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by the said Menomini and Winnebago Nations.

In Testimony Whereof, the said Deputies and the said Chiefs and head Men have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place and on the day and year above written.

Signed sealed and delivered
in presence of.
The words "foot of the" interlined
in the first Article, and the
words "cultivation and" erased
before signing.

N. Pinkney
Col: 3rd Regt. Infy.
Wm Whistler
Capt. 3 Regt. Infy.
Jno. Garland, Capt.
S. Cowan, Lt.
M. Irwin
U. S. Factor.
John W. Johnson
U. S. Factor.
Lewis Rouse.
Jas B. F. Russell
Lieut. U. S. Army.
Chs. C. Trowbridge
Agent for the Deputation.

Winnebago Chiefs.

Searchor his X mark or the Smoker.
Shonkapaw his X mark or Dogs Head
Ochoptkaw his X mark or Four Legs.
Karamanee his X mark or The Elk
Hompemonick his X mark or Day Walker
Shonksiborkenp his X mark or Black Wolf
Cheonkor his X mark or Crooked Tail
Chanesph his X mark or Black Deer
Honkaark his X mark or The Dove

Menomini Chiefs.

Eskenanin his X mark or The Young man.
Aenkutaw his X mark or Pine Shorter, in the place of Tomi's son, Josette.
Keekan his X mark
Muckoometa his X mark or Bears fat
The Spaniard his X mark
Kishenaakum his X mark

Deputies.

Tahzentanker his X mark alias John Antony
Tahnoresagotha his X mark alias John Skenago
Onongwatge his X mark alias Cornelius Beard
Spanawaty his X mark Thomas Christian
Jawentanawen his X mark alias Akahandapost
Kagazotch his X mark alias Jacob Jameson
Karasaonawes his X mark alias George Jameson
Eleazer Williams, alias Onwanonkaki
Solomon H. Hendrick, alias Ukhawawanan
Jacob Hunkapot alias Kausaanah
Abner Hendrick his X mark alias Kenowonmang
Jacob Chicks his X mark alias Chickstokan
Aankawate his X mark alias Robert Hunkapot

Rufus Turkey his X mark alias Halakosakot.

The within arrangement entered into between the Six Nations, the St. Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee Nations of the one part, and the Menominies and Winnebagoes of the other, is approved; with the express understanding; that, the lands thereby conveyed to the Six Nations, the St. Regis, Stockbridge and Munsee Nations are to be held by them, in the same manner, as they were previously held, by the Menominies and Winnebagoes.

February 19th, A.D. 1822. James Monroe.

Received Green Bay, September 16th one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two of the Stockbridge Deputies, nine hundred dollars; of the Oneida Deputies, four hundred dollars; and of the Tuskarora Deputy, two hundred dollars all in goods agreable to the stipulation of the third article of the within Treaty.

In presence of
J. Sergeant, Junr.
Henry Orr
M Brunner
Capt. 3rd Infty.
D Matson, Major U. S. Army
Richard Pickett

Winnebago Chiefs

Seracksor his X mark or The Smoker
Karamanee his X mark or The Elk
Shonkapaw his X mark or Dogs Head
Ochopkaw his X mark or Four Legs
Shonkshonkenapi his X mark or Black Wolf
Aupommonee his X mark or the Brave

Menomini Chiefs.

Ohquommonekon his X mark or the Great Bear
The Spaniard his X mark
Asakalaw his X mark or Pine Shooter
Thakanpomnee his X mark or Scare all
Showaennin his X mark or Yellow Dog.

Aug. 18. 1821 (Copy)

Capt. L.

de

Guard. City,

22 Oct.r, 1821.

Enclosing copy of a treaty between the Winnebagoes, &c, and the Six Nations, &c

also a copy of a report by the person authorized to extinguish Green Bay

Treaties. (Copies)

Washington Oct. 22. 1824

Sir

I have the honour to submit to you a copy of the treaty, executed at Green Bay between the Winnebagoes & Menomonies forming one party, and the delegation of these Indians of the Munsees, of the Stockbridge, and of the St Regis Indians forming the other party. I intended to transmit the original instrument but some accident has prevented it. I shall do it however immediately on my return.

I submit also a copy of the report of the person, authorized by me, at the expense of the persons holding the reversion of the lands owned by these Indians in New York, to visit Green Bay in company with the delegation and to conduct the negotiation. It is due to him to say, that this duty was zealously and ably performed.

A copy of my instructions to him should have accompanied this report, but I find on examination, that I have it not with me. It shall be

transmitted, as speedily as possibly. My apology for the omission will be found in the little time afforded me for the arrangement of my papers, after the conclusion of the treaty of Chicago.

The result of this negotiation I consider important to the parties and to the United States. If improper influence be avoided, these Indians will gradually withdraw from New York, and establish themselves upon the land thus ceded. They will there form a barrier, which may be highly useful in the event of any difficulties in that remote quarter.

Very Respectfully Sir
I have the honour to be
Your Obt Servt
Lewis Cass.

Hon. J. C. Calhoun
Secretary of War

Detroit 7th Sept. 1821.

Sir

The deputation from the Sioux nations and Stockbridge and Munsee nations of Indians having returned to this place, I have the honor to report to you the proceedings and the result of their mission to Green Bay.

Soon after your departure from this place in July last, I learned that Maj. Biddle, the Indian agent at Green Bay, (whose advice and assistance, I was instructed, would be afforded the deputies) was about to leave that place for the purpose of attending the treaty to be held at Chicago.

I communicated this information to the deputies on their arrival here, and at their request I addressed a letter to your Excellency at Chicago, requesting that such instructions as would be most likely to secure the object in view, might be immediately forwarded to me at Green Bay.

On our arrival at the place of our destination, we found the Agent absent, as was anticipated, and learned also, to our very great mortification, that his interpreter had accompanied him. Upon consultation it was thought advisable to proceed in our business without delay,

although

although we were sensible that we should meet with many difficulties; and with this view we procured a commodious house in the vicinity of Fort Howard, where we were visited on the seventh of August by a Menomini Chief and a few of his warriors. We informed these men that we should be pleased to hold a council with such Menomini Chiefs as were at the place, and requested them to attend us, accompanied by those chiefs, on the following day.

On the eighth a few of the Menomini Chiefs called at our house, and were soon followed by some Winnebagoes, who took seats with them in the council room, when the deputies addressed a short speech to the former, stating that they had an important communication to make to them if their principal Chiefs could be collected. This speech was, thro' mistake interpreted to them as addressed to both nations, which fact we did not learn until they gave their answer, when it was too late to correct the error, as they all professed themselves gratified with the invitation, and engaged to send immediately for the Chiefs of both nations.

Knowing that an enmity existed between the two parties, and that the Winnebagoes had refused to listen to propositions for the purchase of their lands, we were not a little displeased at this mistake of our Interpreter; but, as will appear to you, it eventuated in the accomplishment of our

our object.

On the sixteenth, the Chiefs of the two nations assembled, and we immediately commenced business. The Deputies opened the object of their mission in a very handsome manner, taking care to set forth in a proper light, the advantages which would result to their brethren the Menominies and Winnetagoes, from a cession as proposed, and after delivering a belt of wampum according to the Indian custom, the opposite parties replied in very flattering terms, and begged leave to consult each other, promising to give an answer on the following day.

On the 17th the Menominies opened the council with a positive refusal to accept the proposals made to them, alleging as a reason the limited quantity of lands possessed by them, and the difficulty they therefore experienced in gaining a livelihood. The Winnetagoes expressed a great deal of sorrow at this answer, and proposed to give their brethren of the east, the lands on the Fox river, from the Grand Chute to the Winnetago Lake, a distance of four and a half miles. Perceiving that the Menominies were astonished at this reply, it was thought advisable to adjourn the council with a view to give them time for reflection. On the following day they met the deputies again, and having stated that their minds had

changed

changed, proposed to join the Winnebagoes in a cession of the lands from the fort of the Grand Kaccalin to the rapids at the Winnebago Lake. Immediately the articles of the treaty were prepared, but before being finished the Menomonies received a message from some person without the house in consequence of which some of the Chiefs left the room, and a bustle commenced among those who remained. We perceived at once the cause of the confusion, and began seriously to fear the influence of the French inhabitants, some of whom had exerted themselves in opposition to our measures from the time of our arrival.

After some time had elapsed, the Chiefs who had left us returned, and it was then difficult to procure a decisive answer to our question "whether they would sign a grant, the terms of which had been proposed by themselves alone?" After a a good deal of hesitation between their own inclination and that of their advisers, they told us, that their speaker had not expressed their true sentiments, but that their first determination on our proposition was unchanged and unchangeable. All hopes of effecting a purchase of the Menominies were now at an end; for we felt sensible, as well from experience as from information, that they were guided in every thing by the advice and instruction of a few of the principal Frenchmen at the place, who have ever opposed with zeal, the progress of settlement and

improvement

improvement in their country.

Upon reflection it was thought advisable to make another attempt, and the council was declared adjourned until the morning of the ninetenth, at which time the Winnebagoes were invited to attend and sign the grant which they had first proposed: The Menominies were told, that if they should feel disposed to join in the cession, we should be pleased to see them also.

In the evening the two nations held a consultation at their encampment, and on the following morning they all assembled and signed the treaty, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, together with a sketch of a part of Fox river, exhibiting the breadth and course of the tract.

The grant is not so wide as was wished for and expected by the deputies, but when it is considered that we were obliged to encounter serious obstacles, unaided and alone, it cannot be denied that the result has been favorable.

Some of the deputies have visited the lands on and adjacent to the river, and are much pleased with the appearance of the soil, timber and local advantages. Indeed it is pronounced by the inhabitants to be the most valuable tract in that country.

The

The boundaries, as expressed in the articles of the treaty, are rather indefinite, but under the then existing circumstances it was difficult to make them less so. The grantors claim to the northwest as far as the Chippewy lands; sometimes they say three, at others, four, five and six days march. On the south east their claims extend to Lake Michigan.

Should it be thought advisable, I have little doubt that a purchase may be effected, of the lands from the Rapids of the Fathers, four and a half miles above Fort Howard, and near the upper extremity of the French settlement, to the Grand Kaccalin, a distance of thirteen and a half miles; which added to the present cession would make a breadth of upwards of thirty miles.

I cannot forbear expressing to your Excellency how highly I have been gratified with the correct moral deportment and statesmen like conduct of the deputies from the Six Nations, under the direction of Mr. Williams, whose personal exertions in this business have been very great. With respect to the deputation from the Stockbridge nation, I cannot speak so favorably. Some of them, it is true, have genius and energy, but they have been more addicted to intemperance than becomes men on business of this importance; and I fear that some part of their conduct has left an unfavorable

0018

impression on the minds of the inhabitants at the Bay.

I am aware that I have been prolix in this report, but a desire to give your Excellency a detailed statement of the facts attending the mission, has been the cause, and I offer no other apology; not doubting that when you shall take into consideration its imperfections, your goodness will prompt you to excuse them under the belief that they do not arise from a want of inclination to make it more satisfactory.

With the highest respect,
I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's very humble
and much obliged Servant.

Charles C. Trowbridge

His Excellency Lewis Cass.
Governor of the Territory of Michigan.

Papers
Relating to an
arrangement between
the Stockbridge &
other tribes of Indians
and the Brothertown
tribe, ~~for~~ conveying a portion of
the lands of the former
at Green Bay ~~for~~ to the
latter —

Whereas the Six Nations of Indians so called residing in the State of New York and the Stockbridge tribe or Nation and the St Regis tribe or nation and the Munsee tribe or nation of Indians all residing in the State of New York did on the Eighteenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred twenty one hold a treaty with and purchase of the Menomina tribe or Nation of Indians and the Winnebago tribe or nations of Indians in the Territory of Michigan a tract of country in the vicinity of Green Bay and the Winnebago Lake in the Territory of Michigan And Whereas the Stockbridge tribe or nation of Indians and the first Christian party of the Oneida tribe or Nation of Indian and the Tuscarora tribe or Nation and the St Regis tribe or nation and the Munsee tribe or Nation all of the State of New York did by a treaty on the twenty third day of September in the year one Thousand Eight hundred & twenty two purchase of the Menomina tribe or Nation of Indians in the territory of Michigan a tract of land in the vicinity of Green Bay and Lake Michigan and adjoining the first mentioned tract as designated by the said treaty and Whereas the Brothertown Indians residing at Brothertown in the County of Oneida and State of New York have requested to become proprietors with the said six nations and St Regis Stockbridges Tuscarora and Munsee nations or tribes of Indians aforesaid — For and in consideration of the sum of Nine hundred & fifty Dollars to be paid by the said Brothertown Indians in Goods to the Menomina ~~Winnebago Tribe~~ or Nation at Green bay (it being a part of the amount for the purchase of said land as is stipulated in the said treaty) that they the said Six Nations the St Regis the

Christian party of the Oneida Nation the Stockbridge tribe or Nation the Tuscarora tribe or Nation of Indians and the Munsee Tribe or Nation aforesaid doth Covenant & agree as soon as the said payment of Nine Hundred and fifty Dollars is made as before mentioned that they will jointly & severally make and execute a full and absolute conveyance to the Brothertown Indians upon equal proportion of the said Land or country so purchased. And whereas the Brothertown Indians have requested to have a part of the said Land set off for their own particular separate use occupation and benefit. Now it is expressly covenanted and agreed by the said six Nations the Stockbridge Tribe or Nation the St Regis Tribe or Nation the first christian party of the Oneida Tribe or Nation the Tuscarora tribe or Nation and the Munsee Tribe or Nation that they will jointly or severally make and execute a full and absolute conveyance in the most amplest manner to the said Brothertown Indians and their posterity for ever all their right title interest or claim of whatsoever kind or nature to a certain part of the said Land so purchased of the Winebago or Menomina tribes or Nations as aforesaid to be situate on Fox river or Green Bay as the Brothertown Indians by their agent or delegates may choose to select said piece or parcel of Land shall be about twelve miles wide and twenty miles long provided never the less that if the said Brothertown Indians should make a location on the Fox River the said Land shall not extend in width on the waters of the said river so far as to exclude the other tribes or Nations of Indians before mentioned from having an equal proportion

of the Land bordering on the said River and in that case it shall extend back in length what it may be diminished in breadth &c

In witness whereof the chiefs head men and warriors of the before mentioned tribes or nations have hereunto set their hands & affixed their seals this 16th day of June 1824 —

In the presence of
Thos. Dean Witness
to the Signature of the Peace makers and head men of the Stockbridge Nation

Hendrick Aupaumut
S. U. Hendrick
John H. Quinney
Abram his + mark Maunaumuttukquanuk
Jacob his + mark Littleman
Sampson Marquis
Jonas his + mark Littleman
John Littleman
Solomon Hendrick
Oneida Chief
Neddy his + mark Altiquoit
Paul his + mark Fowlis
Antonie his + mark Asaregowa
Henry his + mark Pontis
Daniel his + mark Read
Cornelius his + mark Read

Oneida ~~Chiefs~~
Henry his X mark Christian
Thos his X mark Neaby
~~George his X mark Doxtator~~

By the foregoing nine Oneida Chiefs in presence of A. G. Ellis, this 18th June 1824.

J. Dean

Signed by the within named Tuscarora Chiefs this the 7th day of July 1824 in the presence of Thomas Dean

William Dick
George Lemon

Shantiany his X mark Dawakatego

Tuscarora Chiefs
Jacob Cusick his X mark

Nicholas Cusick

George his X mark Lewis Davis

Know all men by these presents that we the undersigned being the chiefs and principal men of that part of the Stockbridge Tribe of Indians have settled on Fox River in the Territory of Michigan that in consideration of the payment of nine hundred and fifty dollars to the Menominee Tribe or nation agreeable to the stipulations of the foregoing agreement we hereby certify that we in general council assembled have agreed with the deputies appointed by the Brothertown Indians that the Brothertown Indians take a piece of Land on Fox River Bounded as follows, Beginning on the South east side of Fox

river at the upper part of a small bay above the foot of the grand Kankakee or Rapids in the said river near a sugar maple ~~tree and an elm~~ tree marked and blazed about 20 links northwest from the mouth of a small Brook running into the said river and running from thence a south east course twenty nine miles and twenty one chains thence a north east course eight miles thence a north west course thirty miles and fifty nine chains to the forgiven and thence up the said river to the place of begining for them the said Brothertown Indians to have the said described piece or parcel of Land Released and ceded and quit claimed unto them the said Brothertown Indians and their posterity forever for their own use & benefit Agreable to the stipulations and concerts of the foregoing Agreement the said piece or parcel of Land has not been chosen or selected or occupied by any one of the before mentioned Nations or Tribes or their deputies

Given under our hands at Green Bay this 18th day of Septr in the year of our Lord 1824

In the presence of

J. Dean agent for the Brothertown Indian

Robert Konkepot his + mark
Austin
Barthus Jennett Cabrin his
Benjamin Palmer his X mark
John Quinney
James Joshua his + mark

Chiefs en Principle men.

Bethel Powlas his X mark

Agent for the Indian Indians

Tunesassah 9 mo. 16th 1821

To Committee on Indian Concerns -

Dr Friends Since the date of my last communication to you there has been two councils among the Natives & the subjects which were therein discussed are such as will interest the prosperity of the Nation - Fourth of this mo. a general council of both parties had been requested by those who are in favour of Indian customs & the Chiefs & others accordingly assembled — Complanter spoke largely in the council; he began relative to their people continuing to remain independant, and not submit to come under the laws of the white people as had been proposed by the President in his late message to Congress said that it had been concluded upon long since that they should be independant, & it was best to continue so; for it was in vain for them to try to come under the laws, for they would not be able to live up to them — He wished all those of their people who were now in the practice of paying attention to the first day of the week to cease therefrom & follow their former custom: for it was all in vain to keep first day & have councils, when by paying attention to former customs they should remember the Great Spirit daily — As it respected the School, insisted that it should be resumed no more amongst them & wished all their people should cease paying

any farther attention to the advice & instructions of the Quakers in learning useful trades &c. for they would certainly bring a charge against the Indians for the services that had been rendered for we have no instance (says he) of white people assisting one another in the manner the Quakers have assisted us — but if some of the Nation still insist upon their children being educated they must pay therefor themselves as is customary amongst white people & the property of the Nation would then be in no danger — Complanter said much upon the aforementioned & other subjects & among the rest it was proposed that all those who would not unite in following Indian customs, should remove from this & settle themselves upon a distinct preservation & those in favour of former customs would continue at Allegany & each party would then be by themselves — They then concluded to meet again in three days & reply to the speech that had been made to them & accordingly collected together at that time — James Robinson on behalf of those favourable to improvements replied to the speech that had been made by Complanter, & said that his party were afraid to oppose the views of the President & have nothing to do with improvements because they believed their situation would be very critical & dangerous if they should do so. for

to the President they looked for safety respecting the holding of their lands & if they should be driven off from their present possessions & sent to the Westward the Indians there were very warlike & no doubt many of them would lose their lives, if they went there — & as it respected the school & their moving to another reservation they would consider thereof at the approaching general Council to be held at Buffalo — Much order & tranquility was observed at the aforementioned Councils, more than has lattely been the case when both parties have been assembled together — The Indians start to morrow for Buffalo & at their return from Coun the chiefs intend informing committee of the co-clusions that may be come to — Levi Hal the blacksmith who has had for some years pa the use of the smith tools that belong to Commi has of late time been anxious to purchase them but as they had been lent to him by Committee on conditions that he should keep coal & do the work for the Nation when requested ~~when~~ ~~requested~~, concluded it would be best to inform them previous to the tools being disposed of & whatever they may think most advisable in the case wil be attended to — A few of the Indians have sow wheat this fall & some others are preparing therefor

In usual health remain

your friend Joseph Elkinton

Origin
21 Sep

15¢

Thomas Wistar

Philadelphia

See Minutes Vol. II. page 126

Joseph Ellicott
9 mo 1811

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened.

The petition of Clarissa Denny of Oneida, humbly Sheweth. That in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifteen, on the third day of March in the said year a treaty was made at the City of Albany between the People of this State and the First Christian party of the Oneida Indians for the sale of a part of the Oneida Reservation. By which treaty the improvements and buildings belonging to your petitioner were reserved to him (not exceeding twenty acres). And that it was also specified in and by the said treaty that whenever the first objects extinguish the claim of your petitioner in and to the said improvements the said improved land should become vested in the said people, reserving no claim to the Oneida nation. That in pursuance of the said treaty the Surveyor General has caused the said improved land of your petitioner to be surveyed, and that the contents by that survey amount to ten acres and a half only including a dwelling house and barn situate in the Scowaslon tract as will appear by the Map of the said tract. And your petitioner would further represent that the said quantity of land is insufficient for the support of the family of your petitioner.

And he humbly prays that your Honorable body will be pleased to take the

case of your petitioner into consideration and by an Act or Clause annexed to some proper bill for that purpose, authorize and direct the purchase, or extinguishment of your petitioner's said claim by the said people, or to permit your petitioner to purchase the said land absolutely by paying the original price for said land before the said improvements were made which price was not exceeding Five Dollars per Acre. And your petitioner will ever pray.

Martin Dinny

Dated at Dresden
January 21st. 1822

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two by his Excellency DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas. It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows, To wit, The said Onondaga Nation sell and convey to the People of the State of New York to be held by them forever **All** that certain Tract of Land being part of the Lands reserved to them in former Cessions to the said People and known as the Onondaga Residence Reservation and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at the south west corner of the said residence reservation and running thence along the south bounds thereof East two miles and a half to the lands sold by the said Indians to the said People in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen thence along the same North half a mile then west parallel with the said south bounds two miles and a half and then along the same East two miles and a half to the place of beginning containing eight hundred acres **In consideration whereof** the said People now pay to the said Nation the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars the receipt whereof the said Indians do hereby confess and acknowledge and therewith to be fully content and satisfied **In testimony whereof** His Excellency DeWitt Clinton the said Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems of the said Onondaga Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned

the said People now pay to the said Nation the sum of one thousand six hundred dollars the receipt whereof the said Indians do hereby confess and acknowledge and therewith to be fully content and satisfied **In testimony whereof** His Excellency DeWitt Clinton the said Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems of the said Onondaga Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned

Sealed and Delivered
In the presence of
John Taylor
Shuneage Dellett
Isaac Dennston
Epht. Webster } Interpreter

DeWitt Clinton

Asahents his X mark

Hononireton his X mark

Hronyatha his mark

Tegeosaga his X mark

for the state use

ONONDAGO TREATY

1822

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the 11th Day of Feb'y in the year of our Lord 1822 by his Excellency De Witt Clinton Govenor of the State of New York with the Chiefs and Sachems of the Tribes of Nation of Indian called the Onondagos. It is Covenanted and agreed and Concluded as follows: To wit, The Said Onondago Nation Sell and Convey to the People of the State of New York to be held by them forever, all that Certain Tract of Land being part of the Lands reserved to them in former Sessions to the said people and Known as the Onondago Residence Reservation and bounded as follows to wit, beginning at the South West Corner of the Said Residence Reservation and(bounded as follows) Running then along the South Bounds thereof East 2 miles and a half to the lands sold by the said Indians to the said People in the year 1817 then along the same North half a mile, then West paralelel with the Said South Bounds two miles and a half and then along the same two miles and a half to the place of betinning containing 800 acres. In consideration whereof the said Reople now pay to the Said Nation the sum of $1500 the Receipt whereof the said Indians do hereby confess and acknowledge and thereafter to be fully content and satisfield. In testimony whereof his Excellency DeWitt Clinton, the said Govenor on the part of the People of the State of New York the said Shields or Sachems of the said Onondago Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned.

Sealed and Delivered — DeWitt Clinton

In the Presence of

John Taylor	Asahents his x mark
Simeon DeWitt	Hononiyeton "
Isaac Denniston	Wrongaktha "
Ephm. Webster (Interpreter)	Tegóosaga "
	Kosheritohre "

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives,

ENQUIRING WHETHER THE

Indian Title has been extinguished by the United States

TO ANY LANDS,

The right of soil in which has been, or is, claimed by any particular state; and, if so, the conditions upon which the same has been extinguished.

FEBRUARY 25, 1822.

Read, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY GALES & SEATON.

1822.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, "requesting the President of the United States to cause to be reported to this House, whether the Indian title has been extinguished by the United States to any lands, the right of soil in which has been, or is, claimed by any particular state; and, if so, the conditions upon which the same has been extinguished," I herewith transmit a report from the Secretary of War, furnishing all the information in the possession of that Department, embraced by the resolution.

JAMES MONROE.

WASHINGTON, *February* 23, 1822.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, 22d *Feb.* 1822.

The Secretary of War, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, "requesting the President of the United States to cause to be reported to this House, whether the Indian title has been extinguished by the United States to any lands, the right of soil in which has been, or is, claimed by any particular state; and, if so, the conditions upon which the same has been extinguished," has the honor to transmit to the President the enclosed statement, prepared by the Second Auditor, accompanied by a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, which contain all the information that can be furnished by this Department, upon the several points embraced by the resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. C. CALHOUN.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office, 20th February, 1822.

SIR: The draftsman of this office having carefully examined the enclosed, informs me that it is impossible to make any estimate of the quantity of land embraced by the cessions alluded to, on account of the uncertainty of their boundaries, except in the case of the cession under treaty with the Chickasaws of the 19th day of October, 1818, where it is estimated that the total quantity embraced by the limits of that cession, agreeably to a calculation from Melish's map of the United States, is 6,675,840 acres, of which 1,120,000 are situated in Kentucky, and 5,555,840 in Tennessee. If the boundaries of the cessions could be ascertained with any degree of precision, the information sought for would be afforded with pleasure.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,
Secretary of War.

A LIST OF TREATIES entered into by the United States, and those concluded under the sanction of the United States. by certain states and individuals with various Tribes of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing the titles of said Tribes to certain Lands, belonging to, and laying within, the limits of particular states.

IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Between the United States and the Six Nations, concluded at Fort Stanwix, on the 22d of October, 1784.

By the 4th article of this treaty, the United States engage to "order goods to be delivered to the Six Nations," but to what amount is not stipulated.

Between the same and the same, at Fort Harmar, on the 9th of January, 1789.

Consideration. Confirmation of the presents in the preceding treaty of 1784. and an additional present in goods to the amount of $3,000.

Between the same and the same at Konondaigua, on the —th November, 1794.

Consideration. Article 6th. The sum of $4,500 to be expended annually, forever, in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, &c.

Between the United States and the Seven Nations, at New York, the 3d May, 1796, in the presence of the agents for the state of New York.

Consideration. (For the cession by the Seven Nations, to the state of New York, of lands within the state,) the state of New York to pay £1,233 6*s*. 8*d*. and £213 6*s*. 8*d*.; besides, on the 3d day of August, yearly, forever, the like sum of £213 6*s*. 8*d*.

Between Robert Morris and the Seneca Nation, under the sanction of the United States, on the 15th September, 1797.

Consideration. Robert Morris to vest $100,000 in Bank stock, for the use of the Senecas.

Between the warriors of the Senecas and Oliver Phelps and others, under the authority of the United States, in presence of John Taylor, commissioner, appointed by the President of the United States for holding said treaty, 30th June, 1802.

Consideration. Oliver Phelps, and others concerned, to pay $1,200 to the Senecas.

Relinquishment *to New York* by the Mohawk Indians, under the sanction of the United States, on the 29th March, 1797.

Consideration. The state of New York to pay the Mohawk deputies $1,000; $500 to defray the expenses of the deputies while treating; and $100 for their expenses on returning.

Note at the foot of this treaty, page 385, vol. 1, of the laws of the United States.

At a treaty held with the Oneidas, at their village in the state of New York, on the 1st June, 1798, Joseph Hopkinson attending as commissioner of the United States, there was purchased from the Oneida nation, for the use of the people of the state of New York, a part of the lands reserved for the benefit of said nation, for which there was paid $500 in hand, and an annuity of $700. The treaty was ratified on the 21st February, 1799.

IN GEORGIA.

Between the United States and the Creek Nation, in the city of New York, on the 7th August, 1790.

Consideration. The United States to cause certain value goods, (amount not specified) to be delivered to the Creeks, and to pay $1,500 annually to them. Further, to furnish them, from time to time, gratuitously, with useful domestic animals, and implements of husbandry.

Between the United States and the Creek Nation, concluded the 16th June, 1802.

Consideration. The United States to pay to the Creeks, annually, $3,000; $1,000 for the term of ten years, and $25,000 for various purposes therein specified, such as paying the debts of the tribe, &c. &c.

Between the same and the same, concluded the 14th Nov. 1805.

Consideration. The United States to pay, annually, to the Creek nation, for the term of eight years, $12,000 in money, or goods, and implements of husbandry, and $11,000 annually, for the term of ten succeeding years, making in the whole eighteen payments in the course of eighteen years; and to furnish, for eight years, two blacksmiths and two strikers.

Between the same and the same, 9th August, 1814.

Consideration. The United States consent to make peace with the Creeks, giving up all claims on them for the expenses incurred in prosecuting the war against them, on the Creeks ceding to the United States all the territory belonging to them, and laying within certain limits specified in the treaty.

Between the same and the same, 22d January, 1818.

Consideration. The United States to pay within the year $20,000 dollars, and $10,000 annually for the term of ten succeeding years, making in the whole eleven payments in the course of eleven years, the present (1818) inclusive; the whole amount to be paid $120,000, and in lieu of all former stipulations for blacksmiths, the United States engage to furnish the Creek nation, for three years, with two blacksmiths and strikers, for the relinquishment of two tracts of land therein stipulated.

Between the same and the same, 8th January, 1821.

Consideration. The United States to pay $10,000 in hand; $40,000 as soon as practicable after the ratification; $5,000 annually for two years thereafter; $10,000 for five years thereafter; and $10,000 annually for ten years thereafter; making in the whole fourteen payments in fourteen successive years, without interest, in money or

goods, and implements of husbandry, at the option of the Creek nation. As a further consideration the United States agree to pay to the state of Georgia whatever balance may be found due to the Creek nation, provided the same shall not exceed $250,000 for the cessions therein specified.

Between the United States and the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, and that portion of said nation residing on the Arkansas, 8th July, 1817.

Condition. Exchange of lands. The United States bound to give to all the poor warriors who may remove, &c. one rifle gun and ammunition, one blanket, and one brass kettle; boats and provisions for the emigrants to remove to the Arkansas, and the United States to make compensation for all improvements on the lands left by the emigrants.

Between the United States and the Cherokees, at the city of Washington, 27th February, 1819.

To carry into effect the foregoing treaty.

Articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, 24th April, 1802.

By the 4th article of this agreement, the United States, at their own expense, were to extinguish, for the use of Georgia, on reasonable terms, the Indian title to all the other lands within the state of Georgia. But it is proper to observe, that this is one of the conditions on which, by this agreement between the United States and Georgia, the latter ceded all right, title, and claim, to the jurisdiction and soil of certain lands therein mentioned, to be formed into a territory or state. The United States were therefore indemnified in advance for all expenses incurred in extinguishing the Indian title to all lands within the state of Georgia, in certain treaties made and concluded with the Indians for that purpose. See the conditions of the treaty of 16th June, 1802, with the Creeks and those which follow.

IN TENNESSEE.

Between the United States and the Cherokees, concluded 2d October, 1798.

Consideration. Goods, wares, and merchandise, to the amount of $5,000; and annually other goods to the amount of $1,000, in addition to the annuities already provided for.* Sufficient supplies and provisions to be furnished

by the United States to subsist such a reasonable number as shall attend to receive them, or to attend for carrying into effect former treaties, or new cession of lands.

* *Note.* By the 3d article of the treaty of Philadelphia, the United States agree to furnish the Cherokees with goods suitable for their use, to the amount of $5,000, yearly, in lieu of all former sums, to be paid annually. The above addition of $1,000 makes the annuity of $5,000, of 2d October, 1798, amount to $6,000.

Between the same and the same, concluded 25th October, 1805.

Consideration. The United States to pay, immediately, $3,000 in merchandise, and $11,000 within ninety days after the ratification of the treaty; and, also, an annuity of $3,000 to commence on the date of the treaty.

Between the same and the same, concluded on the 27th October, 1805.

Consideration. The United States to pay $1,600 in money for a cession of that section of land on which the garrison of South West Point then stood, and which extends to Kingston, as a place for the assembly of Tennessee to convene at; together with an island, and a free road leading from Tellico to Tombigbee.

Between the same and the same, 8th July, 1817.

See the stipulations of the said treaty, under the head of Georgia.

Between the same and the same, 27th February, 1814.

See the stipulations contained in the said treaty, under the head of Georgia.

Between the United States and Chickasaws, concluded 23d July, 1805.

Consideration. The United States to pay $20,000 for the use of the nation at large, and for the payment of their debts. To George Colbert and O. Key, $2,000; to the king of the nation, an annuity of $100 during his life; and the United States to pay $2 per day to the person appointed on the part of the Chickasaws, to ascertain and mark the boundaries fixed by the treaty.

Between the same and the same, concluded 19th October, 1818.

Consideration. The United States to pay $20,000 annually, for fifteen successive years; to Capt. Gordon, $1,115; to Capt. Smith, $2,000, for debts due to them by the nation. To the principal chief $500; to John Lewis $25;

and to Major John Cuthbert, $1,000. Further, on the ratification of the treaty, the United States to pay to 10 chiefs and an interpreter, each $150; and to 10 military leaders $100 each; and they also agree, that any annuity heretofore paid in goods shall in future be paid in money.

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Between the United States and Cherokees, concluded 22d March, 1816.

Consideration. The United States promise and engage, that the state of South Carolina shall pay $5,000 after the ratification; provided the Cherokees in council, and the Executive of the state of South Carolina, shall approve the stipulations.

IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Between the United States and Cherokees, concluded 8th July, 1817, and on the 27th February, 1819.

See said treaties under the head of Georgia.

IN KENTUCKY.

Between the United States and Chickasaws, 19th October, 1818.

See the treaty under the head of Tennessee.

WILLIAM LEE, *Auditor.*

We the Onondaga Nation do acknowledge to have received of the people of the State of New York by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of one thousand dollars in full for that half of the annual annuities mentioned in a writing or agreement made at a treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks & John Richardson agents authorized by and in behalf of the people of the State of New York with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas on the 21st day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five —

Witness our hands at Buffalo this 14th 1825

Signed duplicate Recd
In presence of
H. Cunningham
Alexander Lower

Captain his X mark Cole
Peter his X mark
Peter his X mark Hetfield
Captain his X mark Crow
Jacob his X mark
Sam his X mark Harris

We the Cayuga Nation do acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of five thousand three hundred dollars in full for the several annuities mentioned in a certain writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks & John McKesson agents authorized by and in behalf of the people of the State of New York with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas on the 20th day of July 1795. Witness our hands at Buffalo June 18th 1822

Signed & sealed & del.
in presence of
McCunnie Shaw
Jellis Clark
Alexander Jones

William his mark King
Caneraga his mark John
Cayuga his mark George
Cayuga his mark Jemmy
Tall his mark Chief
Capt James his mark Smith
George his mark Harris
Gaad his mark Hunt

Oneida 4. July. 1822

Great Brother

We the Chiefs and warriors of the Christian party of the Oneida Nation, by leave to remind your excellency, that we made to you last winter, requesting you to remit us to receive our gratuity (Clothing, and in goods,) in money - that the money might be remitted to Lester Pomeroy, agent, for the purpose of aiding us in the payment of the Lots by us - Bay purchases of lands - And we are happy to say, that you have complied with our request.

But, Great Brother, we beg you to remember that here are recognized by the Legislature of this state, two parties, of this nation of one of which we are the head men. We understand by Mr Parrish that your Excellency's instructions to him are relative to the whole nation as one, Wherefore he does not feel authorized to divide the money to us our share of the gratuity as the other party of the nation oppose this most desirable object.

Our present purpose, therefore, most respectful Brother, is to beg of your Excellency to instruct Mr Pomeroy to divide to us our portion of the money that we may be enabled to meet our engagements

with our Nation. Brothers —

If our Great Brother should be pleased to gratify our wishes, we hope he will dispose the agent immediately, as the time is already arrived when we should set away.

We remain your affectionate Brothers.

(Signed)

Peter his X mark Redy

Jerry his X mark Scanandoa

Young his X mark Minéaw

Redy his X mark Ofkiquet

George his X mark Doxtader
Interpreter —

Peter his X mark Ofkiquetta

John his X mark Antonie

Cornelius his X mark Board

Henry his X mark Pontis

John his X mark Scanandoa

Daniel his X mark Bread

Cornelius his X mark John

John his X mark Williams

Hon. J. C. Calhoun
Secretary at War
Washington —

Letter from Genl. Porter
to the Secritary at War
Septr. 23. 1822

Red Jacket against
the Agent

(Private)

Copy. (Buffalo Sept. 23. 1822)

Sir,

Mr. Parrish and Mr. Jones have shewn me a printed paper, purporting to be the "Proceedings of an Indian Council held at Tonawanto on the 8th of August 1822", and have requested me to express to you my opinion of the character of this paper and the consideration to which it is entitled, which I cheerfully do.

Of many, and indeed most of the topics treated of & made the subject of complaint against Mr. Parrish, I have no particular personal knowledge; But from my acquaintance with most of the Chiefs — from my knowledge of their affairs generally — from the representations I have heard respecting the Council at Tonawanta, & from the complexion of the paper itself, I have no hesitation in believing it a tissue of misrepresentations. It commences by stating a deliberate falsehood, to wit, that the number of Indians assembled at the Council was 2608, whereas I am satisfied from the information I have received that the number could not have exceeded 2 or 300, & that many of them were Canadian Indians who had been sent for, for this express purpose. As to Mr. Parrish's fidelity in paying over the annuities, I can only say that he has always sustained, and I believe justly the reputation of being uncommonly careful, exact and particular in the discharge of this part of his duty —

always

always making it a point, not only to take receipts from the Indians for the sums ~~paid~~ he pays, but to have some respectable white man present to count the money and attest to the correctness of the transaction.

The difficulties now existing among our Indians, are principally to be ascribed to Red Jacket who is a man of great talents and a great intriguer. I am myself satisfyed that the surest and shortest mode of restoring harmony amongst them, will be a steady and stern Persuance in the course of policy indicated in your last letters to Mr. Parrish, & which he has shewn me:

I am, Dr. Sir, with great respect
Your Obt. Servant
P. B. Porter

Honbl. J. C. Calhoun

10/17/1822

(1)

The Committee appointed to visit the Indian Natives on their reservations at Allegany & Cattaraugus, report that they arrived at Cuneyapah on the 20th Ult. & found the Chiefs & principal Men were gone to Buffalo to attend a general Council of their Nation at that place. During the time of their absence, the committee were occupied in riding to many of their settlements & inspecting the state of the Committee's Farm and Mills, the latter of which appear to be in good order & are occupied by persons who work them to the shares: but the Farm has suffered in several respects by the carelessness & inattention of the late Tenant, and particularly in the Buildings, which we requested the attention of our friends now there in having them repaired — Robert Kotten's time since his arrival, we found had been chiefly occupied on the Farm, Joseph Elkinton having believed it most expedient to keep possession of it from his experience of the past year & the Committee were united in judgment that it had been best; but as Roberts attention was so much occupied in it, as to prevent his instructing the Natives in the use of Tools, they were recommended to obtain assistance in the necessary work of the Farm & attention to the stock. —

They are about erecting a Frame work shop, & a comfortable Frame School house has been put up which is nearly finished, some delay in the completion having been experienced for want of a shaven, but one was expected to give attention to it in the early part of the present Month. The School we found had been attended by an average number of about 15 scholars; most of them are in the rudiments of their learning, but had made satisfactory progress for the time they had attended, and their general deportment in school was orderly. —

We found our Friends labouring under inconvenience, & somewhat tried in their household arrangements, for want of a female assistant; but we did not feel at liberty to encourage their obtaining one, till this state of the concern was spread before the general Committee.

On the 25th some of the Chiefs returned home, & we appointed the 28th to meet them in Council; but in attendance on that day it appeared several of the principal Chiefs were still absent & a further delay took place, it being proposed by those present to

2 after the Council till the 20th, at which time it was believed all would have returned home. — On the 20th we found the Council attended by the chiefs & most of the principal men, and after reading addresses to the Committee, the following communication was read to them, viz.

Brothers, by the short speech from our friends in Philad. which you have heard read, you are informed that we make you this visit with their approbation.

Brothers, for a long time before we left home, we had heard there was some division of opinion amongst you, on important subjects; & we felt a desire to see you all together, if haply we might be instrumental thro' the aid of the Great Spirit, in bringing you nearer together.

Brothers, we are all, at times, sensible of the motions of divine Grace in our own hearts, condemning us when we do wrong: but when we live in love one with another, & do what is good, it makes us feel happy & comfortable. to this we have from time to time directed your attention, without regarding the observance of any forms of worship, such as singing &c. which may be practised without making the heart better:— but an attention to this word of divine Grace, as it proceeds from the Great Spirit, cannot fail of bringing us nearer to himself, & its happy effect also is, to make us love one another & desire each others welfare.

Brothers, you ought to consider that the Great Being is, or should be worshipped by all men, in sincerity & in truth: we should also well consider the effects produced by any particular mode of worship; if order & decorum are preserved, & if those who attend return to their homes rather improved in good desires to walk with more circumspection in future, there is reason to hope, acceptable worship has been performed; but if wantonness, & riot, are indulged; & in secret, men & women promiscuously get together for vicious purposes; you would do well to reflect whether some reformation is not requisite: for you cannot suppose that your ancestors in establishing a mode of worship ever expected it would degenerate into such licentiousness.

Brothers; in speaking our minds thus plainly, it is with a hope some of your wise men will endeavour to make such regulations as will put a stop to such practices.

Brothers, you are of one Nation, & should live together as brethren; & when subjects which concern the general welfare require to be considered, you should meet together, & not separately, as we are informed you now do.

Brothers, we have heretofore told you of a bad practice which some of your Nation have been in; that is, husbands separating from their wives, and wives from their husbands; & going to live with others; no good men, or women can do so, & it is time you put away such an evil from amongst you.

Brothers, we are informed some of you think, notwithstanding what you have from us in writing, that we intend to make a claim on part of your land for the services we have rendered & are rendering to you; now Brothers, you must know the land you live on is your own forever, if you continue to live upon it & do not sell it; and you must also know, that we never can make any good claim to any part of it, because if you or your children should ever be so unwise as to dispose of this reservation, you can only do so to the pre-emption holders — therefore no claim can be made on your land by us.

Brothers we earnestly desire you may become a respectable & good People; it has given us satisfaction to observe new farms cleared, with good new buildings put up within a few years, & that very few of you now live in villages; you must by this time be convinced, that if you are industrious

and cultivate your land, it will, under the blessing of the Great Spirit furnish you with an abundance of all things needful for the support of yourselves & your Cattle; & that you need not ask assistance from any people.

Brothers. your friends called Quakers, think it is better for them to be industrious & endeavour to help themselves, than to depend upon the assistance of others for a living; we want you to think so too; & then with the blessing of health you will find your Farms sufficient to supply all you ought to require. We are glad in the belief that you are generally clear in the use of spirituous liquors: we wish you encouraged to hold fast to this good resolution, & that you endeavour to dissuade such as are yet in the use of this destructive article as a drink, to refrain from it

Signed O Stewardson
J Rooke
W Morris

The Indians then requested to have time for a conference among themselves, & appointed the next day to reply to our communication; which they did as follows; by their chief called Black Snake.—

We yesterday received what you had to say to us, & also your communication in writing. By these we learn you continue to be concerned for our sakes.— our friends have been informed of our divided situation & have sent you amongst us to endeavour to draw us closer together — We have heard your recommendation to become again one people, that we meet together in council, to consider the concerns that relate to the welfare of the Nation.— I will inform why it is that we are this divided people — The Missionaries are the Cause — it was not so before they came amongst us, when our friends, the Quakers, only were beside us. The Missionaries are endeavouring to influence us, & some of the Chiefs have joined with them; this is the cause why our efforts are so strong against them, we look to the Indians amongst whom they have been, and find they have been the destruction of the Nations; the Indians have not prospered under them.— You spoke your desire to us that we should be one Nation; a people of one mind: & after you left us, we remained together, & became a little more united than we had been, but not altogether as we wished to be.— We informed those who favour the Missionaries, you are our relations; let us be as one people; if you will remove them from amongst us & hold to the Quakers, we ask no more; we will then be a people of one voice: to this they have not entirely assented, but have promised they would never have a Missionary among them; but would continue to meet by themselves & have their own people to school them. We have considered the advice of our friends & the will of our own people, & we of this party have concluded not to keep the Sabbath day.— We understand your advice to be kind to one another, & attend to business that we might be a prosperous people, that we will endeavour to take hold of & teach our children to work — and we understand we should be tender & true to our wives, & that they should learn the ways of the white people, in this respect also we intend to take your counsel, & also respecting such among us as drink, to extend counsel to them: but we of this side do not see right to have our children taught to read; this we do not yet see right.— We of this side are glad in having

you among us & we only decline taking one article of your advice. — It is now more than 20 years since Friends have been among us, & when we have perceived any of our children to improve in learning, we think they have also become more deceitful, therefore their learning has not been beneficial; & they also are apt to become proud, which we think is also against it: these things give us great fear of what may hereafter come upon us, if those who do not unite with us, have their children taught, they will entice & detain us of the little land we have left, almost so small, that we can cover it with our feet — But we have heard your wish that we should meet together in council to consider the affairs of the nation; to this we have both parties agreed, & we are thus far nearer than before you spoke: & further, we have agreed to look peaceably at each other; & we, will not interfere with them, in the education of their children; this we have agreed to, & shall not interrupt them in their school learning over the river on your land. —

James Robinson, then commenced his address by saying; Brothers, our friends; — We are once more together with the permission of the Great Spirit, the whose providence, we are yet preserved in health: — We feel rejoiced that you have been enabled to come so long a journey, safe from Philadelphia & we are — We feel rejoiced & thankful for this. Our friends we beg of you to pity our situation — when you come to hear how much effect your language has had on us, you will see we are poor Indians — It is 5 years since you were here, we yet remember your language to us at that time; you told us you were men of your words, not fearful of shewing your faces; so you then told us. — You informed us the President of the U States & Government had made up their minds to recommend to their red brethren, for their welfare, to educate their children — we was well acquainted with your conversations with us, that you did nothing you were fearful of being known to him. — The Men that live by us (alluding to the agents of Government) have told us that the President of the United States & Government had made up their minds to recommend to their red brethren, for their welfare, to educate their Children — We were told the President of the United States was desirous to have an answer, if we concluded to educate our Children, as the Government would assist us, & not the Senecas only, but all the Indians in the United States. — The summer following this message, we made up our minds to be benefitted by it: — Brothers, we remember the language you have uttered at different times in recommending to have our Children educated; we thought it best to do so, & that it was good in the sight of Government to have the Quakers to educate our Children — we know the Government is good, and we, do not feel an hair in danger in our confidence in the Quakers, & still mean to try to educate our Children.

Brothers: — Quakers. We feel always glad to see you, you speak such language as we are disposed to take, because we believe you feel it from the Spirit, & we depend upon & have full reliance in you. We understand also the situation of our lands, that the title is in ourselves, & it cannot be taken from us without our consent. — We are determined to pursue the education of our Children, in the hope they will be benefitted by it — We do not yet know fully how to cultivate our lands & raise crops of Grain; we hope yet to improve in this knowledge; & this is an additional inducement to have our children educated, thinking particular times necessary to plant & sow,

& our Children by education will obtain this knowledge, & to do for them selves. — As you heard awhile ago, those opposed to us will not observe the Sabbath day; our friends the Quakers have a regard to that day, & we think it good to observe it also, & bring up our children in the observance of it. — Thus you see our situation, we will not on our side give up the Sabbath day, we are strong in our minds to observe it; & they are strong in their minds against it. — If we could but see alike in this, there is nothing else to keep us separate, you see our difficulties, we feel anxious that we might be helped to see as one, but we have not yet come to this, tho' we are more united than we were before, having agreed to unite in Council on public affairs. — Brothers, the Friends; we are distressed in this situation, we wish to have these things righted; we wish you to assist us to come straight; & we wish to advise from time to time with our two friends who live beside us what may be for our good. — Our minds, the Chiefs & Warriors of this party, have agreed never to have a Missionary for a Teacher, never shall one be amongst us; but we will keep the Sabbath day, & some of our own best men shall teach us on that day. — We wish you to know we are pleased with the two friends you have placed beside us, we intend to keep near them, & keep the chain of friendship strong. — We now desire your welfare, & pray for you against tomorrow, understanding you then think of leaving us on your return — We hope the Lord in his mercy may protect us all & that you may be preserved to get again to your families in health: — and we desire to be remembered to friends in Philad: — and we send our best wishes to the several Friends, men & women, that have dwelt amongst us, we hope the Lord may protect them, & we return our thanks to our friends in Philad that feel interested for our welfare. —

In the evening James Robinson called upon us & addressed us to the following effect —

Friends, — we feel that we can never return blessing & thanks enough to our Maker for our health & welfare. — The Lord in his Providence has created the day & the night by which man may work & also have rest.

I feel upon one subject very happy; it is, that Friends did not pursue the Council 'till all parties were together, that all might have full opportunity to hear your advice. — In the Council to day, we did not say all that was on our minds, being careful least we should hurt the feelings of any. We pity our old Chief seeing the situation he has got into, in withdrawing very much from what he formerly thought right; but our minds are firm in the intention to pursue the education of our Children, & to hold to the same principle which we have all along received from you; but we are tender of him, not saying much to him — But we intend to hold to keeping one day in the week, & that some wise man among ourselves may then instruct our Children & teach them how to act. — We look to you in full confidence, seeing you keep to the laws Christ made, when on earth; living in love. — To look back to our Grand-fathers we cannot say any of them were favoured with the light to lay down rules that should govern us now we are favoured with the light we see thro' Christ; and again when we examine the Indians way, & compare them with your ways, we see no foundation there to build on. — but in Christ we see a Light whereon to build a foundation. — The Indians will worship an image, or a dream, therefore we feel short in fully uniting

with them, which will prevent our being entirely one people. —
We feel desirous you should know we are very much pleased with the friend you have to live near us, we are fully satisfied with him, believing he does all he can for our interest, & we wish you to feel fully satisfied with his conduct amongst us. — We think of all you have laid before us for our welfare; & are anxious our young women should learn to sew & spin; & our young men to labour, before we are taken from them by death. — You know we have had many difficulties & troubles in endeavouring to fulfill the wishes of our friends, but we intend steadily to pursue your counsel, & in no wise give out: this is our determination. Some that set out have withdrawn & therefore have not experienced the benefit they might have done, but I am bent to pursue your advice. Even our Agent, (Alluding to Parrish the agent of Government) has advised us to fulfill your wishes. — I have considered all the things you have mentioned to us. — I have by me a writing, drawn by Joseph at my request, setting forth my determination never to be separated from my wife by any cause but death; & this writing I intend to keep by me. — Friends may remember the time they advised us to run this reservation into lots, & afterwards the Indians did not feel satisfied to do it, thinking it only came from Friends, & they sent writings from the President to know his mind, & the President approved of the measure; this writing I have still by me, thinking it may yet be wanted. —

On the 2nd Inst. accompanied by Jos Chilcoten we rode to the Cattaraugus Reservation & appointed to meet the Indians in Council on the 4th — when the Committee's Letter to them was read: after which they were informed that Jacob Taylor now resided near them on his own account & was no longer an agent for the Committee, & we proceeded to give them such advice as we apprehended their present divided situation required; recommending to them to be reconciled to each other & to use more endeavours than they had yet done to put away from amongst them many evil practices which some of their people yet continued in. — They requested us to meet them the next day, as they could not reply to us till they had had time to deliberate amongst themselves on the subjects we had opened. — We accordingly met them; when each party made their reply to our communication. — The Chief warrior on behalf of the one party, informed in substance, that while division of sentiment existed amongst them on that reservation, on account of the school education of their children, they received a message from the Buffalos Chiefs informing them, there was a Teacher would come to instruct their children; — that such of them as were favourable to his introduction among them, called a council to know if they should receive him. — that he himself opposed his reception, wishing to continue with their friends the Quakers; but he was overruled by the rest: and the Buffalos Chiefs came forward at their request in council, & advised them to accept him, which was the cause of their having a Missionary teacher among them. — They were uneasy in their divided situation, & should be ~~more~~ happy if they could be more united; that he had endeavoured to persuade them they should not feel angry at each other, because some difference of sentiment existed among them. — They were glad we had opened our minds to them, & they had tried since yesterday to unite as they used to do, but there was something still lacking, but it was so small they hoped they should yet overcome it. — They believed the President of the United States had sent their Teacher to them, & they intended to pursue the instruction of their Children.

Religion we had mentioned should be love, not anger; the Chiefs on both sides desired this, & they were anxious to have religion. — In relation to the evil practices of drinking, & men & women forming connexions with each other & not continuing faithful, they had extended care & intended to continue to do it. —

The Chief called Captn Strong, then informed us, he also had something to say: that it was very true as we mentioned yesterday there was two parties among them, & you have just heard the others say they intend to observe your advice. We of the opposite party hope you will have patience to hear our communication: — There are very often accounts spread that are not true; it is mentioned by the opposite party that we are acting upon the footing of our Grand Fathers, & we suppose it is mentioned to you, that it is only one party that takes hold of your words; but we wish to let you know, we do not follow the Customs of our Grand Fathers — We take hold of your words & many of us can plough, & have cattle thro' the advice we have received from you — and we are trying to make good houses for our comfort — This we thought right to mention, least you should suppose we did not enter into improvements. — There are some principal people among us, as capable as those of the other party, who will go on with their worship & you have strengthened our hearts in proceeding in the instruction of our own people. — The old Chief informs you he had been determined to adhere to the Quakers, but being left alone he could do no more; & I do not doubt but he said the truth. It is very hard; all the divisions amongst us are made by the Missionaries — our advice to the opposite party has been to let the Missionary go away 'till we could write to the President & have his counsel on the subject: but they were not willing to part with him, & now we cannot unite; & they cannot write, as they intend to continue with him. — This is the cause of our division, but we intend to have patience & see how the business goes: if we find we are wrong we will alter: & if they are, they must. —

The Chief Warriors son, who is opposed to his Father & holds with Strong's party, then addressing us, said their party still held the chain of friendship with their friends the Quakers, & intended to keep it bright — that they understood we purposed to leave them the next day, which did not allow them time to consult amongst themselves, to reply further to us; — but they were anxious to have their children educated & they wished it to be done by their friends the Quakers, but they would consult among themselves & when they had any thing to communicate, Jacob Taylor had offered to serve them & thro' him they could let us know. —

We viewed many of their Farms on this Reservation & two of us who had been here 8 years since, thought but little improvement had been made in that time; on the contrary, we believed that at Allegany during the same period, there was an improvement not only in their Farms, Barns, & houses; but also in the department of several of their people.

The moveable effects of the Committee at Cattaraugus we directed to be sent over to the Allegany Reservation, with the exception of one Farm Waggon; a Bed & Bedding; & some Wheat & Rye which is yet unthreshed. — Philad 18th Mo: 17th 1822 —

Thos Stewardson

John Cooke

Israel Morris

1822

Report of
Committee

10/17 1822

as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes within mentioned and that he knew them to be the free men and principal men of the New Stockbridge Indians which is to me satisfactory Evidence that the above named persons did Execute the same as aforesaid and that the said Joseph Slebbins further says that at the time of the Execution thereof he signed his name thereto as a witness — All which I do certify - Samuel Chandler Com.r &c — Know all men by these presents that I Harvey Durkee do constitute and appoint Henry McNeil Esquire my attorney for me and in my name to apply for and receive of the Treasurer of the State of New York the sum of six hundred dollars which is provided to be paid to me by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York Entitled "an act for the relief of Harvey Durkee" passed March 10th 1820 and to do all lawful acts to obtain the same hereby ratifying and confirming whatsoever my said attorney shall lawfully do in the premises - Witness my hand and seal this 27th day of March 1820 Harvey Durkee (L.S.) Witness Samuel Chandler W W Chandler — State of New York County of Oneida: On the 27th day of March 1820 before me came Harvey Durkee to me known who acknowledged that he Executed the above letter of Attorney as his voluntary act and deed. Samuel Chandler Justice of the peace

Ex.d

Recorded December 2d 1822 and agrees with the Original (page 27. line 14 th words "in New Stockbridge" and line 27 the words "signed and sealed in the presence of" Wri Boilitte Joseph Slebbins Samuel Chandler being interlined) compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

Ex.d

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the Eleventh day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two by his Excellency De Witt Clinton Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas. It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows to Wit: The said Onondaga Nation sell and Convey to the People of the state of New York to be held by them for ever All that certain Tract of land being part of the lands reserved to them in former Cessions to the said People

and known as the Onondaga residence reservation and bounded as follows to Wit Beginning at the South west corner of the said residence reservation and running thence along the south bounds thereof East two miles and a half to the lands sold by the said Indians to the said People in the year One thousand eight hundred and Seventeen then along the same North half a mile then west parallel with the said South bounds two miles and a half and then along the same East two miles and a half to the place of beginning containing Eight hundred acres In consideration whereof the said People now pay to the said Nation the Sum of One thousand seven hundred dollars the receipt whereof the said Indians do hereby confess and acknowledge and therewith to be fully content and satisfied: In Testimony whereof His Excellency DeWitt Clinton the said Governor on the part of the people of the State of New York and the said Chiefs or Sachems of the said Onondaga Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above mentioned $1700 DeWitt Clinton (L.S.) Chehent his X mark (L.S.) Hononiruton his X mark (L.S.) Teyoosaga his X mark (L.S.) Hronyakiha his X mark (L.S.) Kishestohre his ~~X mark~~ (L.S.) Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Tayler Simeon DeWitt Isaac Denniston Ephm Webster Interpreter — City and County of Albany ss On this 14th day of february 1822 appeared before me Isaac Denniston one of the subscribing Witnesses to the Execution of the above Instrument to me well known who being duly Sworn did depose and say that he was present and saw DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York Execute the said Instrument — That he also saw Chehent — Hononiruton — Teyoosaga and Kishestohre Indians of the Onondaga Tribe or Nation Execute the same — That the said Governor and the said Indians severally acknowledged to have Executed the said Instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned That the said deponent is well acquainted with the said Governor and that he is satisfied that the said Indians are the persons above described and belong to the said Tribe or Nation and that John Tayler Simeon DeWitt and Ephraim Webster Indian Interpreter subscribed their names together with their deponent as Witnesses to such Execution And having examined the above Instrument and finding no material alterations therein except the word "Seven" in the Con[illegible] more written on an Erasure which was done before Execution as fr[illegible] said deponent Followeth to be recorded Archd Campbell Commissioner

Recorded December 3. 1822 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Archd Campbell Dep. Secretary

Green Bay (Michigan Ter.) Decbr 27th 1822.

Most Excellent Sir,

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY ST. LOUIS

I am happy to have it in my power to state to your Excellency, that according to government permission, the Delegates of the Stockbridge and Six Nations, have the past season, made a second Treaty with their Brethren here the Menomenies — A copy of which has doubtless ere this, reached your Excellency's office. It is expected that a portion of the Six Nations, being influenced by designing persons, will oppose its ratification, though, I feel confident the number will be few, as the principal cause of the heretofore dissenting partys complaint is, (in case of the last Treaty's ratification) removed.

It is also expected that some few of the French traders, who are somewhat interested will use their endeavours to have the Government refuse to ratify our proceedings — but as we have been instructed by your Excellency, and long had the countenance of the General Government in the business, we give ourselves little uneasiness and rest almost assured that the Six Nations and U. States will not finally have spent several thousand Dollars for nothing by having the great object defeated.

At least, so firm am I in this opinion, I have taken my final abode on the spot and have commenced my labours among the Menomineies, who appear unusually well pleased with their new neighbours, as well as with my Mission, which is thus far very successful.

I would beg particularly to mention to your Excellency that we have already commenced a School for the Menomineies and half-breed french and Indian children, the latter of which, I think are almost or quite as needy as the former. We design if possible to continue this until the children are educated, or as long as the mission continues, which is established under the permission of Bishop Hobart, tho, without a great pecuniary support, he not feeling himself at liberty to send funds out of his Diocess. We have, however, for the support of the School, entertained no small hopes from your Excellency in as much as your Excellency has been very gracious to other institutions of the kind as well as to give us encouragement thereto.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY ST. LOUIS

About thirty of the before mentioned children attend who are making rapid progress, & are very fond of school.

In case your Excellency should not see fit to appropriate something to the benefit of these Heathen children, I see nothing but the School must stop in the Spring as the teacher is now wholly unsupported.

May I hope that your Excellency will do me the favour to answer this as soon as convenient, and much oblige, your Excellency

most obedient & very humble

Servant, Eleazer Williams

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY ST. LOUIS

His Excellency J. C. Calhoun

Secretary at War.

MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY SAINT LOUIS

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of [illegible] in Indianapolis Convened — [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "Bank of the State of Indiana" [illegible] 1832 — and revived in 1843 — which have been meetings on the first Tuesday in May in every year thereafter — at which town meetings the electors elective have made certain rules and regulations for the better improvement of their lands, by leaving the same to their wills behest or allotment or years or a distributed annuity [illegible] your memorialists have been advised and are persuaded that the course thus pursued by them in using their lands as aforesaid was within the true intent and meaning of the act and in consequence thereof acting in conformity therewith, they have [illegible] to their brethren the white people —

That by a [illegible] in this memorial your Honorable body will see that the aforesaid amount due your memorialists for the use & occupation of their said lands as aforesaid —

That on the twenty [illegible] day of February 1818 —

between your Memorialists & the Governor of this State, by a Previous Treaty, your Memorialists sold to the State certain tracts of land which included the several leases & lands occupied by them, as mentioned in the aforesaid schedule, & that the amount of rents as therein stated were due to your Memorialists at the time of said last mentioned Treaty.

That your Memorialists aware of their authority so to do, made it a Condition of the said Treaty, that "the settlers on the lands, which your Memorialists had then theretofore sold to the State should be compelled by the State, & the said settlers or any other person, title to the said lands, to pay the arrears of Rent due your Memorialists on the said lands occupied by the said settlers.

Your Memorialists further beg leave to state that in pursuance of the several acts of your Honorable body passed in 1818 & 1819 many of the lands so ceded, have since been sold by the State to individuals, many of whom were the former tenants of your Memorialists & Certificates of purchase have been given, and in many instances Patents thereon issued, without your Memorialists having been paid the said rents due them on the said lands.

That they in 1820 & previously, have instructed their Attorney to prosecute several individuals named in the said schedule for the rents due & that he accordingly commenced several suits before a Justice of the Peace & one or more in the

Court of Common Pleas for the County of Franklin - that judgments were rendered in said Court in favor of the defendants - Thereupon certiorari issued to bring the said cause into the Court below, which was accordingly done, and the Court proceeded to hear the said cause, and after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, the Court decided that the said Indians had not forfeited the powers of attorney to recover their said rents in a court of law.

We therefore humbly conceive that taking into consideration the above facts, your Honorable body will concur with us, in the opinion that the faith of the State stands pledged to us by the said Treaty to pay or cause to be paid to us the amount of rents due as aforesaid - Having acted throughout in perfect good faith - believing the said rents would be paid us & having been at much trouble & expence in attempting to coerce the payment thereof but in vain, we now appeal to your Honorable body for the fulfilment of the stipulations of the said Treaty - And remaining sanguine in the belief, that the rights of our dependent Red Children, once acknowledged as we think by solemn Treaty, will not be disregarded by our rulers & brethren at length in the great council we humbly pray them to grant us relief by ordering such amount as may appear to be due us for

270 [illegible] to be said to us from
State Prisoners or be such other in
[illegible] the will and justice of your
Honorable Body [illegible] to adjudicate
[illegible] will ever pray
Fall Creek Nov 2nd 1823.

[illegible]
Sa Ki gano tiyo
So se ha ni no
Ro si ha Bi en ha non ne
Si ske ta ga hon ge ne ga
Sa Ki ha Bi en ki ta tie
So se sho vi ho ge ne
Si ske ta ke ne ha
Ne ga ar sha te ga ro ne ies

Petition of the
Indian Prisoners

Wm L Gray Interpreter
Si ske te ho ta ge ne ton
ha lon ga ho ta Bhe te
Signed in presence of C H Leslie

At a Council with the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Grand River in the Province of Upper Canada Convened at the Town of Hamilton in the District of Gore in the said Province on the 20th day of February 1893.

Present

Major Coles 76th Regiment
Capt Dundas 76th Regiment
Capt Ferguson 76th Regt
Capt Conroy Jul Pickens
Surgeon Kerr Indian Dept.
J. W. Henry Esq to the Honorable
Rev Jarvis Interpreter
and a Number of People
of the Neighbourhood,

William Claus Esquire the Deputy Superintendent General addressed the Council as follows

Brothers

Brothers

Upon all occasions when We meet, the custom of your Ancestors have been followed as near as possible, Therefore open this Council with the address used upon those occasions, beginning by thanking the Supreme Being for permitting us to see each other to day under a clear and serene Sky, I open your Eyes; that you may see clear, your Ears; that you may hear distinctly what is said, ---- And your Throat; that you may speak with a clear Voice and pure heart.

Brothers

Since we last met, many of our Friends have died, it is usual on those occasions to condole with each other, I do now follow that good example set us by those wise and Sage Sachems and Chiefs who have long since left this world and whose good example I strongly recommend to all present to follow; I am joined in this condolence by Your Majesty's Officers who are here present with me.

Brothers

I have long been desirous to see you, but sickness has prevented me I have availed myself of the first moment to meet you although not yet well,

The subject which I received the commands of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to communicate to you, I hold in my hand and that no mistake or misstatement may occur I will read them

No 1

3 Francis Street
Bedford Square 25th April 1832

Sir

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and to say that we did not in ours of the same date imply that our Stations had no sort of claim for compensation

Our wish was to obtain a Deed and to have left the Claim open to future investigation, but as you seem to think

it

it necessary to make it a condition that We relinquish our claim in order to obtain the Deed which you have assured us His Majesty's Government would give. We do now distinctly state that We by virtue of the authority in us vested, will relinquish our claim to the disputed District, on condition that His Majestys Government do give us in form the Fee Simple of the undisputed lands on the Grand River, and in doing this We trust Lord Bathurst will be satisfied of the moderation of our views; and of our willingness to bring the subject to an immediate conclusion.

We have the honor &c.

&c — &c — &c

Signed

Robert S. Kerr
John Brant

R. Wilmot Eyre
&c — &c — &c

Certified

Signed/ George Ridler

No. 2.

Downing Street
20th April 1822.

Gentlemen

In answer to your letter of the 25th instant, I am directed by Lord Bathurst to acquaint you, that Instructions will be sent out to Sir Peregrine Maitland to authorise him to give to your Nation in the most convenient form, a Fee Simple right to the lands now occupied by you on the Grand River, provided that such a measure can be satisfactorily carried into effect of which His Lordship is not disposed to entertain any doubt. At the same time Lord Bathurst desires me to say, that though he is happy to extend to your Nation this accommodation he is not disposed to believe that you have the slightest claim in equity upon the lands beyond the point where the boundary line intersects the Grand River.

I am &c &c

Signed/ R. Wilmot

Certified
Signed/ George Killaly

Chiefs Kerr & Brant

No. 3.

Stamford Upper Canada
October 23rd 1822.

Sir

I have received the Lieutenant Governors Commands to inform you that in consequence of a Despatch received from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies He has to request that you will be pleased to assemble the Indians of the Grand River and acquaint them that Messrs Kerr & Brant Chiefs of the Mohawk Nation having appeared as their Deputies before His Majesty's Government, and having relinquished on the part of the Five Nations all Pretension to certain lands recently purchased by His Majesty from the Chippawa Indians and to which in truth the five Nations could in equity have no possible claim His Majesty has been graciously pleased to lend a favorable ear to the Prayer of the five Nations, for a Grant in Fee Simple of the lands on the Grand River purchased for their accommodation in the Year 1784 —

Sir

In order therefore that this unprecedented indulgence may be carried into effect in a manner as conformable as possible to the wishes of the Five Nations which as the Indians are not at present constituted Subjects, but appear only as Allies of His Majesty may be attended under some Modi=fication with no small difficulty, — and the necessity for a new Provision of the Imperial Legislature, it is requisite that their sentiments on this Subject should be submitted as soon as possible to His Majesty's Government for its guidance.

In collecting these you will not lose the opportunity of impressing upon the Indians, the great importance of the intended boon, which will place the People of the Five Nations among the most extensive possessors of Land, in this part of His Majesty's Dominions, and you will point out to them, the propriety of a cessation of the Annual Presents, after the completion of the Grant, it being obviously necessary

that

that the apparent ground for jealousy which an indulgence so great and unprecedented is likely to produce should be confined within as narrow limits as possible.

I have the honour to be
&c &c &c

Signed/ G. Millier

To
The Honorable
Colonel Bleand
&c &c &c

Certified

Brothers

I have now read and have explained the three letters, which I hope you understand clearly, By those papers it appears to be the wish of the Six Nations to receive from the Crown a Deed in Fee for all the Lands they claim below the Governors road, all I have to say now is merely to ask you,

the

the following question

To Whom and in what manner is it your wish the said Deed should issue, To each individual of the Six Nations, or to Trustees?=

Comédie
du Matin
1523

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Buffalo June 7th 1823.

Bill Dollars.

We the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation do acknowledge to have received by Jasper Parrish Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians five hundred Dollars in full for the annuity due us (agreeable to a certain writing or agreement made with Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham (Treaty) on the 9th day of July 1788) up to the 15th of July 1823.

Signed & Duplicate
in presence

Elias Hicks

E. C. Archer

Jesse Talbot

Hamilton Norris

J. J. Prall

his
Young + King
mark

his
Capt + Pollard
mark

his
Black + Snake
mark

his
Capt + Strong
mark

his
Little + Beard
mark

his
Jimmy + Hamilton
mark

his
Chief + Warrior
mark

his
Peter + Billy
mark

Sill — Indians

Delaware June 7th 1820.

We the Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation do acknowledge to have received by Joseph Barnett Sub Agent of the United States for the six Nations of Indians, five hundred Dollars in full for the annuity due to us agreeable to a certain writing or agreement made with Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham dated on the 9th day of July 1788 up to the 15th of July 1820.

Signed & Delivered
in presence of

E. C. Hickox
Albert G. Ivory
Willis Estabrook
Thomas Jones
Y. Y. Hall

Name his Young
mark
Capt his Pollard
mark
Peter his Pollard
mark
Capt his Young
mark
Little his Beard
mark
Jemmy his Hickox
mark
Chief his Jackson
mark
Little his Bill
mark

Com. Claims
Sec. 1. 1825.
Item

100 Dollars

Received of Le Roy, Bayard & McEvers and Robert Morris by the hands of Jasper Parrish their agent to the Seneca Nation of Indians, one hundred Dollars, the ~~big~~ being in full for an annuity due me, by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Canandaigua in September 1797, up to September 1822

Signed duplicate. Buffalo June 10th 1823

In presence of

H. B. Potter

Charles Morton

E. N. Hibbard

George Jerry

$2,300 Dollars

We the Cayuga Nation do acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York, by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of two thousand three hundred Dollars in full for the annual annuities mentioned in a certain writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks & Richard John Richardson agents authorized by and in behalf of the people of the State of New York with the said tribe or nation of Indians called the Cayugas on the 28th day of July 1795. Witness our hands at Buffalo June 10th 1823.

Signed duplicate notify
in presence of
E. C. Hickox
E. H. Nichol
Charles Jones
Horatio Jones Jr

his
Jimmy X Arons
mark
Wm his X King
mark
Sam his X King
mark
Simon his X Simcon
mark
Peter his X Fishcamey
mark
William his X Fishcamey
mark
Canascuagua his X Johnson
mark
Tall his X Chief
mark
Capt his X Smith
mark
Joe his X Smith
mark

100 Dollars Received of Le Roy Bayard & McEwen and Thomas Morris by the hands of Jasper Parrish sub agent to the six Nations of Indians one hundred Dollars, it being in full for an annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Big tree in September 1797) up to September 1822 — Buffalo June 12th 1823 —

In presence of
P. C. Hickox
Horatio Jones

Little Billy his x mark

Little Billy
Ctr. $ 100
1820

1111 Pillar

We the Cuyuga Nation do acknowledge to have received of the People of the State of New York by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of One thousand dollars for that half of several annuities mentioned in a certain writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Taylor, David Brooks and John Richardson agents authorized by and in behalf of the People of the State of New York on the 20th day of July 1795. — Witness our hands. — At Buffalo June 4th 1825 —

Signed — Sealed —
in presence of
C. C. Wickes
Horatio Jones
Charles Norton

Capt. his X mark Cole
Silas his X mark Smith
Cayuga his X mark Silas
Capt his X mark Kilbuck
Simon his X mark George
Cayuga his X mark Jacob

Brother ~~By~~ Grand River General Council Sept 8th 1823

I am directed by this nations in present council L. Sachems Onondagas Senecas Oneidas Cayugas Tuscaroras Delawares & Nantickes

Brother, The King & our Dyshodpel let Clans this we have thought was our duty to let you know that it happen yesterday in this Council we have attended about one week last night, we the Lower Party give up trying to have good friends so both all distinctes & to you; Brants party would not they must have their own way, & could not submit to them therefore we have departed, we wish to be good friends to the King we must follow according to the form which our forefathers & yours has done we cannot tell the number of years but this form we shall not forget we shall follow as near as possible

Brother As you the cause of us we take you will let the Lieutenant Governor know we are very much displeased of this work we thought best to let you know altho you say we should not to trouble ourselves only to laugh at them but they have gone to far, - far to our wishes

Brother We are great surprised what Brants party said in Council

Cousin they said the Shawnees you have mentioned was last Winter at the Head of the Lake, they said it was the work of the Governor Generally it wasnt the attention from the King, as much as they you all lie. as for our part we was very glad when we heard of you with this Shawnees we thought the King was very good but therefore we was in a good happiness at this time as yet.

Brother - as for ourselves we love the King, God knows & you know to & also you know very well Brother who is work working against you we have been trying for this a number of years, to make friends with you and only you they were as the very same manner but we cannot stand any longer as we did. they fling us into one side, so you & us must we help each other, therefore will you be the goodness to let the governor know our troubles, we saw a paper signed last night & said that paper is sent to the governor so as to get a deed, we have asked the deed that they desire to let us have, but no answer if it be the goodness the governor should get it for us or other the same form we will be contented

Brother Brandt forty lads said - Cousin the King cannot

cannot stop of there presence nor can bring them
into his subjects, for that reason so many has joined
them, or for our part we believe that you had
said thus last Winter we have told them over and
over yet the Lowest month of Mr Brant they believe
him.

Brother. This we give notice since Brants has broke
broke the band and are gone out we will keep
what is remaining & keep it so in one spot
whenever we meet you we shall tell you our thoughts
we mean to strengthen you as you can tell the Governor
Sir John Johnson shall know —

Brother We shall expect to have answer this our messenger
returns we are — Lakes you say that time you
meet us we are — Lakes at that time, that we
wanted to know so as to prepare ourselves, If
you please to give the messenger 20/ York for
use on the road, we the Boundaries are removed
the wampum of Condolence for the death of Big
arrow it shall stay in this Council —

his your friend Conyndo Joseph
behaved virtuously in this Council he was like a
drunking man because the others would not sign
Mr Brant was the agent & Mr Wilson was the other gentleman
keeper of the Stores

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Brother

We the above mentioned Nations salute you and the Governor for the Nanny are now on

W/ Same to your Lordship

(Signed) Geo Martin

Lt Colonel D.G. Ia

Niagara

True Copy

W Claus D.G.I.A.

Enclosure No 1 in Mr Claus's Letter of 8th Aug 1783

10/27/1823

To the Chiefs and head-men of the Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Oneida and Stockbridge tribes or Nations of Indians, residing in N. York. —

Brothers,

I have received your memorial in a letter from your friend, Mr. Ellis, representing that you have received information that your Green Bay Treaty, held last season with your brethren the Menomeenees, had been but partially confirmed by your great father the President. —

Brothers,

In answer to your memorial I have to say, that you had the free consent of your Father, the President to hold the Treaty which you have concluded with the Menomeenees, and he has not now the least objection to the arrangement which has been entered into between you and the Menomeenees, in its fullest extent. But when the Government is called on for its special sanction to said arrangement, it cannot go farther than to sanction it in part

Before, however, the President gives his approbation in the manner proposed, he deems it proper that you should absolve the Government from its former sanction, by a formal relinquishment of the lands thereby confirmed to you, so as to leave all the lands comprehended by the arrangement refered to, subject to its operations as it originally stood between you and the Menomeenees, without the interference of the Government.

Should you think proper to accept of the proposed variation of the Presidents former sanction and will execute and forward to this department the relinquishment required with the parchment now in your possession on which said sanction is endorsed, he will set his approbation, in due form, agreably to your request, on the parchment now on file in this department, confirming to you the Lands within the boundaries herein before described.

Brothers,

Your great father, the President,

-ment, as it was originally concluded between you from being carried mutually and faithfully into effect. —

Brother,

I take this occasion to repeat to you the assurance, that all who may choose to change their residence will continue to receive the same friendship and protection from the Government as they did while they resided in N. York. and that their removal will in no wise change the relation in which they previously stood to the Government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the War office of the United States this 27th day of October 1823. —

J. C. Calhoun

The select committee to whom was referred petition of the United foreign missionary society and documents accompanying the same together with the report of the committee on the judiciary and petitions of the chiefs and warriors of the seneca nation or tribes of Indians and of sundry persons in the counties of Genesee and Erie — Report

That on the 31st of March 1821 an act was passed requiring the judges of the courts of common pleas in every county of this state where any Indian lands should be — on complaint made to issue his warrant to the sheriff of the county commanding him forthwith to remove all and every person residing on any such Indian land & if any such person so removed should return they should on conviction be committed ~~[illegible]~~ Region in close confinement for three days

In compliance with said law sometime in the year 1822 a school ~~Master~~ Teacher residing on the Tonewanda reservation and employed by the Genesee Baptist association - was removed - and for the great part of the time since - as your committee are informed - he has had to travel three miles every day and back again to his school - to the great hinderance of other useful instruction

It is also represented to your committee that the United foreign Missionary society under the direction & encouragement and by the assistance of the government of the U.S. have erected suitable buildings for a mission establishment school House carpenter and Blacksmith's shops & tools many of the children are taught to read & write women are beginning to attend to household and domestic concerns - and men are

beginning to turn their attention to agriculture and some are able to manufacture in their shops - many of their necessary articles for use - Best notwithstanding the exertion of this benevolent society and to their great disappointment & that of the christian community - the law of 1821 - has been inforced and they must abandon their laudable pursuit. The district attorney for the county of Erie has ordered the Revd. Mr. Harris & other teachers to remove forthwith and abandon his missionary establishment by on the complaint of a single Pagan.

The petitioners pray that the law of 1821 may be amended so as to allow Missionaries and school teachers to reside among the said Indians while devoted to their instruction and if any have been removed that they may be permitted to return and pursue their benevolent designs

Your committee believe that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable

and ought to be granted they have pre-
-red a bill accordingly and ask leave to
bring in the same -

James McCall

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The Petition of the inhabitants of the Counties of Genesee and Erie: To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly respectfully sheweth: That Whereas the Legislature of this State did in the year of Our Lord 1821 pass a law prohibiting the residence of any person other than Indians on their reservation under any consideration whatever – This law does directly to operate against all the benevolent designs of those who would do them good, and are disposed to take measures to enlighten their benighted minds, and instruct them in the useful arts of civilized life – It also seems to militate greatly against the real interests of the Indians as both parties are desirous of deriving benefit from mechanical arts, but are prohibited by this law – It also deprives most of the reservations of any benefit from the money appropriated by Congress for Indian reform, as it is necessary the teachers should reside among them in order to benefit them – Now as these are a part of the nations of the earth, and as the divine commandment is "Go teach all nations," and as a large and respectable portion of the Indians are desirous of the privilege of having teachers reside among them; We your petitioners therefore humbly request that the law may be somewhat at the present session that those Indians may no longer be deprived of a privilege that the law of nature and the law of Heaven guarantees to all the human family. And we Your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray

Moses Nash

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Petition of Sundry inhabitants of the County of Erie and Genesee praying for a repeal or amendment of the act of 1821 in relation to intrusions on Indian Lands

Presented Feby. 2. 1824

Referred to the Judiciary Committee

W. G. Walker
Wm B Collar
Remy
Daniel W Shultis
Oleg Ewell
Joseph Soule
Chauncy Wood
A. B. E. Ray

A. Shelley
E. Colby
Judah Spencer
Daniel Pitts
Thomas Warren
Levi Read
Peter Sattler
Leonard Thayer
William Chapman
Pomroy Warner
Seth Gates
Henry Herrick
John Crandal
Wm Herrick
Aaron Tuthill
Abel Buel
Horatio Buel
Hiram Rankin
Jacob Thayer
John Barber
Gardner Hurlburt
Chauncey Lacey
Silas Case

Samuel Bagley
John Singerly
Samuel Jones
Thomas Dimon
John Brown
Josiah Throop
Jonathan Vaughn
John Armus
Richard Armus
Wm Throop Jun
Edward P. Sherman
Nathan Tuttle
William Garfield
Hiram Tuttle
James Sutherland
Wm Wait
Gorham Sornell
Samuel Springer
Joseph Colby
A. Sutherland
Warren Henry
D. J. Sutherland
Zebulon Jones
C. & A. Bakers
C. S. Gilles
Joshua Bradley
Beech D. Jones
A. Hutchins
N. Lovewell

The petition of the Chiefs of the Christian party of the six Nations of Indians: To the great Council of the State of New York who meet at Albany - -

Brothers We rejoice that the Great Spirit has favoured you with the great blessings of civilization and the Christian religion, we hope you may long enjoy those blessings - -

Brothers. We wish to enjoy the same - The Great Spirit for some reason has seen fit to suffer the red Nation to live long in the wilderness ignorant of those blessings: but having received much good advice from our great Father the President and many other good men to receive Teachers among us, we accepted their advice and our benevolent friends have sent us teachers for some of our reservations which we find is greatly to our advantage - But your law will not allow us the privilege of having them live on our own land - We petitioned your council last winter to alter your law so that we might be favoured with this privilege, but our hearts were filled with sorrow when we found that our petition was rejected - - -

Brothers - Have you not passed a law to appropriate publick money for the instruction of your own children? and will you pass a law to deprive us of the benefit of the publick money appropriated by our great Father the President for the instruction of our children - When you was engaged in war with a neighbouring Nation did we not chearfully aid you in fighting your battles that you might live in the peaceable enjoyment of your privileges? and will you deny us those privileges when they are offered to us by our friends - Because we have long been destitute of those blessings must it be always so? While the children of our white neighbours are sent to school and great pains taken to instruct them and enlighten their minds

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must ours grow up in ignorance and darkness because your law deprives us the privilege of having Teachers reside among us to instruct them — —

Brothers — We wish you to think seriously on this subject, and as your law in this particular is greatly to our disadvantage, we hope you will ~~not~~ fail to alter it at your present council so that we may have such men to live among us as we consider would be for our benefit

Col. Polard his + mark
Capt. Billy his + mark
Young Cobb his + mark
Gorbrow Parker his + mark
John Snow his + mark
Bob Cider his + mark
Little Beard his + mark
Seneca White his + mark
Chief Warrior his + mark
White Chief his + mark
Col. Smith his + mark
Onondago { Silver Smith his + mark
Little Johnson his + mark
Two Gun his + mark
George Silverheels his + mark
Blue Eyes his + mark
Long Arm his + mark

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Petition of several Indian Chiefs of the Seneca nation, praying for a repeal or amendment of the act conferring citizenship on Indian lands

In Senate, Feby. 2. 1824

Ref'd Committee on Judiciary Mr. Sudam Chm.

Department of War,
17th Feby 1824.

Sir,

Your letter of the 8th January was duly received. The treaty which has been concluded between the Seneca Indians and John Greig and Henry B. Gibson with the sanction of the Government being considered in the nature of a private Contract does not require the special ratification of the Government, as in treaties between the Indians and the United States. Consequently there is nothing to prevent its execution by the parties concerned, as soon as they may think proper.

I have the honor to be,
Your most obt. Servt.

J. C. Calhoun

The above is a copy of a letter, the original of which is in my possession John Lowry

Capt.
Jasper Parrish
Indn. agent
Canandaigua N.Y.

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Copy J. C. Calhoun Letter
17 Feby. 1824

Gen'l Mrs Margaret Williams

Mohawk Village
Upper Canada
Grand River
the 21 February 1824

Sir

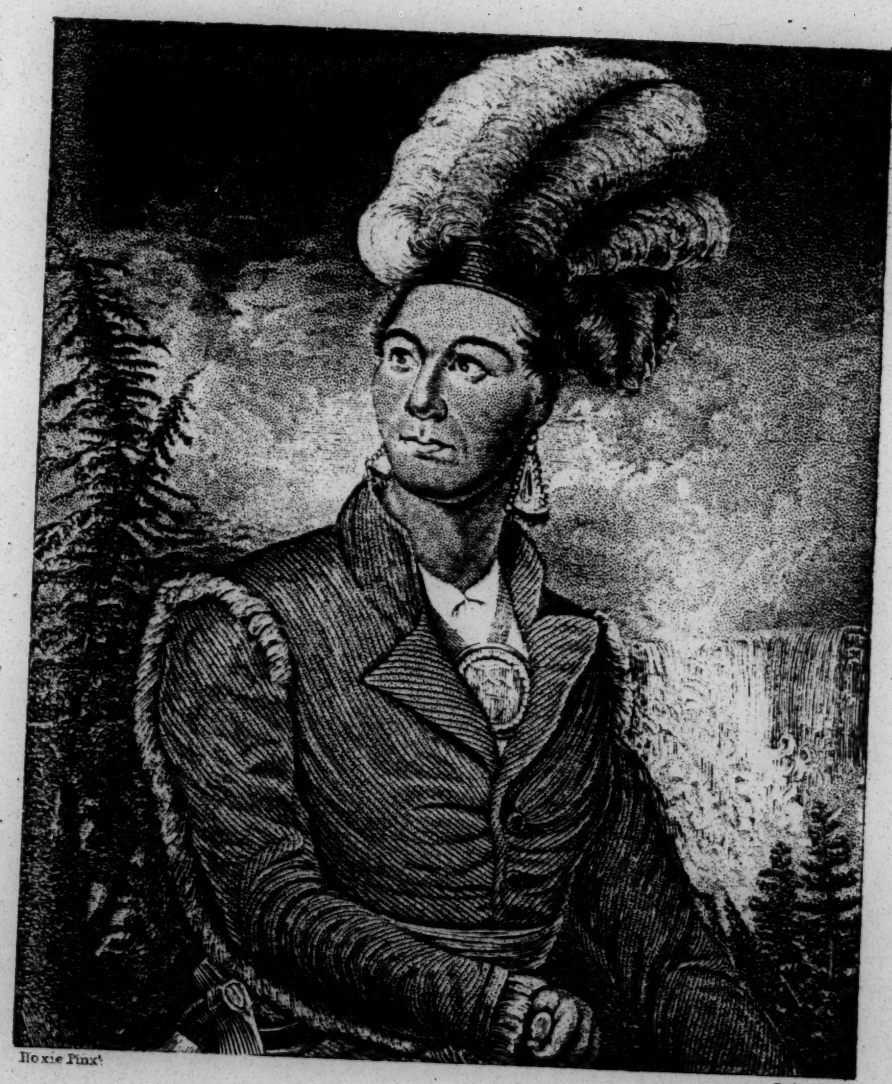
In June last I drew upon you as the Treasurer of the New England Corporation for twenty five pounds Stirling being the first installment out of the sum of two hundred pounds which the Corporation so liberally granted for the purpose of teaching the aborigines; called the Five Nations; the fundamental principles of Christianity — and at the same time I addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Corporation Isaac Solly Esquire giving a short account of the School with the average number of scholars &c &c and although I have not received an answer yet I hope it has met the approbation of the Corporation — under this impression I have drawn upon you for twelve pounds ten Shillings Sterling — it is for one half year's Salary due up to the Month of November last to Lawrence Davids Thayendenegea as Schoolmaster —

I am Sir
Your Very Obt Servt
John Brant
Aghyonwaeghs.

To
James Gibson Esq
Treasurer of the New England Corporation
49 Lime Street

John Brant
1794-1832.
Son of the famous Mohawk
Chief, Joseph Brant.
Served with distinction
on the British side in the
war of 1812

Copy of letter to
Senator Fisher &
Senator Pelton
Explain compensation
February 1824



Hoxie Pinx^t

Parker Sculp^t

Your very obt Servt
John Brant
Mhyonwaeghs.

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Honorable [illegible] Chief of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Brother, we have been informed, on receiving the Seneca tribe of Indians, within the jurisdiction of Genesee, the Chiefs, by leave to address to your honorable body, that we have been in time past our friends, that a petition has been forwarded to Albany signed by some of our people, with a view of being denied to our brethren, the white people, who at present occupy the other [illegible] at that place, to require them to permit our white people to reside upon our lands (and to allow them other privileges which are disposed to our interest and against our wishes). Brothers, since we have become a weak people, and our white brethren scattered over this great country, which we once possessed through the goodness of the great Spirit, we have looked to you for protection, (and in all the treaties which we have made with you & our fathers, this protection has been secured by the most solemn pledges. You have long since said, that the white people should not reside on our lands, to destroy our timber, or otherwise deprive us of our property. But these promises have not been fulfilled. Brothers, wrongs which are small in themselves often result in great mischief. The white people for a long time have been upon our lands and we are unable to remove them, without the application of force, and that would bring upon us the strong arm of your power. The white people who trouble us, call themselves teachers of the words and objects of the great Spirit, relative to his red children. We never have doubted the goodness of the great Spirit towards his children, if we are wrong in our belief, we are willing to be instructed. — We thank the white people for the good they wish to do us, but we have no confidence in men who turn one eye towards the great Spirit, and the other upon our possessions — such men are among us, but they do us no good. They have been for many years upon our lands, contrary to your promises, and in violation of your laws, and now ask a

they ask you to confirm this breach of friendship the of law, by giving them the same right forever. In exper tation of your words great things for, they have commenced destroying our timber, and if this is not prevented, it will be but a few years before swarms of white people will be upon us; frauds, trespasses and outrages will multiply upon our land and we shall be driven from our possessions. Brothers, we ask you to save us from the fangs of these vermin who are eating out our substance and disturbing our peace. We therefore, pray you as friends & brothers not to grant any infringement upon our rights and to order these people off from our lands. This we have a right to ask of our friends the white people and when this is done we shall be satisfied

Sundown his mark
Major P. Berry his mark
Two Guns his mark
Young Fishhook his mark
Senon his mark
Sam Herring his mark
George Cayuga his mark
Capt. Cole his mark
Shelish Seonjoquetor his mark
George Seonjoquetor his mark

Ro. Pickat his mark
Interpreter Stephenson his mark
Capt. M. Gee his mark
P. Seonjoquetor his mark
Twenty Canes his mark
Wm. Halfteron his mark
John Pierce his mark
Wm. Griffin his mark
George Jimison his mark
Big Kettle his mark
Green Blanket his mark
Peter Johnson his mark
Portator his mark
Sick Hemlock his mark

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Erie County ss

Jacob Jimeson being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he is a native Indian of Canada belonging to the Seneca tribe of the Six nations and has been educated at an English school and understands the English language — that the annexed remonstrance was signed in his presence by the persons whose names are thereunto subscribed — that he knows their to be chiefs and warriors of the Seneca tribe of Indians and that they were made fully acquainted with the contents of said remonstrance.

Sworn before me this 24th day of February 1824.

Henry M. Campbell
Justice of the Peace

Jacob Jimeson

I hereby certify to all whom it may concern that Jacob Jimeson who subscribed the above affidavit thereto has received a Clerical Education and that he is now a student of Medicine in my office — that he is a young Gentleman of good moral character & habits, of fine Genius & attainments, & his veracity is fully to be depended upon. Given under my hand at Buffalo February 24. 1824

Cyrenius Chapin

Petition of the Seneca
Indians for the removal
of Squatters

E. Budlong

Recd
March 3. 1824

Indian affairs.

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We Lucretia Konkepot widow & Robert, Cornelius & Elisha Konkepot children and heirs of Jacob Konkepot deceased are of opinion that it will be better for the Creditors & heirs of said Jacob Konkepot deceased to have the legislature grant ~~the~~ all that tract of land consisting of the hundred twenty five acres reserved to Jacob Konkepot in and by the treaty mentioned in the act entitled "An act for the disposal of the land lately ceded to the people of this State by the Onondaga and Stockbridge Indians passed March 12, 1823" to Edward Vernon and his heirs, Excepting a life Estate in twenty acres to be set off for Lucretia Konkepot the widow of said Jacob Konkepot, and on the said Edward Vernon paying, to ~~same use~~ Joseph Hibbins & Samuel Hubbard ~~trustees~~ Twelve hundred Dollars for the benefit of said heirs and Creditors, and we hereby request the legislature to pass an act to that effect, dated Stockbridge 26th February 1824.

her
Lucretia X Konkepot
mark

his
Robert X Konkepot
mark

Cornelius Konkapot

Asa Alum

A B Shankland

Seneca Village, near Buffalo
Feb. 26. 1844

To His Excellency
The Governor of the State of New York

Brother,

Your brothers of the Six Nations residing on the Buffalo Reservation, have lately experienced some difficulties: — the cause of which, we wish to explain to you.

Brother,

Our missionaries sent to us by the liberality in part, of our Father the President, & in part by the benevolence of the United Foreign Society, have framed an establishment, under good circumstances among us. — Our school of late has been in a very flourishing condition — and all things were going on well: But by the wicked spirit of a few of our nation: this school is about to be broken up: — our missionaries so called the flattering prospects of the rising generation blasted by the labour of good pay, forbidding men teachers & ministers to reside among us.

Brother,

We fully believe that the Society with whom we have covenanted; acting according to the command of God: "to preach the Gospel among all nations": have in great mercy visited us. Some of our people are fully convinced that it is for their temporal and eternal happiness — that they receive these Missionaries and abide

their instructions: They have accordingly attached
themselves to the religion of Christ, and its accompanying
advantages: with a firmness which no human Laws
can shake. Moreover, we did suppose that it was not in
the power of man to pass a law, which stands opposed
to the law of God: On the contrary we did suppose that
among the enlightened whites, this law was at the bottom
of all others. — But in this we are disappointed. In the
year 1821:- The State of New York, did pass a law calculated to deprive us of privileges, which we cannot
but think the Great Spirit has freely granted to all
mankind. —

Brother, It is our painful duty to inform you, that
through the perverseness of one of our young men, who
actuated entirely by selfish motives: has become the ingrateful man of Red Jacket, who is well known as the
bitter opposer of the ministers: a complaint has been
entered, to the officers against the Missionaries: and
they are ordered forwith to leave our boundaries — without
any other reason as it appears to us, than that your people
and we are Red — We would therefore, very respectfully
entreat your Excellency to interpose in our behalf so far
as to amend your law which is too powerful for us as
that ministers and school-masters — may be permitted to
reside in the midst of us. -

Brother, You are no doubt well acquainted with the
fact, that our Father the President gives his sanction to
the religious institutions amongst us: by an appropriation
of $10.000, for their support, and encouragement. We are either so
wicked or so ignorant, that we cannot, see the propriety

taking away those privileges — which our Great Fa-
ther President, has so often and so warmly recommended
to our notice: — blessings too, which your enlightened pre-
decessor has thought proper to advise us in the strongest
terms to receive in a talk which we now hold in
our hands from him? — Yet, we are prevented from en-
joying these blessings — by the rigour of the law. —

Brother, We will still live in hopes that our Friend
and Father the Governor: will use his influence in
befriending his feeble and unworthy Red children. so
far as to suffer the blessings of the Gospel to con-
tinue among us — on all our Reservations — and then
he will as far as possible relieve our already despond-
ing hearts — of this additional trouble: of parting with
those friends, the Missionaries — who have pitied our
low estate and are actually relieving the miseries of
our condition. —

Brother, We hope you will excuse us for multiplying so
many words in our talk to you. We do not expect to
be heard for our much speaking — But our hope is, in
the justice of our cause, united with the clemency and
Goodness of our Father the Governor. —

(Signed) Young King his X mark
Little Billy his X mark
Destroy Town his X mark
Little Johnson his X mark

Cap his X mark Pollard

James his X mark Stevenson

Seneca his X mark White

Tall his X mark Peter

Henry his X mark Two-Guns

White his X mark Chief

John his X mark Snow

William his X mark King

Little his X mark Beard

~~William his X mark Prentup~~

James his X mark Simeon

Thomas his X mark Armstrong (Interpreter.)

P. S. We will be looking out for an answer to our talk soon which we now send to our Father the Governor.

To the honorable the Legislator of the State of Newyork In Senate and assembley convened

We the under Signed chiefs and Warriors of the St Regis Tribe of Indians humbley Represent to your honorable Body that our old chiefs who were appointed as Trustees are all Dead Except one who is old and unable to Transact publick Business we therefore Earnestly pray that your honorable Body will appoint Thomas Williams Mitchel Cook Lewis Doublehouse John Williams and peter Parbel as Trustees to over See and control the affairs of the St Regis Indians Done in general counsel at St Regis this Ninth Day of March 1824

his
Loran × Cook
mark

his
Charles × Williams
mark

his
Jarvis × Williams
mark

Thomas Parbel
mark

his
Lewis × Parbele
mark

his
Charles × Sagohawita
mark

his
Ignace × Ignarenio
mark

his
Joseph × Bern
mark

Vosenteyagnegon

his
Thomas × Emblet
mark

his
Baptist × Satelecoquares
mark

his
Lewey × Sahonwine
mark

his
Eleazar × Maresteyadre
mark

his
Peter × Tarenti
mark

Petition of
Charles Williams
& other Chiefs
& Warriors of the
Tribe of St. Regis
Indians, praying
for a Law to appoint
Certain Persons therein
named to transact
their affairs -

Presented by
H Clinton Law
In Assembly
Mar 17. 1824.
Indian Affairs

No 40

Petition to the
Legislator State
of New York

C

To the Honourable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate & Assembly convened.

The petition of the Managers of the United Foreign Missionary Society in the city of New York, respectfully sheweth:

That a Missionary Establishment was long since formed on the Buffalo Reservation, for the benefit of the Seneca Indians, & at the urgent request of many of the Chiefs & people of that Tribe.

A workshop was erected, & furnished with a complete assortment of Carpenters tools. The ~~use~~ use of the shop & tools was gratuitously tendered to the adult Indians; ~~&c~~ instruction & assistance were given by one of the Missionary Teachers, who had been ~~to~~ regularly trained to the Carpenter's business; & a number of the Indians, having availed themselves of these privileges, are already competent to make & repair for themselves various agricultural utensils & articles of household furniture.

Many of the Indian~~s~~ Females, both adults

and children, have derived evident benefit from the instruction communicated by the Female Teachers of the Mission, in the various branches of household economy.

A School has been established, which now embraces ~~the~~ more than thirty Indian children, living in the Mission Family, & fed & clothed at its expense; some of whom can now read any English book, & write a handsome hand; & all of whom are correct & exemplary in their deportment, & diligent in their studies. One of the Youth, (Nephew to Captain Pollard, the very respectable Chief,) has been sent by your Memorialists, at the urgent request of his Uncle, to the Foreign Mission School in Cornwall, ~~Connecticut, for with the hope of his bearing~~ ~~grade~~ with the hope that he will soon be qualified for eminent usefulness in the Tribe.

A Church has been organized; & there are already enrolled on its list of Communicants, several of the respectable & influential Chiefs, who have voluntarily renounced their pagan worship & embraced the Christian religion.

Buildings, with the consent of a majority of the Indians, have been erected on the Reservation, at considerable expense, & of sufficient

dimensions to accommodate sixty or seventy Indian children.

In managing the concerns of this Establishment, your Memorialists have received, not only the approbation, but also the assistance, of the Government of the United States. A considerable portion of the cost of the buildings was paid by that Government, & a gratuity is annually made to assist in defraying the current expenses of the School.

To these facts, your Memorialists have the painful duty to add — That an order has just been issued by the Court of the County in which the Establishment is located, by which this flourishing School, to the great disappointment & grief of many of the Indians, is to be broken up, & the Missionaries & Teachers are directed to abandon their benevolent employment, & to remove within ten days from the Reservation, on the penalty of imprisonment. This order was reluctantly issued on the complaint of a solitary Indian, & under a construction of a law which was enacted by the Honourable Legislature in the year 1821 — a law, which, it is ~~[illegible]~~ understood & believed, was intended only to remove Intruders, whose designs & practices were hostile to the interests & welfare of the Indians.

Under these circumstances, your Memorialists

respectfully pray, that a clause may be enacted by your Honourable Body, exempting their Missionary Establishments from the operation of the Law of 1821, & permitting their Missionaries & Teachers to pursue their disinterested & generous labours in the undisturbed occupancy of the buildings which have been erected for their use:

[illegible] will ever pray, &c.

By order of the Board of Managers of the United Foreign Missionary Society,

D. Lewis, Domestic Secretary.

Albany, March 16. 1824.

P.S. For a confirmation of the facts stated in the above Memorial, the Honourable Legislature are respectfully referred to two letters now in the possession of His Excellency the Governor – the [illegible] addressed to him by Captain Brish, the U. S. Indian Agent; & the other by eighteen or twenty of the Seneca Chiefs.

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the Eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four Between his Excellency Joseph C Yates Governor of the State of New York and the Tribe of Indians called St Regis Indians by their duly authorised Deputies and Agents Thomas Williams Michael Cook Lewis Doublehouse and Peter Turbel. It is covenanted and agreed as follows to wit. The said Tribe of Indians sell and Do hereby convey to the people of the State of New York All their right title and interest claim and Demand whatsoever of in and to All that certain Tract of land in the Town of Massena in the County of St Lawrence known and distinguished as the Mile Square Reserved to the aforesaid Indians with their Mill on Grass River in and by a Treaty executed on the Thirty first day of May in the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and Ninety Six between the said Indians and Abraham Ogden Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States and Egbert Benson, Richard Varick and James Watson agents of the State of New York and William Constable and Daniel Mc Cormick purchasers under Alexander Mc Comb together with the Mils thereon and all other appurtenances thereunto belonging.

In consideration of which premises the said Governor of the State of New York now pays to the said Tribe of Regis Indians the Sum of One thousand thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars as the consideration in full for the said Tract of Land with the appurtenances as aforesaid the receipt whereof the said Thomas Williams Michael Cook Lewis Doublehouse and Peter

Indians do hereby acknowledge

In Testimony Whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and Seals the day and Year first above written

Joseph C Yates (L S) Thomas his Williams (L S) Michael his + mark Cook (L S) Lewis his mark Doublehouse (L S) Peter his mark Turbel (L S)

Sealed and Delivered in presence of Eleazer Williams
John Hadcocks

State of New York }
Secretary's Office }

I Certify the preceding to be a true Copy of a certain Original Treaty on file in this office

Archd. Campbell
Dep. Secretary

Albany April 1. 1824

Ft Boys & Niagara

272

Oneida April 10th 1824

Respected Sir,

By the request of the Chiefs of the first as well as a part of the Second christian party of this Nation, I address you a few lines to inform you of certain reports in circulation.

A runner arrived here some days since from Onondaga who said that another had just arrived at his village from Buffalo with very important intelligence. "A great mystery is discovered which we (Senecas) deem our duty to make known to our Brethren the Onondagas & Oneidas - Not long since Red Jacket had a conference with Capt. Parish (agent) and Capt. Jones upon being charged by Jacket, acknowledged that their views & plans relative to persuading the six Nations to remove to the west, were finally detected, and that it was all a contrivance - to get the poor Indians from their reservations, and that those who had been engaged in the affair, were, if they succeed, to be paid immense sums.

The runner also states that Capt Parish & Jones charged the greatest share of the business upon me. – They advised the Indians, as their friends to have nothing to do with it. – And that in consequence of this advice, Red Jacket had got 1800 who were about to represent to Government their disapprobation of the measure entirely, and say that they would have nothing to do with purchasing a country in the west. – Schuyler's party of this nation have been in council with the Onondagas & all agree to follow Jackets's example. – The runner says that Pollard is the only person now left in favor of Green Bay at Buffalo. – Among other things it is said that Jacket & his party are determined to throw capt. Parish off his station as agent – But I have the pleasure to observe; that those in favor of the Green Bay object are determined to oppose, any one disposed to injure you.

If they do not wish to come in & pay, all we have to do is to go on without them – and in a few days a fund will be raised sufficient to pay up the whole – the St. Regis have

lately paid $400. and the Brotherstown lot is believed will make up the remainder.

As the Senecas are determined to oppose, more from will than reason, we think it best to leave them to their own destruction, and let them learn from sad experience, how great a favor they have despised.

If the Senecas knew, how I have been unsupported in this affair, & how I labor & ruin myself in getting deeply in debt, and receive no personal benefit, they would silence their clamors.-

We do not write because we believe the reports true — you, but that it is our duty to let you know what stories fly-

With sentiments of Respect

I am Sir your friend

Thomas Williams

L. Parish Esq.

Rev. E. Williams letter
April 10, 1824

4

Oneida
April 11.

12½

Jasper Parrish Esqr
U. S. Agent for Six Nations
Canandaigua.

1000 Dollars

We the Onondaga Nation do acknowledge to have received of the people of the State of New York by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of One thousand Dollars for that half of several Annuities mentioned in a certain writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Carlisle, David Brooks and John Richardson Agents authorised by and in behalf of the people of the State of New York on the 25th day of July A.D. 1795 — Witness our hands. —

Canandaigua June 1824 —

Signed Duplicate in presence of

H. Dillon

Horace Taylor

J. M. Mead

Captain his + mark Cole

Onondaga his + mark Jacob

Sam his + mark George

Cayuga his + mark Smith

Good his + mark Hunter

Tintacana his + mark

850--

Buffalo June 3d, 1821

We the Chiefs of the Seneca nation do acknowledge to have received of Jasper Parrish sub Agent to the six Nations of Indians fifty Dollars, being a part of our annuity for the present year

Signed Duplicate
In Presence of
Horatio Jones

Nicholas Cusick
Jacaryse his x mark
John Fox

Dollars 2.300

We the Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayuga Nation do acknowledge to have received from the people of the State of New York, by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of Two thousand three hundred dollars in full for the annual annuities mentioned in a certain writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson Agents authorised by and in behalf of the people of the State of New York with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas on the twentieth day of July 1795 – Witness our hands at Canandaigua June 3d 1821 –

Signed Duplicate Mess.
in presence of –

H. Wilson

Horace Taylor

J. McMead

Cayuga his + mark Smith

Good his + mark Hunter

Tintacana his + mark

Captain his + mark Cole

Onondaga his + mark Jacob

Sam George his + mark

7 25 5 25 17.

29 21

21

29

58

160) 609 (3" 3/4 - 7 160) 630 (3. 3/4 31

480 480

129. 150.

80 120.

49 30

7 - 50 5 - 25

21 a Pance

7 - 25

5 - 25 - 7 - 50

14 - 75

7 - 37

17 - 50

5 a. 1/2 32 by the hour of Quinsey 29 - 5.

3 3/4 20 Corn

9 - 2 - 12

August - 26th - 1824

2.59

30.00
59
29.21
30.59
60 10

5th Day August 26th

we made the N. W Corner

of the Land. at. a Sugar maple

tree on the bank

of Fox river at the Mouth

of a small Brook Near the

upper part of the bay

bay above the foot of the

Grand Thacalin or Rapids

of Fox river. running thence

South East

6 Day August 27th.
beginning at the corner
running South east

Joly 1111 10 Chains Cross C.
running N E
1111 41 C Swamp
9 C through

1111 79 C Swamp
1111 136 Throug Cad
2 miles 145 C. Swamp
3 C through

133 C Swamp
3 C C. Brook Rd

2 miles Swamp
at the 2 mile Stake in the Swamp
we North East.

Thence N° E

Tally 54 m 6 Brook R N

82 6 Brook R N

2 m 42 6 Brook R N E

2 m 57 6 Brook Run N

4 m 23 6 Creek N N W

4 76 6 Brook N

5 m 78 Brook N

6 m 42 6 Creek N W

6 m 65 6 Brook N

7 m 13 6 Creek N

8 miles to N E

Line

Thence North West on the North East to the Fox river 3 miles 37 Chains & 77 Links to a White oak Tree on the Bank of the Fox river. I suppose about 1 Mile above the Little Catalion or Rapids and 1 mile or 1/2 mile below the mouth of Apple Creek which is on the West side of the river.

3 - 37 - 77
2 - 00 -
4/5 - 37 77
2.

- 2.5
2 1/2 = 2.40
18 50
2.58 - 88
88

m
2. 5.9. 88
2
5 38

August 29th

Thence North West

Tally

35 C Brook W N W

626 Swamp made set off
of 8 chains got round it

1 mile near Creek W N W

1 m. 42 chains Cross Creek N

1 m 40 C Swamp

2 miles 636 Swamp

6 Cains Through
swamp

3 m

37 C 77 L

3 m 37 C 77 Links

To White oak Tree on the Bank
of Hog river

8

6th Day 27th August Fox river.

This morning we set off to survey the land & began at the South West corner about 11 A.M. and ran N E 2 miles and set up a Stake in a swamp and then turned N. E. course and ran 40 or 50 Chains and encamped for night on some Lands by a fire.

7th Day 28th August.

We set out about 6 in the morning & continued our course N E. about 5 miles and encamped for night.

1st Day 29th August.

We set out about 1/2 past 6 A.M and continued to run N E untill we had made out. the 8 miles being the width of the Tract thus we put up a Stake on the N E line

1st Day 29th August

we then run S. West on the S & E line we run about 1 mile & 50 Chains and encamped, we had nothing to eat having eat what we had in the morning and Paul Dick leaving us about noon to look for the river but did not [illegible]

2d Day 30th August

we began about 1/4 part 6 A M and continued our course S W untill we came to the river at a white oak tree which we marked for the S W corner it is about 1 mile above Little Cabline. about 12 A noon. and then we Started for J Summys and after we had got above Musquito or Plum Creek we heard Paul Dick on the other side of the

2nd Day August 30 72.
and we got 2 Indians to set us across
the river and I went up with
them to the foot of the rapids and
they took Wm Burk & D. Towne
& me self over on the south
shore. I paid them 4/ — w. 52
and let them have a hatchet
that J Samson killed with a
stone and we came up to
the house and I gave him some
bread we got to the house
about ½ past 6 P. M. very
much fatigued and hungry. not
having eat any thing ~~since~~
since the forenoon yesterday

3rd Day August 31st
we made preparations to go down to
the settle mnt. we
Bought of B. Parmer 1 Cat fish
and Sold her his wife 7 lb Flour & she is
to pay 2/. for the other. 5 lb
J Tanner D Rich & I went
to try to get a canoe to take
us down but we could get
none we concluded to take
Joseph Dunnys tomorrow
we got it as far up the river
as we could at the upper land
ing so as to have it ready
early in the morning.
I Sold the big fish hook & line
to Austin Dunnay for 4/

4th Day Sept. 1st 1824
early this morning we packed
up our things to set off for
the Fort we settled with Joseph
& Synth Rimmy they charge
2 Dollars and we lent them
9 lbs Pork that we borrowed
at Johnsons.
we left Rimmys about 8 A.M.
and the Grand Rapids about 9 A.M.
in Joseph Rimmys Canoe.
Paul Buck & D. Towee came
with me in the Canoe &
Wm Dick G. Lamson &
Scipio Dennis Buck came
by land to the Fitter

Calmaties or Rapids and there I
hired their Passage with a
Manomina Indian down to the
Settlement & gave 2/- in " 25
for their passage -
we got down to Williams house
about 3 P.M It rained & that
we got wet
we went and got some of our
Pork and I gave an order for
7 loaves of Bread & we took our
mokok of Sugar & I got home
at dusk - I saw Pricket
the Interpreter and he agreed
to go to Mackinac Brevorts the
U.S. agents with me in the
morning

Stockbridge August 2nd 1824 Sunday Morn

This morning I went with D. Dick to see the Indian Agent Burwell to request him to call the Manoman inas Indians together that we might have a council with them as to the sessions of the land & they to receive the goods we brot for them.

I had a conference with him but he is a rigid tyrannical man and he refused me the privilege of having any conversation with the Manoman ina on the subject of their land or asking their concent as to the Brothertown Indians buying any lands of the New York Indians but if I only wanted them

to come together to receive the goods he was willing that they should come together and he would give orders accordingly but for no other purpose urging that we aught to have got orders from the President of the US or Governor Cass –

I had an interview with Judge Doty & Eqr Erwin and they were of opinion that the Brothertown Indians could hold a Treaty but it would be doubtfull if I could act as their agent –

I went to see Capt Curtis but he was not at home I got some whiskey for Michael to drink for which I paid 1/. –

Wed Day Sept 3rd 1824.

This morning I recd a note from H. B. Brevoort, requesting by Prichet to see a copy of the Presidents approval of the Treaty to the last sale which I answered that I would furnish in the course of the day — about 12 at noon G Samson & David Town came with me over the river to see H. B Brevoort. and I shewed him the last Treaty with the Presidents approval he expressed his satisfaction and advised me to deliver the goods to Big wave one of the Menomina Chiefs who he said was authorised to receive the goods and make any treaty, we wanted the chiefs to come together we postponed it

untill I could see the Chief Big Wave —

I paid Reder 1/6 for wheat
whisky G Samson Wm Duke
G Sipes & D Dick got there
on the after noon of the 1st Sept } £ : 19

I got of Est Irwin 6 small
mokoks of sugar for Children 1/ 6/.
we had a smart shower of rain. we
returned home in the afternoon.

7th Day Sept. 4th 1792 Fox river
we waited for the Chief Big Wave
but he did not come down the
river. I gave Daniel Dick an
order for 7 loves of Bread which
he got.

1st Day 5th Sept. Foxes
This is a pleasant Day. though
some cool. I gathered some wild
rice to take home

In the afternoon Big wave
the Chief came in and informed
that he would be here in the
morning with the interpreter
and Rolls to talk

I paid Johnson 17 1/2 lb Pork which
we borrowed of him we borrowed
7 1/2 lb of J J Hendrick to pay him

2nd Day 6th September Foxes
This morning we had some
frost and it was cool.

This morning Big Wave came
with the Interpreter Prichet
& informed him that we were
sent by the Brotherton Indians
who formerly came from the
sea shore when the white people
first came to this Land and
that they had sent us to inform
them their Brothers the Ma
nominas and to bring them
some goods for them which
the Wapanoahs owed them
for their Land which the B
rotherton Indians had agreed to
pay them and the Wapanoahs
were to let the B Rotherton Indians
have a part of it and that
we should be glad to see the

Conferance with Big wave
Chiefs of the Manomina Nation
that we might shake hand with
them and deliver to them the good
as we had agree
he replied that he was glad to
see his Brothers the Wispanokas
and that they wanted them to
come into this country and live
to ... it ... ...

and now the Manomenas saw how the Wapanokas cleard the land & raised grain it made them glad, and that some of them wan a beginning to rais corn too That the Wapanokas owned a part of the Cuntry here That they ajusted the Manomenas with the French to drive away the Fox Indians from this Cuntry who wan a very bad Indians ..... Then land a part of the cuntry with them — That we must not believe the lies that bad folks made and reported that it was mischievous people that made bad reports and tryed to make disturbance with some of their boys who pretended to be Chiefs but was only Children That the Manomina was a peaceable people and and never killed any White man there was one

White man killed here but the murder was a mystery and not all a Manoma
That he was poor & if we would furnish some to bacco he would send out and call all the Chiefs together and he wanted some powder & Shot for their women to kill game to live on while they were gone &c

I sent George Fisher & B. Dick and they got 1/2 lb powder
one lb Tobacco
2 quarts Whiskey } 1" 38

G Fisher tell them have 2 lb
Tobacco which made 3 lb
and we let them have what Shot we had & some Flints

2nd Day 6th Sept.
This afternoon I went down to Whaler and got some Pork — I bot of Whaler a cask barrel to make a water tub and Paid him 1/ — — — $ 0 " 13

3rd Day 7th Sept.
This morning B. Calvin came to do the writing he copied the Presidents approval of the Treaty.
I gave Daniel Deck over the f. & Traves & Bread which I got there was a Strong Wind rain and cold to that I did not cross the river to day —

4th Day 8th this morning hard frost I went with J Maloyer & Daniel Deck over the river to see the Agent and request him to furnish the Chiefs wit.

provision when they come to remove their goods — he would not promise with certainty that he would but that he would think of it and give me information in season —

I Bot of Dixon —

4 ℔ hard Soap 2/ — —	}	1 .. 25
1 ℔ Shot — 2/ — —		

I bought of Dixon

4 fish hooks — 3/ — —	.. 13

I returned home and in the after I went with William Dick down to the Store of Wheaton I stoped to see Capt Curtis on John St Dittime and Curtis informed me that he would make out all the certificates he could and do what he could but that the Journal was not in his possession it was gone to St Petersburg where he could not certify as to the bounty rations & Clothing —

We bought a Barrel of damaged

Pork for which I agreed to pay 20 lbs $10
We put it in the canoe and started
from the shoar a little way & the
canoe over set and we got some wet
we went on shore and cleard the canoe
of water and went up the river without
further difficulty and got home in
the evening. B Calvin had received
the Treaty

5th Day 9th Septr. Some frost this morning
George Lupie overhaled the pork &
washed it and put more salt to it with
brine I was not very well on account
of a cold I had taken by being wet
last night.

6th Day Septr. 10th.
I went over to see Judge Doty and got
a copy of the remonstrance which was
made up by the Tremont & other citizens
& signed by some of the Manomonie

Indians and sent to the President against the New york Indians but he would not let me copy it.

The Schooner Erie arived in the river East Norton who brot on 2 Chepuday chiefs & 2 of the Sauks Chiefs and one Manomina Chief with their agent &c who had been to Washington to see the President I went into the Fort: to see Mr. Dean. and returned in the evening.

7th day Sept 11th

I stayed in the house and the others went down to the Fort & to see the Traveling Indians.

1st day Sept 12th

I went to see Capt. Norton about a passage. provided we could get ready to go with him he asked $6.50 each for our passage & bagage

I called to see the traveling Indians
and their agent and had some
conversation with him and then
home - Big wave came with a
number of his people and infor-
ms that the Massomona would
be here by ~~Wednesday~~ tuesday night
and he expressed great satisfaction
i. e. - M. Delamah came
a mongst them to instruct them
for they were very poor and wanted
instruction to live more like
white people and that he wanted
the Indian agent and the officers
of the fort to prevent the people
from selling any Liquor to them
and that after they had had
their dance they must
drove home and if I gave

them any Whiskey they must take it away with them and not drink any here if they did it was likely they would want more and would sell there goods for whiskey which they wanted to cloth them I agreed that I would see the Indian Agent and the officer and see if they would not as he had requested — we gave him a piece of Pork and they went away.

2nd Day 13th Sept.
I paid Joseph Quinny one dollar in money and the pork & flower was in full for being at his house ... } 2 —

2nd day 1824

I paid Thomas Hendrick 5/6 for 7 1/2 pork we borrowed of him } " 69

I bot 7 Bushel of Corn of Thos Hendrick for the Indians at the Treaty 6/ } 6 " 25

I paid 1/6 to 3 Indians for taking D. Beck & D. Dick and myself over the river to see the Agent } " 19

I paid 1/ for a bottle of some bitters " 06

I went to see the Indian Agent on the request of Big Wave as made last night that he would use his authority to prevent the Groceries for selling liquor to the Indians when they went to receive their goods but he declined doing any thing about it but said that if the Indians sold any thing it could be recovered back and that the white people had not any right to buy any of their polls or kettle if they were poor so poor that my own

with the interpreter must try to
watch and guard the Indians
I went to the fort to see Colonel McNeil
on the same subject as Big wave
requested that the colonel would furnish
a guard of soldiers to keep the Indians
from going to the groceries — the Col.
expressed an anxious desire to do what
he could but he thought he was not
authorised to furnished a guard without
an official requisition but he didn't seem
other ways he would be liable to be report
as being arbitrary & that there was not
a very good understanding between the
Military an Citizens that the latter
injured the soldiers of the garison by selling
too much liquor which he wanted to prevent
and he did not want to have
new difficultys but he would do what
was consistent with his authority
&c. &c.

I went to see Lieutenant or Major Curtis and Major Bliss the latter has the discipline Roll of Company D. and ~~that~~ they would make out a Certificate for John M Dittmore if they could find his inlistment

I wrote a letter home to Mary and gave it to Capt. Norton to put into the post office

I sold 5 axes to Joseph Rumney and took his note for ten Dollars which axes were to be delivered to Sergeant Dean &c. } 10

The Schooner Erie sailed about 3 P.M and several of the Stockbridge Indians

I Bought 8 or 10 ℔ Lead over of Rider for 2/. to take home } 25

$50--

Buffalo Augt. 27th 1824

We the Chiefs of Tuscarora Nation do acknowledge to have received of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent to the six Nations of Indians, fifty Dollars, being part of our annuity from the United States for the year 1824

Signed Duplicates
In presence of

E. C. Sullivan
Chas. G. Coit

(Sachanosa his X mark)
George his X mark Printup
Aaron Johnson
William Chew

Tunesassah 9mo 19th 1824

Esteemed friend

I expected to have received a letter from thee
ere this but have been disappointed, notwithstanding believe
I will not postpone writing to thee any longer at this time
therefore, to return where I left off in my last to thee which
was written the week of our separation may inform 20th 9mo
Blacksmake & Tunis Halftown came here in the morning & after having
satisfied them about a little difficulty that had occurred up the river
Blacksmake informed they were shortly going to Buffalo to attend
general council & made some enquiry respecting dividing the land
whether individuals could sell out their particular lots to white men
at their direction - told him it could be so fixed that no individual
could sell without consent of Nation, which would undoubtedly
bind it very fast; much more so than at present - Blacksmake said
last Spring Robinson Blue Eyes & Long John were very anxious for
the Green Bay land & Robinson wanted when they should go to Green
Bay to sell their right here at Alleganey & for that reason had favored
a division - Blacksmake told him if they went to Green Bay
their present Remuneration must not be sold & was much opposed thereto
said that after Buf council I should be informed of their different
conclusions - that sometimes when Indians have sent letters to Gov.
from where they have been holding council that some of the Niyakas
intercepted them & they never got to Washington & therefore the informa
tion that was to be given to old Quakers in Philada of their movements
or council at Buf might probably be done through me - appeared
very open & friendly & parted so ——— in afternoon at the request of
an Indian wrote to Jasper Parrish informing number of Seneca Indians
in Alleganey (they being about to receive their annuity) & find their as
per account rendered 532 exclusive of Onondagas which is probably
100 more nothing very material transpired except social interview -
9th John Pierce came here pretty early & stated he had come to pay
a visit; enquired if I knew the inducement Cherokees had for removing
from Georgia years ago & many other questions relative to Indians
intending he said to attend Buf Council & wished to possess himself
with information that would tend to throw light on situation of
Seneca's relative to Green Bay - he being much opposed to Seneca
accepting thereof - Spoke of their timber, division of their land & personal
other subjects & upon parting said when he returned from Buf should
pay us another visit & inform of the proceedings — 25th went down
to Pierces upon some business. there met riding along the road one of
the Agents of the Holland Company (who resides at Elliott Ville) in
course of conversation he told me that Robinson & his son had
been at his office a few days since & informed him that since I
had returned from Philada and had told the Indians they were
to be driven off & lose their present settlements by the white people
said he could not fairly understand them but told them he

thought they misunderstood me — they replied they did not & when he should see me he would find that I had told Indians so — I told him it was a mistake but Indians had been told that Government would not drive them off against their consent for the land they now lived upon was their own — but whenever Indians were disposed to remove Govmt would not hinder them, they were also told that pumption holders were desirous they should remove & it was thought if they accepted of the tract of land that had been offered them at Green Bay it would be a future to their removing there, "well then" say Agent "you were only cautioning them that they might be aware of their situation" told him it was so & we parted he being on his journey homeward — (felt my situation I assure thee my dear friend awfully critical — but that is the last I heard of it) — 30th being up cold spring chick upon beginning on my return overtook John Peirce who was returning from Buffalo council — he told me that the subjects which had been recommended to Indians by friends had not been considered as had been expected — Indians had received their annuity & I should hear particulars of the council in a short time — 9mo 3d John Peirce came here this morning & in course of interview said he had two days ago sent a message to Robinson's to see about holding a council respecting commencement of school, but Robinson had not returned from Buffalo unaccounted he had now got home & thought they would have a council shortly & see how many children were likely to attend — Queried how small a number would be attended to as Quakers had wished some time ago that there might be 30 scholars & wanted to know whether there was a limited number below which would not be attended to — told him Quakers had not limited the number but were desirous that many of their children should attend as the schoolmaster would be able to instruct a considerable number — he said it was desirable but did not know whether there would be more than 14 steadily — asked whether we would furnish two cows for the use of the school as had been heretofore done or whether we would charge for the milk, told him we would furnish two cows — said he asked these questions for his own particular information for Robinson had said he found Quakers were not disposed to assist them much more extensively than they had done, & he was now inclined to ask no more favours of Quakers but merely to receive the education that was offered to their children gratuitously — asked John whether the division of their land had been considered at Buffalo — said it had in a limited degree stated that Pollard & Billy were favorable to the measure but not immediately to go into effect — young King was very anxious for it — but one of the younger Buffalo Chiefs thought it not advisable (this was only amongst that part of Nation who keep first day) as many of their people would likely sell all their timber off their lots when they came to hold them in severalty — told John that would probably be the case with some, but by so doing they would only injure their own particular selves, whereas at present the whole nation were affected by individually selling timber, he said many of their people

were of that mind & had stated it at Buffalo — enquired of him whose
doings it was that the Green Bay land had not been considered of at
their late council — he thought it was their agents in great measure
who, when they were about going into the consideration thereof told
them it was not a proper time to send any communication to Prince
but would be more suitable two months hence — the subject was
accordingly dismissed — he as an individual thought the Green Bay
tract would not be accepted for they had lately had an account
that some Indians who had went there from this quarter had diffi-
culty with the Natives at Green Bay which nearly eventuated in war
& he thought it would discourage Indians from accepting them — as
many of those opposed to the project when they heard the account said
"did we not tell you it would be so" — John said he had a private
interview with Parish who had informed him there was a tract of land
more to the Southward of Green Bay which had been offered Indians &
John thought the particulars would be made known to them two
months hence which had induced their agent to recommend them
to postpone considerations of that kind until that time —
Parish told him he had had some conversation with Red Jacket
respecting it & found he was more favorable to it than to the
Green Bay tract — asked John whether Parish knew of the visit
that had been paid Indians by Kiendy — said he thought not
but Missionary at Buffalo did & had expressed his satisfaction
with it — had a pretty lengthy interview with him upon the
aforementioned & other subjects to satisfaction for thought I felt dis-
considerable part a disposition to watch & catch at any thing that drop
from me that could be taken hold of — Mr Robert Prince came here
& informed that he was requested by one of the Chiefs, that they had two days
since held a council respecting school found 19 or 20 children to attend
a woman had consented to take charge of them for 6 months & it would
now likely commence in short time — Robert regretted the number
was so small & mentioned that Chiefs of both parties accompanied
each other to late council at Buffalo & concluded to talk matters over
amongst themselves — Robinson proposed to Blacksmake to have their
children attend school generally — Blacksmake agreed to provided
other party would cease meeting on Sunday first day & decline their
singing &c & follow (as they had formerly done) the recommendation of
the Quakers who never interfered with Indians forms of worship — Robert
replied he thought there would be no difficulty about that provided
opposite party would relinquish their dancing & then all Indians do as the
Quakers did upon first day — which Blacksmake would not accede to — Robert
said the two parties appeared to be more united than formerly — Robinson
came in about this time & heard foregoing statement & also said he had
lately had a friendly interview with Blacksmake found he was somewhat opposed
to division of land unless all the reservations were divided & then he would be
willing — because lands at Alleghany were of so much inferior quality to the
other reservations that they would be greatly the losers to have that alone
divided — I recommended Robinson to turn his mind a little towards a plan
of dividing that whenever they might consent there should be no difficulty
as to the manner — Mr Blacksmake was here this morning said he was going to
attend a council at Tonawanda & should start in five or six days the council
was to be exclusively for Jackets party & at said council intended to bring into consid-
eration advice given them by Quakers respecting division of their land & probably

their children which latter consideration had been recommended by Secretary of War
& as soon as they had concluded would inform Quakers in Philada — said the division
& controversy among the Nations had caused very much at different removals except
Buffalo when they still continued divided — mentioned that Red Jacket expressing
regret at not having sent Quakers when they were at Buffalo — said that some of the
Indians were desirous of having Quakers instead them at all the removals & have
Missionaries discharged — many were dissatisfied with the Missionary school at
Cattaraugus & Indians did not like the manner clothes & dry goods were presented their
children by Missionaries — but liked the plan of Quakers — said his party would not
make such a request to Quakers as had been made by some of the Chiefs to have
their children clothed thought it was not handsome — they were not yet prepared
to send their children to school but would decide thereon at Tonewanta — whenever
other of the Indians wished school to commence left me at liberty to attend thereto —
John Pierce came in afternoon & said school was to commence in two days — enquired

Samuel Bettle
Merchant
Philadelphia

Buffalo Sept 19 1844
Sam'l Bettle

whether Blacksmoke had been here told him he had to my satisfaction — we had
considerable conversation respecting situation of Indians dividing land &c John drew
the meeting he thought was gaining ground. told him I considered their situation resp
was a plough, if we stood upon the brink & settled down in a conclusion that we
could not reach the opposite side by leaping we would never obtain the apple
but if on the contrary we should make an effort we might probably get over by
being a little wounded in the mire with our legs & obtain the desired object — he was
all attention — we had much conversation & thought to satisfaction — Robinson
was here the 18th said he had been in council with Complanter, Blacksmoke & some
others upon some business in course of council it had been recommended to Complanter
or Blacksmoke that they should now send their children to school to the Quakers that
they might become acquainted with laws & customs of white people they made but
little objection thereto — Robinson observed to Blacksmoke that if Jacket's party should
request assistance from Quakers he hoped they would not apply to New York Quakers
but to those at Philada with whom they were acquainted — they also
made interrogation

and do hereby convey to the People of the State of New York all their right title and interest claim and demand whatsoever of in and to all that certain Tract of land in the Town of Massena in the County of St Lawrence known and distinguished as the Mile Square reserved to the aforesaid Indians with their Mill on Grass River in and by a Treaty Executed on the thirty first day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and ninety six between the said Indians and Abraham Ogden Commissioner appointed under the authority of the United States and Egbert Benson, Richard Varick and James Watson Agents of the State of New York and William Constable and Daniel McCormick purchasers under Alexander McComb together with the Mills thereon and all other appurtenances thereunto belonging - In consideration of which premises the said Governor of the State of New York now pays to the said Tribe of St Regis Indians the Sum of One thousand nine hundred and twenty Dollars as the Consideration in full for the said tract of land with the appurtenances as aforesaid the receipt whereof the said Thomas Williams Michel Cook, Lewis Doublehouse and Peter Turbel the Deputies and Agents of the said Tribe of St Regis Indians do hereby acknowledge — In Testimony whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written - Joseph C. Yates (L.S.) Thomas his + mark Williams (L.S.) Michel his + mark Cook (L.S.) Lewis his + mark Doublehouse (L.S.) Peter his + mark Turbel (L.S.) — Sealed and delivered in the presence of Cleazer Williams, John Hadcocks — State of New York Albany County ss — Be it remembered that on the Seventeenth day of March in the Year One thousand Eight hundred and twenty four came before me Joseph C. Yates Governor of the State of New York to me known and also Cleazer Williams a Subscribing witness to the Execution of the within Deed to me also known and thereupon the said Joseph C. Yates duly acknowledged to have Executed the within Deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and the said Cleazer Williams on his oath says that he saw Thomas Williams Michel Cook Lewis Doublehouse and Peter Turble who are well known to Witness Execute the within Deed by making their respective marks and that they severally acknowledged to have Executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and that he together with John Hadcock subscribed their names thereto

as witnesses at the time of the Execution thereof and finding no material alterations or interlineations therein do allow the same to be recorded — Garrit V. Denniston, Commissioner &c

exd.

Recorded October 20. 1824 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by

Archd. Campbell Dep. Secretary

At a Treaty held in the City of Albany on the twenty sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and twenty four by his Excellency Joseph C. Yates Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the First Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians, it is agreed and Covenanted as follows to Wit The said Indians sell and for ever quit claim unto the People of the said State All their right and title in and to All those two certain Tracts of land being parts of the Tract called the Oneida Reservation — The first of which comprehends All the land belonging to the said Indians which lies East of the Tract on which the Village of Oneida Castleton is laid out south of the Tract called the First Cagan purchase North of the Mud Creek which empties into the Oneida Creek at the South East corner of the said Tract on which the Village of Oneida Castleton is laid out and west of the lands in the town of Vernon heretofore ceded by the Oneida Indians to the said People — The second of the said Tracts being bounded on the east by the first tract ceded by the said Indians to the said People on the third day of March in the year one thousand Eight hundred and fifteen on the North by the North bounds of the lands there remaining as reserved to said Indians on the South by the Seneca Turnpike road and to extend so far East as to comprehend of the said reserved lands by a line parallel to said first mentioned bounds the quantity of seven hundred acres And it is further agreed that the widow Hanyoost, John Cornelis & Jacob Dulis, Christian Peechler and Isaac Silas shall

as witnesses at the time of the Execution thereof and finding no material alterations or interlineations therein do allow the same to be recorded — Garrit V. Dennistoun, Com-
ex^d — missioner &c

Recorded October 20. 1824 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by

Arch^o Campbell Dep. Secretary

Recorded in Comptroller's Office Oct. 19 1818 and agrees with the Original

At a Treaty held in the City of Albany on the twenty sixth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and twenty four by his excellency Joseph C. Yates Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the First Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians, it is agreed and Covenanted as follows to Wit The said Indians sell and for ever quit claim unto the people of the said State All their right and title in and to All those two certain Tracts of land being parts of the Tract called the Oneida Reservation — The first of which comprehends All the land belonging to the said Indians which lies East of the Tract on which the Village of Oneida Castleton is laid out south of the Tract called the First Cagan purchase North of the Mud Creek which empties into the Oneida Creek at the South East corner of the said Tract on which the Village of Oneida Castleton is laid out and west of the lands in the town of Vernon heretofore ceded by the Oneida Indians to the said People — The second of the said Tracts being bounded on the west by the first tract ceded by the said Indians to the said People on the third day of March in the year one thousand Eight hundred and fifteen on the North by the North bounds of the lands there remaining as reserved to said Indians on the South by the Seneca Turn-pike road and to extend so far East as to comprehend of the said reserved lands by a line parallel to said first mentioned bounds the quantity of seven hundred acres And it is further agreed that the widow Hanyoost, John Cornelis & Jacob Paulis, Christian Peechter and Isaac Silas shall

be permitted to remain in the peaceable enjoyment of the improvements in their possession at their respective places of residence on the said first Tract for the term of five years - and that Cornelis John shall have the same privilege at his place of residence for six years computed from the first day of last April - and to each of said places shall be allotted sufficient of Woodland not exceeding ten acres to serve the said Indians with firewood for their respective families to be taken (without committing unnecessary waste) for that purpose and no other And wherras the said Indians have on the said first tract permitted Erastus Willard to possess and improve about Sixty acres of land with an understanding that he should remain in the enjoyment thereof until the first day of May in the year One thousand Eight hundred and twenty nine It is therefore agreed on the part of the said People that he shall so remain in the possession and enjoyment of the same and that he shall at the end of said term peaceably surrender the premises to the State - and it is further Covenanted and agreed by and between the parties to these presents that in consideration of monies advanced to and services performed for the said Indians by Joseph C. Williams the said People shall grant to him in fee simple one hundred acres of land in a parallellogram to be bounded on the south by the Seneca Turnpike road and on the East by one hundred acres of land heretofore granted to George F. Helmer and to have the same extent therewith to the North - and also that the said People shall in like manner grant to Eleazer Williams in consideration of his pastoral services One hundred acres of the said first Tract to be bounded on the west by a North and South line run through the South East corner of Cornelis Johns improvement as the same is enclosed on the South by the Skanandoa Creek on the East by a North and South line twenty five chains East of the first described bounds and to extend North so far as to contain One hundred acres. and whereas Abraham Denny one of the said Indians resides with his family on the west part of the said second Tract and has made valuable improvements thereon; it is therefore agreed that he shall be secured in the enjoyment thereof by a grant to him and his heirs of One hundred acres to be laid out in a parallellogram along the west bounds of said Tract so as to comprehend said improvements — and whereas Martin Denny another of said Indians has exclusive devoted his life to the business of Agriculture and purposes to

continue the same on the land of his Fathers, it is therefore further agreed that there shall be laid out and granted to him and his heirs One hundred acres the centre of which shall be Eighty five chains and ninety links East from the West bounds of the said second Tract and to be bounded on the South by the Seneca Turnpike road with a front of twenty Chains and to extend thence with the same breadth westerly parallel with the west bounds of said Tract so far as to comprehend one hundred acres — And it is further covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties that a fair valuation shall as soon as may be (by persons to be appointed by the Commissioners of the Land office) be made of the several improvements made and claimed by the individuals of the said Indians on the lands hereby ceded to the people of this State excepting such as are to be specially granted to the persons herein before named and thereupon the amount of such appraisements shall be severally paid to the owners of such improvements according to the report that shall be made thereof by the appraisers to be appointed as aforesaid Provided that the payments for improvements which are herein before stipulated to be occupied for four five or six years shall not be made until such occupancies shall cease or be surrendered to the State — In consideration of the premises the said Governor Covenants and agrees on the part of the people of this State that for the said first described Tract there shall on the execution of this Treaty be paid to the said Indians the sum of three hundred and fifty three Dollars and for ever hereafter an annuity or annual payment of Five hundred and forty Dollars — and for the said second Tract on the execution of this Treaty the sum of Eight hundred Dollars and forever hereafter an annuity or annual payment of sixty dollars which annuities shall be paid at the times and places stipulated by Treaties for the payment of other annuities due from the people of the State to the said Indians — And it is further agreed by the said Indians That all the payments to be made for the said first described Tract shall be to and for the benefit of Daniel Bread, John Cuquet & Nedey-

-Olequette, Thomas Christian and others of said Indians asso-
-ciated under the name of the Green Bay party, and that all the
payments to be made for the said second Tract shall be to and for the
benefit of Jacob Doxtader, William Hill Martinus Hotchin and
others of said Indians associated with them under the name of
the Detroit party - The said Two parties constituting the whole of
the aforesaid First Christian party of Oneida Indians —
In Testimony whereof the said Governor as well as the said
Chiefs or Sachems have hereunto set their hands and seals the day
and year first above mentioned) Joseph Oyates (L.S.) — John his mark
Antoine (L.S.) - George his mark Hill (L.S.) Louis his mark Denny (L.S.) Jacob his mark Powlis (L.S.) Neddy his mark Ulsiquet (L.S.) Daniel his mark Pread
(L.S.) Henry his mark Powles (L.S.) Thomas his mark Christian (L.S.) Henry his mark Christian
(L.S.) - George his mark Doxtater (L.S.) John his mark Cornelius (L.S.) Jacob his mark Doxtater
(L.S.) William his mark Hill (L.S.) Martinus his mark White (L.S.) — Thomas
his mark Doxtater (L.S.) John his mark August (L.S.) Martinus his mark Denny
(L.S.) State of New York Albany County ss - On the twenty sixth
day of August in the year One thousand Eight hundred and twenty
four came before me John Hadcock one of the subscribing witnesses
to the execution of the within Deed to me known who on his oath
says that he saw Joseph Oyates, Jacob Powlis, Neddy Ulsiquet
Daniel Pread, Henry Powlis, Thomas Christian, Henry Christian
John Antoine, George Hill, Louis Denny, George Doxtater, John Cornelius
Jacob Doxtader, William Hill, Martinus White, Thomas Doxtater
John August and Martinus Denny who were all well known
to said Witness execute and deliver the preceding deed for the
uses and purposes therein mentioned and that he together with
Chester May Junior and Isaac Dennison subscribed their
names thereto as Witnesses at the time of the execution thereof
I allow it to be recorded Garret V Dennison Commissioner &c
State of New York City and County of Albany Clerk's Office ss
I Do Certify that Garret V S Dennison Esquire whose name is sub-
-scribed to the Certificate of the acknowledgment or proof of the annexed
instrument was a Commissioner at the time of taking the said
acknowledgment or proof and duly authorised to take the same
that I am acquainted with his hand writing and verily believe the
signature to the Certificate of acknowledgment to be his proper
hand Writing — In testimony whereof I have hereunto

Chester May Junior & Isaac Dennison

Executed and delivered in the presence

set my hand and affixed the Seal of said County this twenty seventh day of August in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and twenty four Saml V Kleeck Clk.

Recorded October 20. 1824 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell
Dep. Secretary

This Treaty held in the City of Albany the twelfth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and twenty four Between His Excellency De Witt Clinton Governor of the State of New York and Thomas Williams, Mitchel Cook, Lewis Quackenboss, Peter Turbill and Charles Cook Chiefs and Trustees of the Tribe of Indians called the St Regis Indians, It is covenanted and agreed as follows to Wit: The said Indians sell and hereby convey to the People of the State of New York One thousand acres of land out of the lands reserved by the said Indians to be bounded as follows, On the North East by a line commencing on the easterly side of the St Regis river at the termination of the Roll way so called about four or five chains northerly from the mast road and running thence southeast to the south bounds of the said reserved lands on the south by the said south bounds on the northwest by the said St Regis river and the land leased by the said Indians to Michael Morgan and on the southwest by a line to be run southeast from the said St Regis river to the south bounds of said reserved lands so as to comprehend one thousand acres. In consideration whereof the said Governor now pays to the said Chiefs and Trustees one thousand seven hundred and fifty Dollars and covenants on the part of the said people that there shall be further annually paid for ever hereafter to the said Indians an annuity of Sixty Dollars on the first Tuesday of August in each year at the Village of Plattsburgh which payments shall be

set my hand and affixed the Seal of said County this twenty seventh day of August in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and twenty four Lawrt V Kleeck Clk.

Recorded October 20. 1824 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Arch.c Campbell
Dep. Secretary

It a Treaty held in the City of Albany the twelfth day of June in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and twenty four Between His Excellency DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York and Thomas Williams, Mitchel Cook, Lewis Doublehunter, Peter Turbill and Charles Cook Chiefs and Trustees of the Tribe of Indians called the St Regis Indians, It is covenanted and agreed as follows to Wit: The said Indians sell and hereby convey to the People of the State of New York One thousand acres of land out of the lands reserved by the said Indians to be bounded as follows, On the North East by a line commencing on the easterly side of the St Regis river at the termination of the Roll way so called about four or five chains Northerly from the mast road and running thence southwest to the south bounds of the said reserved lands on the south by the said south bounds on the Northwest by the said St Regis river and the land leased by the said Indians to Michael Hogan and on the southwest by a line to be run southeast from the said St Regis river to the South bounds of said reserved lands so as to comprehend one thousand acres. In consideration whereof the said Governor now pays to the said Chiefs and Trustees one thousand Seven hundred and fifty Dollars and covenants on the part of the said people that there shall be further annually paid for ever hereafter to the said Indians an annuity of Sixty Dollars on the first Tuesday of August in each year at the Village of Plattsburgh which payments shall be

made to the said Chiefs and Trustees and their Successors in Office duly appointed by the said Indians. In Testimony whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written) Joseph C Yates (L.S.) Thomas his x mark Williams (L.S.) Mitchel his x mark Cook (L.S.) Lewis his x mark Doublehouse (L.S.) Peter his x mark Jarbell (L.S.) Charles his x mark Cook (L.S.) — Sealed and delivered in the presence of Isaac Tennistone, Cleazer Williams Interpreter — State of New York, Albany County ss On the twelfth day of June one thousand eighthundred and twenty four came before me Joseph C Yates one of the parties within named to me known and also Cleazer Williams a subscribing witness to me known and thereupon the said Joseph C Yates duly acknowledged to have Executed the within Deed for the uses and within mentioned and the said Cleazer Williams on his Oath says that he saw Thomas Williams, Mitchel Cook, Lewis Doublehouse Peter Jarbell, and Charles Cook severally Execute and deliver the within Deed for the uses and purposes within mentioned) and that they were all well known to him and that he together with Isaac Tennistone subscribed their names thereto as Witnesses at the time of the Execution thereof — I also the same to be recorded Garrit V. Tennistone Commissioner &c.

Recorded October 20. 1824 and agrees with the Original — Compared therewith by

Arch.d Campbell
Dep. Secretary

Know all men by these presents, that We Thomas Williams, Mitchell Cook, Lewis Doublehouse Peter Jarbell, and Charles Cook principal Chiefs and head men of the St. Regis tribe of Indians recognized as such by the Governor of the State of New York in the Treaties severally made on the 16th March and 12th June 1824, for Considerations of the sum of one dollar to us in hand paid the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge and for and in the further Consideration of the enacting within six months from the date hereof by the Legislature of the State of New York a law providing

$60-00

Buffalo Nov. 6, 1824

Received of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent of the United to the Six Nations of Indians, sixty Dollars, being a part of our annuity for the year, 1824

Signed duplicates

In presence of

E. Belden

" "

Young his + King mark

Captain his + Pollard " mark

Little his + Billing mark

Captain his + Strong " mark

Strong his + a Tower mark

Little his + Johnson mark

Jas. Johnson Interpreter

Tunesassah 3 mo 13th 1825

To committee on Indian concerns

Dear Friends. A number of the Natives were together in council to day & spoke about as follows which they requested might be forwarded to you —

Brothers We are this day in council at Allegany & intend writing to the Quakers in Philad^a & will endeavour to speak our minds to you in a few words —

Brothers. It has now been twenty six years since you came amongst us, to assist & endeavour to instruct us; at that time you saw the Indians were getting surrounded & felt love enough to induce you to come forward & help us one thing is of great importance that you have recommended & assisted us in, which is the instruction of our children; as well as teaching us to work our farms & keep cattle around us —

Brothers We now understand that the views you have recommended to us are correct & we much desire brothers, that you may continue your labours & endeavour to open the eyes of the Indians some of whom are heavy in regard to seeing & taking hold of improvements; as the Great Spirit is of long forbearance with His creature man —

Brothers Quakers We know that you serve the Great Spirit, in spirit & in truth — therefore desire you may be encouraged to persevere in your labours among us Indians; believing the Great Spirit will be pleased therewith — we still continue as we told some of you at a public council held four years ago at Cold Spring, when a division was apparent amongst us; "that we now took hold of the chain of friendship that had been between Quakers & Indians from old time" —

Brother Quakers old men [illegible] to speak to you on an important subject — Some of your number visited us last summer — They told us you had seen the critical situation of Indians in regard to our lands that white people were endeavouring to have us removed from off them — you had seen Government were disposed we should go, but would not say peremptorily that we must — you had looked round amongst the white people & said where is the friend to Indians that will now step forward & befriend them, by telling them their situation; & not finding any one, you came yourselves & informed us & desired also to know our views in regard thereto —

Brother Quakers We tell you we persevere in having our children instructed under your care & we wish you to know that we are determined to remain upon our present possessions at Allegany & not remove therefrom

Brother Quakers - As it respects the news that has been in circulation about New York Indians, in regard to the land at Green Bay, we inform you that not any of the Chiefs of the Seneca Nation have had any thing to do therewith, not one of them having signed their names to any article; — and we know of no others that have but the Oneidas & Stockbridge's — The Tuscarora's also have paid some money on account thereof —

Brothers listen - we desire to progress in the thing you have recommended to us - and it is also our wish that you would take some of our children to finish their education amongst you at Philad^a —

Brothers - You have told us you did not take any of the money offered by Government for instruction of Indians, but you were disposed with your own funds to assist us & instruct our children, with which we come

Brothers you know the movements of Government in regard to Indians more particularly than we hear of at Buffalo & we desire that you would continue to inform us thereof & also the situation of Indians at the westward that thereby we may be instructed —

Brothers you formerly had care of Indians at Cattaraugus & Allegany & now your labours are confined to the one Reservation at Allegany & notwithstanding we are few in number we hope you will continue your labours amongst us & not be discouraged

Brothers you have told us that while we continued improving you would assist us — therefore do not cast us off because we are few in number; we are very desirous to progress in improvements & also desire that others of our people should do so —

Brothers We have been expecting some more Quakers to come amongst us at Tunesassah to instruct our children, we wish them a safe journey here & when they arrive we shall again address you —

We are all in good health

Blue + Eyes
James + Robinson
Long + John
John + Peter

Dr Friends

Affairs amongst us remain pretty much as when we last wrote to you — The school has been steadily attended by the children & Robert daily employed in the shop & one of the Natives working with him who performed to our satisfaction — We have been favoured with our usual health during the winter, which has been quite an open one — We remain your frds. Robert Scott
Joseph Ellicott

Recd. Jan. 13. 1825

Thomas Wistar
Philadelphia

Thomas Wistar
Philadelphia

See Minutes Vol. II. page 184.

David Cusick
Indian chief
See affidavit

Tuscarora village March 24. 1825
near Lewistown. N. Y.

Dear friend, I received the two books & your letter dated 8th instant and the paper which you forwarded by mail. I hereby acknowledge thee favors and the assurances of friendship which you was ~~been~~ pleased to confer me. the paper you sent containing the President message and the report of Secretary of war respecting the removal of the indian tribes within the United States for the preservation of our race I believe their sentiments are perfectly correct and probably the Congress will do something about it. Some of our chiefs have long experiamed that our condition could never be promote as long as we remain on to small tracks of land, and living seperately under the authority of different Countries and above all as we are surrounded by the whites the strong liquirs are introduced among us which injure our people very much. he might see plainly that in course of fifty years ~~it may~~ thinks ~~believe~~ that our nations will be gradually diminished ~~[redacted]~~ at that time unless some means provide for our children to rescue them from that distruction ~~[redacted]~~

~~Hopefully~~ our ~~objects we are~~ fully ~~favored~~ by our friend Mr Williams who obtained a permission from the Gen. Government for our tribes to make a treaty with the ~~Northern~~ Indians in the west for lands according a deputation was sent twice from each tribe and the ~~treaty was~~ concluded at Green Bay In 1821 and 1822. between the Winnebagoes & Minnomonies and our tribes, and all the lands ~~at the Green Bay~~ have been ceded. it is supposed that this territory amounting eight millions five hundred thousand acres

I regret to state that the majority of the Senecas refused to accept the treaty. I understood that they supposed that Mr Williams was employed by designing men. (a company) who bought the right of the purchase from reservations of the Senecas and Williams was forming some plan to remove them in order to obtain the lands for the said company. Our chiefs have tried to convince the Senecas that they could not be driven from their land, unless they consented especially the Pagan party. are the most opposers. I learn that the greatest part of the Stockbridges have already moved to Green Bay. probably the Oneidas will go the next that is the Christian party. I believe they have sold off their lands pretty much, but the Tuscarora having land & wood sufficient for the family uses. will stay a number of years. and the Senecas do. Two Stockbridges arrived here yesterday direct from Green Bay and inform us that the seasons in that quarter are much the same in this country. the land is good and produces heavy crops. corn. wheat & potatoes &c. and likewise the people discovered coal mines in the country. do do game. I think it would be to have a country where our children might resort to, indeed to regain our national sovereignty this we cannot procure untill we are collected on the territory and I hope in time that our tribes will consider these things & accomplish the grand object which will secure our future happiness. When we look back into our ancient days our confederacy were then numerous and

powerful nations possessed the banks of Hudson. Mohawk & Susquehanna rivers along the Lakes Ontario & Erie, the game was plenty which the people supplied themself with food & clothing and their implements were few used for domestic proposes the people lived soberly & industrious and enjoyed without being molested &c. but when the white people was found on this side of great water our miseries soon began, our confederacy were engaged in the war of the Europeans with each other, which we had no advantage from the result. only hastened the ruin of our unhappy race. the whites have made various treaties with our confederacy at last dispossessed them whole territory and left us reside some small tracks of land and since of that time we have diminished and became feeble like little child and our voice is hardly heard. our council fires are almost extinguished & national spirit is broken. the game is destroyed &c I am sorry that the chiefs did not reserve an andequate for hunting grounds & other purposes. for the arts & literature & support the poor and the council fires. but we have none provided. while our white brethren enjoys the benefits of this great Country. It is gratifying to know that the Government of the United States are now helping their Red Brethren in the arts of civilization. As I am about to stop permit me to turn your attention & I wouldn't make proposal perhaps you would be willing to accept it as I have confidence in you as a brother. I wish to enter a partnership with you in writing the history of the Six nations under such terms. I will furnish (a manuscript sufficient to make a book) 50 cents. mine to contain the history of Old times, before the Europeans discovered the America &c and I want you to collect since their intercourse with the whites down to this present time. A map will be wanting 15 miles & an index now State of New York and to contain the modern names. so I may know where to put the Old forts I have a list about 40. Mine & yours making a book if you add the same proportion. provided the author's title page G Spafford & David Hoover

Cusick when deposited in the Clerk office, I wish to have it printed in Troy under your inspection. I think we could make extensive sales of the work. throughout N York & Eastern States. Each of us to get equal share. You had better petition the Legislature for some money to defray the expenses as I wish to loan $65 at 6 per cent. for to finish my work & other uses. and to pay it from the sales of the work. I no doubt that the Legislature would give it. About repaying the money say 18 months or I will leave this to your mind what time you think proper. I want the money immediately. please to answer me as soon as possible. or to let me know if you except my proposal or not. (I have been engaged above two years in collecting the materials & writing the history of the six nations) I am so weak I could not stop several times before I was able to finish this letter.

Your affectionate friend
David Cusick

To H. G. Spafford LL.D.
N. York
Care of the Three Books

Spafford
Gazetteer
Troy, New York

MAR 5
N.Y.
LEWISTON,

Q. Lewis. 3. 12. 25.

Spafford 4-4.

No 350

Oneida Village May 18th 1825

We the chiefs of the Stockbridge Tribe of Indians do acknowledge to have received of the United States, by the hands of Casper Parrish Sub Agent to the Six Nations of Indians, Three hundred and fifty Dollars in full for our Annuity for the year 1825.

Signed duplicates in presence of —

E. Holcombe Jr

Lewis his X mark Denny

John R. Bebvin

John his X mark Gerrom

John his X mark Motoroon

Arthur his X mark Thomas

Moses his X mark Charles

19th CONGRESS, 1st SESSION. [Rep. No. 209.] HO. OF REPS.

TO HOLD A TREATY WITH THE SENECA INDIANS.

MAY 13, 1825.

MR. COCKE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution of the 10th of May, instant, relative to the expediency of making an appropriation for holding a treaty with the Indians, in the State of New York, &c. report:

That, having had the same under consideration, they are led to believe, that the Seneca, or Six Nations of Indians, in the Western part of the State of New York, are favorably disposed to the sale of all, or some parts, of their land.

They possess sufficient means if properly applied, to accumulate wealth, and "to advance them in civilized life." Their tracts of land are mostly situated near flourishing villages. They seem (as now situated) to contract the evil without pursuing the good habits of white men: they are idle, slothful, poor, and wretched, with few exceptions, and must remain so until their condition is changed.

"If these unfortunate people can be satisfied of locating themselves in a body sufficiently compact for agricultural purposes, and sufficiently remote to escape the fatal vices which they so readily imbibe in the villages and towns of the white people, there can be no doubt as to the salutary effect it would have upon their moral condition and intellectual improvement. This appears to be the only redeeming alternative—the only course that can save these sinking people from annihilation."

"Prudent and fair means would lead the natives to just and reasonable conceptions of their own interest, and that, with the benevolent gratuities already appropriated for their improvement, in connection with the aid which their own means might furnish, if they were judiciously concentrated, would readily cheer them with the lights of religion and civilization."

It is said that a majority of the Six Nations are desirous of disposing of some of their land, (now perfectly useless to them,) and that

the principal Chiefs are anxious of changing their mode of livelihood, by a direct application of their resources to the improvement of the soil. The committee therefore advise the appointment of a Commissioner to hold a treaty with the independent Tribes of the Six Nations, so that they may have an opportunity, if they wish, to dispose of such parts of their lands for a fair consideration, as they may think proper. And the committee report a bill in accordance with these views.

In answer to the second proposition, the committee report, that they have no information to satisfy them in saying the number of Interpreters to the said Six Nations of Indians. ought to be increased. The regulation of this matter is, as it ought to be, with the Executive Government of the United States.

Collins 9.300.

We the Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayuga Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received of the people of the State of New York by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of Two Thousand three hundred dollars in full for the several annuities mentioned in a certain writing or a greement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler John Cantine, Caleb Brooks and John Richardson Agents authorised by and in behalf of the people of the State of New York with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas on the twentieth day of July 1795. Witness our hands at Canandaqua June 8th 1825.

Signed duplicates in presence of
H. N. Throop
Nathaniel Jacobs
H. Taylor

Cayuga his + mark Smith
Hard his + mark Hickory
George his + mark Curley Eye
Onondaga his + mark Jacob
George his + mark Patton

Indian Speech
for Committee
7mo 20. 1825

1825

Brothers,

Attend, We now take the opportunity to speak a few words to you to let you know a little of our present situation. You know the Seneca Nation have been much disturbed for several years past by opinions that the Missionaries have been propagating amongst us & we are very sorry that some of our best men have changed their minds & joined with their devices or views.

Brothers,

You may perhaps think we are all so disturbed & not any longer worth your notice, but we have the same feelings towards you that we always have had & we remember the friendship you have long manifested towards us & return you thanks for the assistance & advice you have given us, to be sober & cultivate our lands. We think this much better than distracting our minds about Missionaries.

Brothers,

But a small part of our village have joined the Missionaries; the remainder are still disposed to follow the path you have so often pointed out to us, for we have found great advantage in cultivating our land & in the improvements we have made, but some of us are yet weak handed, for want of many things to work with. We are still using some of the articles you long ago gave us.

Brothers,

We think very hard of our Father the President of the United States, for since we have begun to improve our country & live more comfortable, he has advised us to remove with our families from our native soil to the western frontier, into the wilderness far beyond the lands of our forefathers.

Brothers

We want your advice on this great subject & wish you to return us an answer by our friend Jacob Taylor & keep nothing back from us.

Cattaraugus
June 20th 1825
To the Committee on
Indian Affairs

Joseph his mark Tequania
Blind his X mark Snow
Chief Warrior his mark Son

Isaac his mark Mohawk
Jonathan his X mark Jackson
John his mark Snow
Henry his mark Johnson Interpreter

Tuscarora pa 5th mo 1825

To Committee on Indian Concerns

Dear Friends We again address you in regard to affairs amongst the Natives —

Since our last to you in 7mo the boys & girls schools have been attended by the children & the females have made satisfactory progress in their spinning knitting &c for the short time they have been engaged therein & a hope is entertained that the opportunity at present afforded for the instruction of the youth may prove advantageous —

Thomas Halftown the cooper continues to work in his shop & manufacturing chairs, tubs &c as he has ability therefor —

Stephen the blacksmith does something at his trade but not as much as would be desirable & believe the stock of coal that he has on hand is frequently small —

Levi Halftown at present resides at Cattaraugus & talks some of settling himself at that reservation —

Indians have returned from their general council at Buffalo & we understand their agent again mined the subject of their removal from their present reservations, as was insinuated to them in the Spring as being the wish of the general government — we have not been informed that Indians gave encouragement to their agent that they should accede thereto; but sent a letter to the President, requesting to know whether he was willing to have an interview with them the approaching winter upon the subject at Washington — as the language that has been held forth by their agent had appeared to some of the Natives different from what they have heretofore heard from general government upon the subject being more peremptory in regard to their removal —

The agent informed them (we understand) at aforementioned council that he had a message from

Gov. Clinton to them in regard to their lands; which was — that the preemption holders being very desirous to obtain the Indian lands in the state of New York it was his advice that Indians should dispose of their several reservations with the exception of two; the one at Buffalo & the other at Allegany, that all the Indians should settle themselves upon those two reservations, & by so doing it would have a tendency to satisfy the preemption holders; likewise intimated that those reservations might be more permanently secured to them; — it was mentioned that those chiefs who were in favour thereof could hold a council at Genesee with an individual who would treat with them upon the subject — we did not understand that Indians gave encouragement.

The subject of a division appears lively with individuals at Allegany, who appear themselves as being desirous it should go into operation, but others of the Nations remain unfriendly to the measure.

Several of the Natives appear anxious that partial division should be effected if a general one cannot be obtained; so that they & their children might be secured in the permanent possession of their farms — It would be very desirable if something could be done that would prove advantageous to them in regard thereto, but a peculiar difficulty exists on account of a part of the Nation being so unwilling to have it divided —

A number of the Natives at Allegany are formed into a society for the promotion of Agriculture, Industry & domestic economy amongst themselves & have created a fund for the purpose of awarding premiums to those individuals who should accomplish certain specifications, by each person paying into the treasury the sum of one dollar upon signing the constitution of Society & 50 cts. quarterly

Preparations have been & are still making among the Natives for putting more wheat & rye in the ground this fall than has been the case one or two seasons past — The summer has been dry with us & the crops of potatoes will probably be light with many — The Indians corn has not suffered as much from the drought as has been the case we believe in many places —

Unusual sickness has been prevalent in the country during the past summer, but we have cause for thankfulness in having been generally preserved in health during the course thereof which blessing is at present experienced by us.

In much love we are your friends

Joseph Elkinton

Robert Scotton

Joseph Wattson

Abigail Walton

Mary Nutt

Letter J. Elkinton
R. Sullivan &c –
10mo 9th 1825

Thomas Wistar
Clerk
Oct 15 Philadelphia

See minutes Vol II. page 189.

one of the Subscribing witnesses to the preceding Treaty to me known who being duly sworn did depose and say that he was acquainted with John Metoxen John T. Seth Jehoiakim Abrams, Thomas T. Hendricks John W Quinny and Joseph Quinny the persons who Executed the said Treaty that they severally acknowledged to have Executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned on the part of the Stockbridge Nation of Indians and that the said persons belong to the Stockbridge Tribe or Nation of Indians I do therefore allow the same to be recorded as the act and deed of the said Indians Arch.d Campbell Comm.r &c — Albany ss: On this Third day of September 1825 personally appeared before me DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York one of the parties named in and who Executed the preceding Treaty to me known and he acknowledged that he Executed the said Treaty as Governor of the said State for the uses and purposes therein mentioned I do therefore allow the same to be recorded &c

Arch.d Campbell Commissioner &c

Ex.d

Recorded Oct. 25. 1825 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Sec.y

A Treaty held in the City of Albany the twenty third day of September in the Year of Our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and twenty five Between his Excellency DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York and Thomas Williams Mitchel Cook Lewis Doublehouse, Peter Tarbell, Charles Cook Thomas Tarbell Mitchel Tarbell, Louis Tarbell, Effiel Tarbell, Jarvis Williams and William L. Gray Chiefs and Trustees of the Tribe of Indians called the St Regis Indians. It is covenanted and agreed as follows to Wit The said Indians sell and hereby convey to the People of the State of New York out of the lands reserved to the said Indians a Tract bounded as follows to Wit: Beginning on the Easterly side of the St Regis River at the most westerly Corner of the lands ceded by said Indians to the People of said State on the twelfth day of June in the year One thousand Eight hundred and twenty four and running thence along the last mentioned line South forty five degrees East to the south bounds of the said reserved lands then along the same westerly to the said St Regis River and then down along

the same to the place of beginning, estimated to contain Eight hundred and forty acres — In consideration whereof the said Governor now pays to the said Chiefs and Trustees the sum of Two thousand One hundred dollars in full for the same — In Testimony Whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written DeWitt Clinton (L.S.) Thomas his x mark Williams (L.S.) Mitchel his x mark Cook (L.S.) Lewis his x mark Doublehouse (L.S.) Peter his x mark Durbell (L.S.) Charles his x mark Cook (L.S.) Thomas his x mark Farbell (L.S.) Mitchel his x mark Farbell Louis his x mark Farbell (L.S.) Pettice his x mark Farbell (L.S.) Jarvis his x mark Williams (L.S.) William L. his x mark Gray (L.S.) Sealed and delivered in the presence of S. DeWitt Isaac Denniston Isaac Seymour — State of New York Albany County ss. Be it Remembered that on the twenty third day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and twenty five before me Garrit L. Denniston one of the Commissioners of the State of New York duly authorized to take the acknowledgment of Deeds &c came DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York to me known and duly acknowledged to have executed the within Deed for the uses and purposes within mentioned and on the same day also came before me Isaac Seymour One of the Subscribing Witnesses to the Execution of the within Deed and who has been identified to my Satisfaction by the oath of Isaac Denniston to me known and thereupon the said Isaac Seymour upon his oath says that he saw Thomas Williams, Mitchel Cook Louis Doublehouse Peter Farbell Charles Cook Thomas Farbell Mitchel Farbell Louis Farbell Pettice Farbell Jarvis Williams and William L. Gray who are all known to witness execute and deliver the within Deed for the uses and purposes within mentioned and that he together with Simeon DeWitt and Isaac Denniston subscribed their names as witnesses to the Execution thereof — I allow the same to be recorded — Garrit L. Denniston Commissioner &c

Ex.

Recorded October 25. 1825 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Arch. Campbell Dep. Secretary.

At a Trial held at the City of Albany on the first day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thousand

unto the said Chiefs and Trustees and their Successors in Office duly appointed by the said Indians. In Testimony whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. Joseph C Yates (L.S.) Thomas his x mark Williams (L.S.) Mitchel his x mark Cook (L.S.) Lewis his x mark Doublehouse (L.S.) Peter his x mark Jarbell (L.S.) Charles his x mark Cook (L.S.) — Sealed and delivered in the presence of Isaac Tennistow, Eleazer Williams Interpreter — State of New York, Albany County ss. On the twelfth day of June one thousand eighthundred and twenty four came before me Joseph C Yates one of the parties within named to me known and also Eleazer Williams a subscribing witness to me known and thereupon the said Joseph C Yates duly acknowledged to have executed the within Deed for the uses and within mentioned and the said Eleazer Williams on his Oath says that he saw Thomas Williams Mitchel Cook, Lewis Doublehouse Peter Jarbell, and Charles Cook severally execute and deliver the within Deed for the uses and purposes within mentioned) and that they were all well known to him and that he together with Isaac Tennistow subscribed their names thereto as witnesses at the time of the execution thereof — I also the same to be recorded Garrit V. Tennistow Commissioner &c.

Recorded October 20. 1824 and agrees with the Original — Compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

Know all men by these presents, that We Thomas Williams, Mitchell Cook, Lewis Doublehouse Peter Jarbell, and Charles Cook principal Chiefs and head men of the St. Regis tribe of Indians recognized as such by the Governor of the State of New York in the Treaties severally made on the 16th March and 12th June 1824, for Considerations of the sum of one dollar to us in hand paid the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge and for and in the further Consideration of the enacting within six months from the date hereof by the Legislature of the State of New York a law providing

for the payment annually to us or our successors in office of the sum of three hundred and five dollars have quit claimed granted assigned transferred and set over, and by these presents do in behalf of the said Tribe of St Regis Indians quitclaim grant assign transfer and set over unto the People of the State of New York forever, all our right title and interest claim and demand soever and to all and singular the premises heretofore granted by our predecessors in office on behalf of our said Tribe to Michael Hogan which premises are fully and at large described in two certain Indentures of Lease or Instruments in writing under seal, bearing date respectively on the twentieth & twenty third days of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, & made and executed by and between our predecessors in office and the said Michael Hogan, and subsequently confirmed by an Act of the Legislature, to which said Indentures or Instruments in writing under seal reference is hereby had, to have and to hold the said premises free and discharged of any claim or demand soever of our said Tribe of St Regis Indians on whose behalf we hereby convey the same forever In Witness whereof we have hereto set our hands and affixed our seals the fourteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four Thomas his X mark Williams (L.S.) Mitchell his X mark Cook (L.S.) Lewis his X mark Doublehouse (L.S.) Peter his X mark Tarbell. Charles his X mark Cook (L.S.) Sealed and delivered in presence of the name "Peter Tarbell" interlined 1st page between the second & third lines before execution. W. L. Gray Jr. John S. Eldrige.— State of New York Franklin Co. ss Be it remembered that on the third day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five came before me, Thomas Williams. Mitchell Cook Lewis Doublehouse, Peter Tarbell, Charles Cook to me well known, and executed the within Deed as of the date th mentioned in my presence by making their respect

marks and being duly questioned thro their Interpreter Wm L Gray severally acknowledged that they executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and the said Wm L. Gray to me also known being duly sworn, on his Oath says, that the purport of said deed was by him fully explain=ed to and understood by said parties executing the same and is in accordance with their request - that having inter=preted the same to them, he subscribed his name thereto as Witness to the execution thereof & finding no material interlineations therein I do allow the same to be recorded

John S Eldrige Comr. — State of New York Franklin County Ss. I Asa Wheeler Clerk of the County & Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas do hereby Certify that John S. Eldridge whose name is subscribed to the Certificate of the acknowledgment of the annexed Instrument & indorsed thereon was on the day of the date thereof a Commissioner in and for the County aforesaid dwelling in the said county commissioned & Sworn and duly authorised by law to take the proof and acknowledgment of Deeds &c and further that I am acquainted with the hand writing & verily believe that the signature of John S. Eldridge subscribed to the said Certificate is the proper hand writing of the said Commissioner. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed the seal of the said County this 8th day of October 1825 — Asa Wheeler.

Recorded December 30, 1825 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the twenty first day of June in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five in pursuance of the act of the Legislature entitled "an act relating to the purchase of lands from the Stockbridge Indians and for the relief of the sellers on the same" passed 17th March one thousand Eight hundred and twenty five between His Excellency DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York and the Tribe of Indians called the Stockbridge Indians residing on the Tract of land in the Counties of Oneida and Madison called New Stockbridge It is covenanted and agreed as follows to Wit: The said Tribe of Indians for and in Consideration of the Sum of Seventeen thousand Eight hundred and thirty one dollars and ninety nine Cents to be paid to the said Indians by the said Governor as due to them for the said land in the manner herein particularly specified sell and do hereby convey to the People of the State of New York the following Lots of land of the said Tract of land as the same have been surveyed and described by Peleg Gifford in his report thereof dated May One thousand Eight hundred and twenty four and filed in the Office of the Secretary of this State

Know all men by these presents that we the Chiefs Warriors and head men of the First Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians have ordained constituted and appointed and by these presents do ordain constitute and appoint Jacob Cornelius, John Antonio, William Cornelius, William Day, Honyost John, Jacob Smith, Moses Cornelius, Daniel Bread, Thomas Christyan, Henry Powles Cornelius Beard and John Angus our true and lawful agents and attornies and Lewis Dana and John Dana Interpreters: In our names and in the name of the said First Christian Party of Indians aforesaid to treat with his Excellency the Governor of of the state of New York and the Commissioners of the Land Office of said State for the sale of such parts of the lands of said Christian Party as our said Attornies shall think advisable and for our interest to sell. And in the name of said First Christian party to make with His Excellency the Governor of said State and the Commissioners of the Land office a Treaty for the sale of the same to the People of the State of New York upon such terms and conditions and at such prices as to our said Attornies shall seem advisable and best. Hereby authorizing our said attornies to execute such treaty and covenanting on our part to fulfill and abide by all the provisions of the same in the same manner as if it was executed by us in our proper persons. And for that purpose we have hereby invested them with full power and authority. Witness our hands and seals January 25th A.D. 1826 in Council. And it is understood that a part of the second Christian party have united with the old First Christian party and they are now together called the first christian party in the above power of attorney.

Jacob Cornelius (LS). John his X mark Antonio (LS) Thomas Christian (LS). William his X mark Cornelius (LS). John his X mark Angus (LS) Antony his X mark John (LS). Cal[illegible] his X mark Peter (LS). William his X mark Day (LS) Jacob his X mark

Smith (LS) Lodowick his X mark Thomas (LS). Honyost his X mark John (LS).
Moses his X mark Cornelius (LS) Moses his X mark Glequette (LS). Hendrick
his X mark Smith (LS). Daniel his X mark Peter (LS). Antony his X mark Honyost (LS).
Daniel Bread (LS) Henry his X mark Powlis (LS). Antony his X mark
Osollico (LS) James his X mark Hill (LS). Peter his X mark Angus (LS) Thomas
his X mark Neddy (LS) William his X mark Antony (LS) Honyost his X mark Stevens (LS).
Lewis his X mark Dana (LS) William his X mark Bread (LS) Henry his X mark Jordan (LS)
John his X mark Portalex (LS) Cornelius his X mark William (LS) William his X mark Isaacs
(LS). Lewis his X mark Dana (LS) John Denney (LS) —

I Edward Allen do certify that the above power of Attorney was executed in my presence and interpreted to the signers by John Dana and Lewis Dana who made solemn oath that in explaining the same to the signers they gave a true and proper interpretation. Vernon Jan.y 25. 1826. Edward Allen
Comm.r &c.

I Samuel S. Breese do certify that the above power of Attorney was executed by all the signers in my presence and interpreted by Lewis Dana and John Dana - Vernon January 25th 1826
S. Sidney Breese.

We the undersigned, belonging to the second Christian party of the Oneida Indians, do hereby certify that Nathan Davis has at sundry times furnished our tribe with money and provisions such as Corn and wheat and pork and Beef and has spent much of his time in the service of the said Indians for which he has received no remuneration or reward for which we have agreed to stipulate in the present treaty that he shall receive a grant from the State of New York of two hundred acres in the South east corner of the tract now sold to the State which we consider as not more than what is just and reasonable - Jacob Cornelius. John his X mark Antonio
William his X mark Cornelius, William his X mark Day
Honyost his X mark John. Jacob his X mark Smith. Maps
his X mark Cornelius, Daniel Bread, Thomas
Christian, Henry his X mark Powlis, Cornelius his X mark Beard, John his X mark Angus.

In the presence of
S. De Witt
Isaac Tennison

Recorded February 7. 1826 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by
Archr. Campbell Dep. Secretary

Recorded in 1826 and compared therewith by Dana

At a Treaty held in the City of Albany the first day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six. Between his Excellency De Witt Clinton Governor of the State of New York and the Chiefs or Sachems of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the second christian party of the Oneida Indians heretofore called the Pagan Party of the said Oneida nation of Indians It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows to wit – The said second Christian party of the Oneida Indians sell and convey to the People of the State of New York to be held by them forever – all that certain tract of Land being part of the lands reserved to the Oneida Nation of Indians in former cessions made by them to the said People and of that part thereof which belongs to the said second christian party which tract hereby intended to be conveyed contains all that part of the lands belonging to the said second Christian party which is bounded east by a line running north from the North west corner of of the tract of land called New Stockbridge on the north by the north bounds of the lands belonging to the said Second Christian party and on the West and south by the lands heretofore ceded by them to the people of this State – In consideration of which the said Governor shall pay to the said Indians at the rate of three dollars per acre for the lands contained in the Tract hereby conveyed to the People of the State of New York as aforesaid in manner following that is to say on the execution of this Treaty the sum of one thousand dollars and the remainder of the consideration on the first day of next June – Or when the said Governor shall be satisfied that said Indians are about to remove to Green Bay. And it is further covenanted and agreed that that the said Governor shall pay to Lewis Denny thirty dollars as a full indemnity for the improvements he has made on the premises and

which are hereby ceded to the said People —
And it is further covenanted by and between
the said parties that the said Governor shall
appoint some proper person as agent to take evidence
of the manner in which the consideration monies
herein before mentioned shall be paid over to the
individuals of the said Tribe or Nation and to do
such other acts as shall be required of him by
them for the purpose of ascertaining what pro
=portion of the lands remaining unceded shall be
set off exclusively for the benefit of those Indians
who do not assent to this treaty in proportion to
the number of souls who dissent and who do not
therefore participate in the consideration monies
to be paid for the lands ceded by this treaty, of all
which such agent shall make a report, one copy
of which shall be delivered to the said Governor
And one copy to the said Tribe or nation and
the said Governor shall out of the consideration
monies aforesaid pay to the said agent a reason
=able reward for his services — And it is
further covenanted and agreed by and between
the said parties that in consideration of the
services rendered to the said Tribe of Indians
by Nathan Davis, the People of the State of New
York shall grant unto him out of the Tract
hereby ceded two hundred acres to be laid
out in a square in the south east corner thereof
It being understood by the said parties that the
said two hundred acres shall not be considered
as part of the land for which payment is to be made
as aforesaid — In Testimony whereof the said
Governor as well as the said chiefs or sachems
have hereunto set their hands and seals the day
and year first above mentioned —

DeWitt Clinton (LS) Jacob Cornelius (LS). John his X mark
Antonio (LS). William his X mark Cornelius (LS). William his X mark Day (LS).
Honyost his X mark John (LS). Jacob his X mark Smith (LS). Moses his X mark Cornelius (LS)

Received & Recorded in the Secretary's Office in 1818

Daniel Bread (LS). Thomas Christian (LS). Henry his X mark Bowlis (LS)
Cornelius his X mark Beard (LS). John his X mark Angus (LS).
Sealed and delivered in the presence of — Tenth line 1st page the words which belongs to the said second Christian party, interlined. Isaac Dennistoun S. De Witt, N. Davis. The words beginning with ascertaining and ending with the words this treaty on the two last lines of the preceding page, being first written on razures. S. De Witt, Isaac Dennistoun N. Davis. —

State of New York } Be it Remembered
Albany County ss } that on the second day of February A.D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty six Came Nathan Davis one of the subscribing witnesses to the execution of the within Deed, to me known, who on his oath says that he saw, De Witt Clinton Governor of said State, Jacob Cornelius, John Antonio, William Cornelius, William Day, Hongyost John Jacob Smith, Moses Cornelius, Daniel Bread, Thomas Christian, Henry Bowlis, Cornelius Bread, and John Angus who were all well known to Witness, severally acknowledge to have executed the within deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and that he together with Simeon De Witt and Isaac Dennistoun subscribed their names thereto as Witnesses at the time of the execution of said Deed — And I finding no material erasures, alterations or interlineations except those noted to have been made before the execution of this Deed, to which re execution the said Witnesses have all subscribed their names — I allow the same to be Recorded —

Garrit V. Dennistoun
Commissioner &c.

Ex 2

Received February 7. 1826 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

[illegible]

Cornelius Bard

and Levi Dana and John Dana interpreters. In the name, and in the name of the said first christian tribe of Indians aforesaid to treat with his Excellency the Governor of the State of New York and the commissioners of the land office to hold the lands of the lands of said nations [illegible] as the said attorneys shall consider & prove interest to hold. And in the name of said first nations [illegible] with his excellency the governor of said state & the commissioners of the land office & [illegible] & the same at the [illegible] of the state of New York upon such terms & conditions and at such prices as to the said attorneys shall seem advisable and best. Giving authority

our said Attorney to execute such deeds and covenants on our part to public office which shall be all the provisions of the same in the same manner as if it was received in us in our proper persons. And for that purpose we have hereunto invested them with full power and authority.

Witness our hands and seals January 25th A.D. 1826 in Council. And it is understood that a part of the second Christian party have united with the six first Christian parties and they are now by ~~taken~~ called the first Christian party in the above Grouper of Attorney

Jacob Comelius 2
John his X mark Antonio 1
Thomas Christian 1
William his X mark Comelius 2
Adam his X mark Algeas 1
Anthony his X mark Jim 2
Capt his X mark Otto 2
William his X mark Clay 2
Jacob his X mark Smith 2
Lodowick his X mark Thomas 2
Thomas his X mark Tom 2
Thomas his X mark Comelius 2

A Witness that to entire this Power of Attorney was accepted by the Grouper in the presence of the undersigned to the signing of the same & Witness the same & Witness of Attorney & Witness

Jacob Comelius

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I Samuel L. Brice do certify that the above power of Attorney was executed in all the figures in my presence and attested by Lewis Dunn & John [illegible]
since January 25. 1820

L. Sidney Breese
Esq

16 Cent Stamp
Ex. 2 Cents

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[illegible] of Attorney
from the First
Christian Party of
Seneca Indians to
[illegible] Canal

Recorded in book of Indian
Treaties No. 3 page 55
Feb. 7. 1826

Arch.d Campbell
Dep. Secretary

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To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Neo-Yorck in Senate & assembly convened —

We the undersigned chiefs & warriors belonging to the Second christian parte of the Oneida Nation of Indians, beg leave to lay before your Honorable body our great & intolerable grievances & complaints in relation to the late Treaty made with some of the chiefs of our nation, & now before the Legislature with intent that the same may be ratified —

First. We beg leave to state that if any council was holden to determine on said sale & Treaty, such council must have been held in a great measure in secret, for our nation were not generally notified of any such council.

Secondly. That our nation by a very large majority have been, & still are, decidedly opposed to said sale & Treaty.

Thirdly. That some one or more of the names of the chiefs who are represented as consenting to said sale, were used without their knowledge or consent

Fourthly. That in some instances generous & liberal rewards or bribes were offered to procure the consent of some of our chiefs & people to said sale & Treaty.

Fifthly. That false representations & evidences were laid before his Excellency the Governor in order to induce him to execute said Treaty, whereas, if the true state of the case had been made known to him we believe he never would have signed said Treaty.

Sixthly. That a certain location was made in said Treaty, which has since been shared by several persons who have been very officious in procuring said treaty to be made.

Wherefore your memorialists beg that this Honorable Legislature would still hold their ancient friends & sea brethren under their fatherly protection as they ever have done, and annul the Treaty thus made by the instigations & fraudulent intentions of interested persons, & not suffer us to be driven from our remaining small pittance of land without our consent — thus as in duty bound will ever pray.

Done in general council of our nation & signed in presence of Solomon Davis, this Seventeenth day of February 1826.

Warriors of the christian party.

Peter Summer X his mark
Peter William X his mark
Job Antonie X his mark
William Tawinkionwe X his mark
William Peter X his mark
Elijah William X his mark
Black William X his mark
Hendrick Schuyler X his mark
Moses Schuyler X his mark
Nicholas Caracontie X his mark

Warriors of the christian party.

William Schuyler X his mark
David Seth X his mark
John Louie X his mark
Aaron Cooper X his mark
Abram Schuyler X his mark
Wm Schuyler Jun X his mark
Peter Webster X his mark
Charles Thomas X his mark
Jacob Antonie X his mark
Thomas Webster X his mark
Job Antonie X his mark
Christopher Schuyler X his mark
Moses Brandt X his mark
William Charles X his mark
John Cornelius X his mark
August Cornelius X his mark
Cornelius Island X his mark
Thomas John X his mark

Jacob Schuyler X his mark
Thomas Summer X his mark
Abram Summer X his mark
Martin William X his mark
Antonie Webster X his mark
30 William Peter X his mark
William Four Cents X his mark
Jacob P. Seth
William Nicholas X his mark
Jacob Nicholas X his mark
William Antonie X his mark
Cornelius Williams X his mark
Abram Schuyler jun X his mark
38 Martin Danny, Chief Interpreter to the Oneida Nation

I hereby certify that the above was signed in open council in my presence.

S. Ellis, Supt Mission among the Oneida Indians

Henry Schuyler + his mark
Elijah Fehn + his mark
William Pitts Jun + his mark
Martin Deane jun. X his mark
John Thompson + his mark
Abram Webster X his mark

The following affidavits are offered to substantiate the facts stated in the foregoing memorial:

Mary Doxtrator being Duly Sworn Deposeth & saith, that since the afore said treaty was made She has had Conversation with John Badcock on the subject of the afore said treaty that the said Badcock was very assiduous in promoting a Convey in the affect the said treaty, that the said Badcock informed her as follows: that he went to Albany Soon after the party who entered in the the afore said treaty, that the Governor at first refused to treat with them, he the said Badcock used his influence to aid Nathan Davis in accomplishing the said treaty, that he the said Badcock informed the Governor that provided the opposing party should have the same Number of acres Set to them as an equivalent for what was Sold it would be perfectly Satisfactory to both parties, that after this representation to the governor he consented that the treaty should take place; that Mr. Nathan Davis who is considered the instigator of the afore said treaty received a location of 200 acres of land & that he the said Nathan Davis immediately Conveyed to him the said Badcock 66½ acres of the same as a reward for his Services in procuring said treaty to be made, that all the white men also received one third of the said 200 acres. & the said Mary Doxtrator also further saith that William Day one of the Counsellors of the Oneida nation

who was in favor of the sale informed her that the said John Wadrock offered him, the said William Day, previous to the said sale & treaty one hundred Dollars & a chest full of Clothes provided he would use his exertion & influence to accomplish the afore said treaty & procure him the said Wadrock a location & that she does verily believe that the said William Day, was influenced to make the aforesaid treaty by the flattering promises of the afore said Wadrock. & further saith not

Mary Doxstader

The above affidavit subscribed
& sworn to the 18th Day of February 1826
before me Obadiah Lewis Justice of the Peace

Peter Summer being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he is chief orator to the Oneida nation of Indians, that he belongs to the second christian party, that he has been informed his name was attached to the power of attorney authorizing the sale of land made in the late treaty with the governor of this state — That he never signed said power, nor did he ever authorize any one to place his name to the same — That although he is one of the chiefs of the nation, matters were conducted with so much secrecy by the young men who accomplished the late sale, that not only himself, but a large majority of the tribe had no knowledge of their proceedings till they had actually departed for Albany to carry their design into effect. That he feels confident they would never have been induced to act in a manner so contrary to the wishes of their nation & so disgraceful to themselves, unless they had been seduced by ill-minded & designing white men. And further this deponent saith not.

The above affidavit subscribed & sworn to this 18 day of February 1826. before me,

Peter X Summer
mark

The above affidavit subscribed
& sworn to the 18th day of February 1826
before me Obadiah Lewis Justice of the Peace

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Thomas Summer, son of Peter Summer being duly sworn deposeth & saith That he has been informed his name was signed to the aforesaid power of attorney, that it must have been placed there without his knowledge or consent — That he does not know where their proceedings were had, nor where their authority was obtained to sell land — that a majority of the tribe are decidedly opposed to said sale & feel unwilling to abide by it — That he is desirous his name should be stricken from said power as he feels unwilling to have it stained by any fraudulent transaction. And further this deponent saith not.

The above affidavit signed & sworn to, this 18th day of February, 1826, before me

Obadiah Lane } Justice of the Peace

Thomas his X mark Summer

Martin Davis Chief interpreter to the Oneida Nation of Indians being duly sworn deposeth & saith that no General Council was held to determine upon the sale of land made by the late treaty that some time about the middle of January last when the Chiefs & Counsellors were assembled to take in to consideration the subject of a diversion of their land, it was stated that a few individuals were wishing to remove to Green Bay & the party who entered in to the late treaty proposed that a piece of land be sold to enable them to carry their designs of removing to Green bay in to effect, but they were opposed by a majority who were present, they then stated they would not make an attempt to sell, but would provide them the means of removing out of their annuity to be received next June, that some that joined the party in favor of selling have held private councils with Mr Nathan Davis, who aided them in making the treaty & the nation were left entirely in the dark as to the nature of their transactions until it was ascertained they had actually started with the said Nathan Davis at their head to effect a sale of our land

That he considers the Sale a fraudulent one as the Delegates were never regularly authorised in Council of the Nation but depended upon the intrigues of white men to carry it in to effect.

Martin Dannes
Chief Interpreter

The above affidavit subscribed & sworn to the 14th day of February 1826 before me

Obadiah Lane Justice of the Peace

I certify that I was lately called on by some of the principal Oneida Indians to repair to Oneida to assist them in their concerns. When I arrived there I learned that the subject of the late treaty made with those Indians was under consideration. A pretty large number had collected in council and when the question was put to them they were unanimous in opposition to the treaty & all the proceedings to effect it. And as near as I could learn the second Christian Party were nearly or quite unanimous in this opposition.

Sam Dakin Attorney
for the Oneida Indians
Feb. 18 - 1826.

A Memorial of the Chiefs & Warriors of the 2d Christian Party of Oneida Indians,

praying that the late treaty made with her respecting the Governor, may be annulled by the present legislature, on the ground that the Treaty was carried into effect through fraud &c

Affidavits & Certificates to support the fraud &c

Indefinitely
Feb 23. 1836

Indian Affairs

The standing Committee on Indian affairs to whom was referred the Memorial of Certain of the Chiefs and Warriors of the second Christian Party of Oneida Indians, praying that the late Treaty made with his Excellency the Governor may be annulled

Respectfully Report — That it appears that Certain of the said Oneida Indians by Virtue of a Power of Attorney duly interpreted Executed and recorded authorizing them to sell part of the lands of the said Indians, And for that purpose to enter into treaty with the Governor, did on the first day of February last cede to the People of the State of New York a certain parcel of land belonging to said Indians. And that from the said Memorial it also appears that a part of the said Tribe being ~~desirous of~~ desirous to remain upon the lands were opposed to the sale of any Part thereof; which the committee believe to be a frequent occurrence in the like cases as no sale of the kind has ever been effected with the unanimous consent of all the Indians interested; And it also appears that a Clause was inserted into the said treaty providing for the entire protection of the interests of all who had not consented to the ~~Treaty~~ sale which was intended to be for the benefit of those of their nation who are determined to emigrate to Green Bay — after a full investigation of all the circumstances connected with this case your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the Treaty should be ratified, and have directed a bill to be prepared for that purpose; and for ~~directing~~ the sale of the lands thereby ceded, and now ask leave to introduce the same —

(Report

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To the Honorable the legislature of the State of New York assembled in Senate and Assembly

The Memorial of the Undersigned the Chiefs and Warriors of the second Christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians, represents to your Honorable Body: That we have sent to his Excellency the Governor of our State a delegation from our Party with full power from us to treat for a sale of lands. and that our delegation have entered into a treaty for a sale of a tract of land in pursuance of our Authority with which treaty we are fully satisfied and which yet remains to be ratified by your honorable Body. We have leave to state that the Council of our Party which resolved to make such treaty & send such delegation was held at the house of Thomas Christian one of our Chiefs upon our land & was a public Council & a general invitation was given to our People to attend the same and we fully believe that those who did not attend stayed away because they wished to oppose our wishes and all our principal chiefs except Peter Summer were present. The resolution was unanimously made by us and is in conformity with our wishes. We were not influenced by any white person whatever. but we adopted the same that certain of our people who wish to remove to Green Bay might receive their portion of our property before they left us.

We have understood that a remonstrance has been sent to your honorable body by some individuals of our Party at the head of whom is Moses Schuyler We by leave to state that the remonstrants have always been opposed to the removal of any of our people to Green Bay. & we think their only object in remonstrating is to prevent any of them from removing. We also state that Moses Schuyler is & always has been influenced by certain white persons who wish to keep our people here to speculate out of them and by whom he is paid for his services. That he has always been in opposition to what we consider the best good of our people and we hope your Honorable Body will take such matters into consideration when you review the remonstrance aforesaid. We have been informed by our delegates that Moses Schuyler & his friends were in Albany at the making of our Treaty & appeared before the Governor & made his objections to the same He did not attend our Council aforesaid but kept away for the sake of opposition. He has but one leading Chief who is in opposition viz: Peter Summer. and he was absent from us when our Council was held and has not yet returned and could not have signed the remonstrance: We have been told by some of our people who talked with him before he went away that he was willing a treaty should be made & think he would have united with us had he been here. We by leave to state that we are fully

convinced that it is for the welfare of our people to remove to Green Bay & to remove in small bodies at different times & some of them are anxious to remove the next warm season. It is right that such of them as remove should take their portion of our property with them and we have a deed upon that consideration in assenting to the treaty. We have given Moses Selmyler and his friends an equivalent and are willing they should claim their proper portion but we think their unwillingness to remove should not prevent those of us from going who are desirous so to do. Your honorable body will we hope feel the importance of our removing to Green Bay as soon as we can and not prevent our removal by refusing us the liberty of selling our land and we pray that you will ratify our treaty and as in duty bound will ever pray

It is understood that what is called the Second Christian Party in the above Memorial consists of the old "Second Christian Party & some of the First Christian party who sometime since united and now form one party called the Second Christian party. Interpreted & signed the twenty fourth day of February 1816.

First Christian party.	Second Christian party
Daniel Bread	Jacob Cornelius
Thomas Christian	Antonio his X John
Henry his X Powlis	John
Mark	William his X Cornelius
Cornelius his X Stephen	Mark
Mark	Capt his X Peter
Lewis his X Jonas	Mark
Mark	Hongort his X John
	Mark

Baptist his X Stephen
mark
Abraham his X John
mark

Jacob his X Smith
mark
William his X Day
mark
Peter his X Young
mark
Moses his X Otsequette
mark
Antony his X Hongoot
mark
Abraham his X Shenandoa
mark
William his X Johnson
mark
Abraham his X John
mark
John his X Cooper
mark
Peter his X Cooper
mark
Daniel his X Doxtator
mark
John his X Doxtator
mark
John his X Cornelius Jr
mark
Aaron his X Schuyler
mark
Thomas his X Schenemeron
mark
Aaron his X Putoxen
mark
Lewey his X Hongoot
mark
Antony his X Jacob
mark
Hendrick his X Smithin
mark

Hendrick his X mark
William his X mark Isaac
Cornelius his X mark Schenlock
Antonio his X mark Schenlock
Thomas his X mark William
John his X mark Metzger
David his X mark John
Cornelius his X mark Metzger

[illegible] Christian Party
[illegible]ida of Indians—

requesting the ratification of the treaty

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Minutes of a Communication made to 7 Principal Chiefs of the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis, by order of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs: Montreal 25th March 1826.

Present { Lieut: Colonel Napier, Resident Agent & Secretary
Captain J. M. LaMothe Resident
Interpreters { Pierre Hubert
Barnard St. Germain

The Indians being arrived at the Superintendent General's office Captain LaMothe and Interpreter Hubert read and explained to the Chiefs assembled on this occasion, the Commission of the Governor General and Commander of the Forces, to Lieut: Colonel Duncan Campbell Napier, as Resident Agent and Secretary for Indian Affairs (vide General Order Book pages 50, 51, & 52) upon which the Chiefs declared themselves perfectly satisfied, with the Instructions contained in that Document respecting the Agency of their Property, and returned their grateful thanks for this further proof of His Lordships protection. —

The Resident Agent & Secretary then addressed the meeting as follows.

Principal Chiefs of the Iroquois of Sault St. Louis. —

" The Superintendent General being prevented from meeting you at this time has deputed me to acquaint you, that from the confused and imperfect state of the accounts of the Seigniory of Sault Saint Louis, arising principally from the want of a Correct Papier Terrier, He thinks it proper to recommend to your serious and deliberate consideration, the proposal made by your late Agent (Mr Dorset) to prepare and furnish a Complete Terrier of the Seigniory from the materials collected during his Agency: and as a Document of this description has now become absolutely necessary for the purpose of ascertaining with correctness the Amount of the Rents

March 23. to yourselves and the Seigniors, the Superintendent General expects, that you will anxiously accept the proposed offer:- "Mr. Doucet has pledged himself to complete the Papier Terrier for the sum of Thirty Pounds, which Sir John Johnson considers very reasonable, and I am therefore enabled and authorized to assure you that Your part of the expense will not exceed that sum".—

The assembled Chiefs then returned the following answer thro Interpreter Hubert.—

They acknowledge themselves to be perfectly satisfied with the explanation afforded them, of the necessity of a Papier Terrier of the Seignory of Sault Saint Louis being immediately made out, and they in consequence unanimously consent to incur the expense required for this purpose not exceeding the sum of Thirty pounds Currency.—

The meeting then broke up and the Chiefs returned to their villages at 2 P.M.

December 20th. At a Conference with the Principal Iroquois Chiefs of Sault St. Louis, held at the Office for Indian Affairs in Montreal, on Wednesday the 20th December 1826, the following points were explained to them by Capt. La Motte and Interpreter St. Germain.—

Present { Lt. Colonel Napier — Resident Agent & Secretary
Captain J. M. La Motte — Resident
Interpreter Bernard St. Germain }

Read and Interpreted the General Order of 1 December 1826, (vide General Order Book page) announcing the appointment of Major General Henry Charles Darling to be Deputy Superintendent General (vice Colonel Claus deceased) to take Charge of the Indian Department in the Canadas, and to reside at Head Quarters.—

Dollars 50.00 1826

We the Subscribers the posterity of the Sachem of the Cayuga Nation called the Fish-Carrier do acknowledge to have received of the People of the State of New York by the hands of Jasper Parrish the Sum of fifty dollars in full for the Annuity mentioned in a certain Writing signed by and Sealed with the seal of Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks, and John Richardson Agents in behalf of the People of the State of New York. —

Witness our hands at Buffalo this second day of June 1826. —

Signed duplicate in presence of
Chas. H. Corl
H. Jones Jun.
Jellis Clute
Hartson Jones

Nall his ✗ mark Chief
Capt. his + mark Smith
Thomas his + mark Peter
John his + mark Smith
Cornewaddea his ✗ mark
Shattering his ✗ mark John
Peter his + mark Fish Carrier
William his ✗ mark Fish Carrier

Dollars 100.) Received of L. Ray Payne & Co and Thomas Morris by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, One hundred dollars, it being in full for an Annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Pigtree in September 1797) up to September 1825. —

Buffalo June fifth 1826

Little his Billy mark

Signed duplicate in presence of
Chas. D. Coit

D. C. Campbell
Niagara county

Dollars 100.) Received of L. Ray Payne & Co, and Thomas Morris by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent to the Six Nations of Indians, One hundred dollars, it being in full for an Annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Pigtree in September 1797) up to September 1825. — Buffalo June 5th 1826

Captain his X Pollard mark

Signed duplicate in presence of
Chas. D. Coit
[illegible]
Genesee county

New York July 7th 1826

Jasper Parrish Esq. Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians.

Dr. of Cobb & Antis

4	pr.	White Flannel	184 lbs	@ 44¼	81.42
2	"	Yellow do	92	30.	27.60
6	"	Red do	276	39⅜	108.67
4	"	Saved Twist Blue Cloth	77½	8/6	82.34
6	"	" " " do	112½	10/-	140.63
1	"	Blue Mixt do	16¾	16/	33.50
1	"	" " " do	17½	18/-	39.37
100	Pair	4 pt Point Blankets		30/-	250.00
8	pr.	Light Calico	224	18c	40.32
14	"	" do	392	14	54.88
20 40	"	American Brown Shirtings	1283¾	10½	134.79
29	"	" Bleached do	938¾	10¾	100.91
20 10	"	" " do	313	10½	32.86
30 20	"	" Plaids	813¼	13c	105.72
8th 16	"	" Stripes	496¾	14	69.54
9	"	Dowlas	596	15	89.40
12½	doz.	Tartan Red Hkfs.		24/	37.50
		& Boxes c 12/- 1 do 10/- 1 do 8/			11.25
					$1.440.70

New York July 7 1826

Rec. of Jasper Parrish Esq. Fourteen hundred & forty 70/100 Dollars in full of the above account.

Signed duplicate

Cobb & Antis

No. 440. 70 We the Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received of the United States by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent, Fourteen hundred & forty 70/100 Dollars, in Goods, agreeable to the within Invoice, being part of our Annuity for the year 1826.

Buffalo August 22 1826

Signed duplicates in presence of

Chas. F. Coit

Thomson J. Harris

Red his x mark Jacket

Corn his x mark Planter

Black his x mark Snake

Young his x mark King

Cat his x mark Pollard

Big his x mark Kettle

Saccaresa his x mark

Chief his x mark Warrior

Capt his x mark Shongo

Little his x mark Beard

John his x mark Sky

Capt his x mark Strong

Dolo his x mark Chief

Sim his x mark Robinson

Blue his x mark Eyes

White x mark Seneca

Onondaga his x mark Peter

Limpa his x mark

No. 5

Red Jacket & others

Receipt $1440.70

August 22d 1826

Annuity

Duplicate

This Indenture made and Concluded at Dundee, in Lower Canada this tenth day of March in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight hundred & Twenty five, between, Wishe Tegarohontie, Sunowi Tekotinatiga — Lewis. — Arahconontie, Sonorewagath Tier Garoniaraque, and Sose Toragann, being the Majority of the Loyal British Chiefs of the Tribe of St. Regis Indians of the One part, and Peter Cameron of the Township of Dundee in Lower Canada gentleman of the Other part, — Witnesseth that the said Chiefs of St. Regis as well for, and in Consideration of the sum of Twelve pounds twelve shillings of Lawful money of Lower Canada to them in hand paid by the said Peter Cameron as a fine or premium, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, & thereof do release and discharge the said Peter Cameron, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, by these presents, as also of the Rents Covenants and Agreements, hereinafter reserved and Contained on the part of the said Peter Cameron his heirs and assigns, to be paid, kept and performed, Have demised granted and to Farm let, and by these presents do demise, grant, and to farm let unto the said Peter Cameron all that certain parcel, piece or lott of Land and tenement situate, lying and being in the St. Regis Indian Reservation, in the Parish of St. Regis and Province of Lower Canada being Composed of an irregular piece of ground on the low Marshy ground on the West side of Salmon River being bounded and bounded and otherwise known and described as follows (that is to say) Commencing at a post planted on the West Bank of the Creek, being the Easterly boundary of the Premises of Mr. William Cope, and running North 56°. West, Eleven Rods and seven perches to another Post, — thence running North 42°. East

Eighteen chains to another Post - thence running North 21½° West, two chains and six and a half perches to another Post, thence running due East, six chains and four perches to another Post, thence running due North Eighteen chains and seven perches more or less to the Bank of the River St. Lawrence, thence following the South Bank of said River to its junction with the Salmon River, thence following the West Bank of said River upwards to a Post planted on said Bank, designating the North Easterly Boundary of the premises possessed by Gaspar Deneme, thence running due North Forty three & One third chains to another post, and then running due West, three chains, more or less to the Line which devides the premises of Luke Bowen, from the premises herein granted, being the Line which runs due North from Portage Island to the River St. Lawrence, thence following the West & North Boundary of Lisle de Portage to Pike Creek, and thence following said Creek to the place of beginning, and Containing by admeasurement Four Hundred chains, be the same more or less with then and every of their Appurtenances. Together with all ways, passages, waters, water Courses lights, easements, privileges and Appurtenances whatsoever to the same premises belonging or in any wise appertaining. To Have and To Hold the said Land and Tenement and all and singular other the premises hereinbefore mentioned or intended to be hereby demised with their, and every of their appurtenances unto the said Peter Cameron, his heirs, Executors, administrators and Assigns, from the Day and date hereinbefore written, unto the full end and term of Thirty years from thence next ensuing and fully to be Completed & ended. Yielding and Paying therefore yearly, and each and every year during the said term of Thirty years unto the Agent of the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs and Assigns,

the

the yearly rent of three pounds Two Shillings and Sixpence Current Money of Lower Canada on the first day of January in each and every year during the said term of Thirty Years, unto the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs and Assigns, or to their Lawful Agent or Attorney. And the said Peter Cameron for himself and his heirs doth Covenant promise and Agree to, and with the said Chiefs of Saint Regis their heirs and Assigns in manner and form following, Viz:. That he the said Peter Cameron his heirs and Successors or some of them shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter will & truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs and Assigns, or to their Lawful Agent or Attorney the said yearly rent of Three Pounds Two Shillings & Sixpence at the day and time hereinbefore mentioned or appointed for the payment thereof. — Provided Always, that if it shall happen that the said yearly rent of Three pounds Two Shillings and Sixpence shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all by the space of One Month next or ensuing after any of the said days of payment thereof before mentioned being first lawfully demanded, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs and Assigns by their or either of their Lawful Agent or Attorney, into the said demised premises with the appurtenances, and into every part thereof, in the name of the whole wholly to reenter, and the same to have again, retain, repossess and enjoy, as in their former estate, and the said Peter Cameron his heirs and Assigns and all other the Occupier and Possessors of the said demised premises, or any part thereof, thence out and from thence, to expel put out and remove. — This Indenture, or any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And the said Chiefs of Saint Regis, for themselves, their heirs and Assigns, and for every of them do Covenant, promise and Agree to and with the said Peter Cameron his heirs, executors, administrators and Assigns in manner and form following, that is to say, that he

the

the said Peter Cameron his Heirs and Assigns, paying the said yearly rent of Three pounds two shillings & Sixpence of Lawful Money of Lower Canada in manner & form aforesaid, & also performing fulfilling & keeping all & singular the Articles Clauses, Conditions, provisions & agreements herein Contained which on his or their part are or Ought to be Observed, performed, fulfilled & Kept according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, Shall and May peaceably and quietly have, hold, use, Occupy, possess & enjoy the said Land and tenement, & all other the said demised premisses, with their Appurtenances for & during the said term of Thirty Years hereby Granted, without any lawful let, suit, trouble denial, eviction, molestation, or hindrance of, or by the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs, executors, administrators and Assigns or of or by any person or persons whatsoever claiming or to claim by, from, or under them, or any of them, or through their, or any of their Acts, means, Consent, neglect, default, or procurement, Reserving always the Assent of Government to this Lease, to be signified by the sign Manual of the Commander in Chief of this Province, without which it Cannot be final; and Reserving also for the proper use, benefit & behoof of the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs, executors, administrators and Assigns & for the use of our Sovereign Lord the King, and his heirs, all Mill seats and all Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron & Coal that now is, or that may hereafter discovered on the said premises _____

In Witness whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto set their hands & seals at Dundee aforesaid On the day & date therein before mentioned.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in presence of us

Signed } John Davidson.
James Gray.

Recommended
signed } John Johnson
S. G. & I. G. S. A.

his
Peter × Cameron
mark

Approved & Confirmed,

Signed — Dalhousie.
Commr. of the Forces

By Command,

Signed J. C. Darling
Military Secretary

7th Jany. 1826.-

Witness

Outhe x tegarehontie
Kensix teotenatigo
Zoi x tearuchkonontie
Loro x Ousaguthe
Lier x garoniaragwe
Susen x teosoragwantie
So se x teoragonin
Peter Cameron
S. G. Chesley Agent

Copy to be prepared

This Indenture made and Concluded at Dundee this 20th day of October in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and twenty four, by and between Wishi Konienens, Sonswi, Tehotenatiga, Rasa Annawaio, Tikoris Tiolegarare, Tier Kowenhienna, Sara Onwagatha Roie Tekaragonontha and Tier Garoniaroqua, being the Majority of the Loyal British Chiefs of the Tribe of St. Regis Indians, of the One part, And John Davidson of Dundee in Lower Canada Merchant of the other part, Witnesseth, that the said Chiefs of St. Regis for & in Consideration of the Rents Covenants and Agreements hereinafter Contained on the part of the said John Davidson his heirs and Assigns, to be paid, kept and performed, Have demised, Granted and to Farm Let and by these Presents, do demise, grant & to Farm let unto the said John Davidson, his heirs & Assigns, All that Certain parcel, piece or tract of Land & Tenement, situate, lying and being in the St. Regis Indians Reservation in the Township of Dundee in the Province of Lower Canada, being Com= =prised of a broken piece of Ground lying between the South

West

West boundary of the Concession commonly denominated the broken front of said Reservation, once the North or Rear of the Village of Dundee, and being butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, Commencing at the South Angle of Lot Number Thirty four in said broken front, and following the base line between said Broken front, and the first Concession West 38°. South two Arrents more or less to the North East Boundary of Lot Number One in said Village of Dundee, thence running North 38°. West 3 2/10 Arpents more or less to a Cedar post, thence running East 38°. North two Arpents more or less to the South West Boundary of said Lot Number Thirty four in the Broken front, and then following the side line of said Lot South 38°. East 3. 2/10 Arpents more or less with their, and every of their Appurtenances together with all ways, passages, Waters, Water Courses, lights easements, Privileges, and Appurtenances whatsoever to the same Premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To Have and to Hold the said Land & Premises, and all & singular the the premises hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be hereby demised, with their & every of their appurtenances unto the said John Davidson his heirs & Assigns from the day & the date hereinbefore written, untill the full end and term of Thirty years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be completed and ended, Yielding & paying therefore yearly and every & every year during the said term of Thirty Years, unto the said Chiefs of Saint Regis, their heirs and Assigns, or to their Lawful Agent or Attorney the yearly Rent of Ten Shillings of Lawful money of Lower Canada on the first day of January in every & every year during the said term of Thirty years, and the said John Davidson for himself, & his heirs & Successors, doth Covenant Promise & agree to, and with the said Chiefs of S.t Regis their heirs & Assigns, (~~or to their Lawful Agent or Attorney~~) in manner and form following, that is to say, that he the said John Davidson, his heirs & Successors, or some of them, shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the

said

said Chiefs of Saint Regis their heirs and Assigns, or to their Lawful Agent or Attorney the said Yearly Rent of Ten Shillings, at the day and time hereinbefore mentioned or appointed for the Payment thereof. Provided Always that if it shall happen that the said Yearly Rent of ten Shillings shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all by the space of One Month next Ever or after any of the said days of Payment thereof before mentioned, being first Lawfully demanded, it shall & may be Lawful to & for the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs & Assigns by their or either of their Lawful Agent or Attorney into the said demised premises with the Appurtenances, & into every part thereof in the name of the whole, wholly to reenter, & the same to have again, retain, repossess, & enjoy as in their former state. And the said John Davidson his heirs & Assigns, and all other the Occupiers and Possessors of the said demised premises, or any part thereof, shall and from thence to depart and remove, this Indenture or any thing herein contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And the said Chiefs of St. Regis, for themselves their heirs and Assigns and for every of them, do Covenant, Promise & Agree to and with the said John Davidson, his heirs, executors, administrators and Assigns, paying the said Yearly Rent of Ten Shillings of Lawful Money of Lower Canada in manner & form aforesaid and also performing, fulfilling & keeping all & singular the Articles, Clauses, Conditions, Provisions & Agreements herein Contained, which on his or their part are or ought to be Observed, performed, fulfilled & kept according to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, shall and may Lawfully, peaceably and quietly have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the said Land and Tenement, & all other the said hereby demised premises with the Appurtenances for, and during the said term of Thirty years hereby granted, without any Lawful let, suit, trouble, denial, eviction, molestation or hindrance of or by any person or persons whatsoever claiming or to claim by, from, or under them, or any or either of them, or through their or any or either

of

of their Acts, Means, Consent, Neglect, Default, or Procurement,

Reserving always the Assent of Government to this Lease, to be signified by the sign Manual of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Person administering the Government of Lower Canada, without which this Lease cannot be final. And Reserving also, for the proper use, benefit and behoof of the said Chiefs of Saint Regis, their heirs & Assigns or for the use of Our Sovereign Lord the King, and his Heirs, All Mill Seat, and all Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron, or Coal, that now is, or that may be hereafter discovered on said Premises. —

In Witness whereof the Parties to these Presents have hereunto set their hands and Seals at Dundee aforesaid on the day & date first herein written —

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of —
Norman MacDonald
Signed } Nelson Cozent
(") John Grant.

Recommended,
(Signed) John Johnson
Superintendant General
Indian Affairs

Signed
Sisha tegarhontie —
Stenssix teotenontiga —
Tasar x anasarhis —
a vick sis trotagoran —
tier ho x senhienne —
Saro x Oresagathe —
Tosi teacahkonte —
tier x Garonia ragua —
John Davidson —
J. G. Chesley, Agent, —

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) A. C. Darling
Military Secretary
27th January 1826. —

Approved & Confirmed
(Signed) Dalhousie,
Comm.r of the Forces —

This Indenture made and Concluded at Dundee in Lower Canada this 21st day of February in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Twenty six by and between Nicholas Aroniensas, Nicholas Tegarahouita Sinnoi Tehotenagon Tasar Anawanio Saro ere nagatto tun Arachconontha tun hownhunna and Sagh tiaraoguantie Deay, the Majority of the Lawful British Chiefs of the Tribe of Saint Regis Indians Of the One Part. And James McDonell of the Township of Dundee in Lower Canada Yeoman, Witnesseth that the said Chiefs of St. Regis for and in Consideration of the Rents and Covenants and Agreements hereinafter Contained on the part of the said James McDonell his heirs & assigns to be paid, kept & performed, have demised, granted & to Farm Let unto the said James McDonnell, his heirs & Assigns, all that Certain parcel, piece or tract of Land & Tenement situated lying and being in the St. Regis Indians Reservation in Dundee, and being Composed of lots Number thirteen & fourteen in the Sixth Concession of the St. Regis Indian Reservation in Dundee Aforesaid, and being butted & bounded as follows, That is to say, Commencing at the East Angle of Lot Number thirteen at a post planted between lots Number twelve and thirteen, and following said line between the sixth & seventh Concession, then following said Concession line to the province line & then following the line between the 14th and 15th lots, North 38° west, to the rear line between the 5th and Sixth Concession, and thence following said rear line to the place of beginning, Containing One hundred Arpents more or less, With their and every of their appertenances, together with all ways, passages, waters, water Courses, lights, easements privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the same Premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining. To have and to hold the

the said Land and Premises, and all and singular other the Premises hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be hereby demised, with their, and every of their appurtenances, unto the said James McDonell, his heirs & assigns, from the day and the date hereinbefore written, unto the full end and term of Thirty years from thence next ensuing, & fully to be Completed and ended, Yielding & paying therefore yearly and each & every year during the said term of Thirty years unto the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs & assigns, or to their Lawful Agent or Attorney the yearly Rent of One Pound five Shillings of lawful Money of Lower Canada, on the first day of January in each & every year during the said term of Thirty years, and the said James McDonell for himself, his heirs and Successors doth Covenant, Promise & Agree to and with the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs & assigns in manner and form following, That is to say, that the said James McDonell his heirs, and Successors or some of them, shall and will, from time to time, & at all times hereafter, well & truly pay or Cause to be paid to the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs or assigns, or to their Lawful Agent or Attorney the said yearly Rent of Twenty five Shillings, at the day & time hereinbefore mentioned or appointed for the payment thereof, Provided always, that if it shall happen that the said yearly Rent of Twenty five Shillings shall be behind or unpaid in part or in whole, by the space of One Month next over or after any of the said days of payment thereof beforementioned being first lawfully demanded, it shall and may be lawful to & for the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs & assigns, by their or either of their lawful Agent or Attorney into the said demised Premises with the Appurtenances, and into every part thereof in the name of the whole, wholly to reenter, and the same to have again, retain, repossess and enjoy, as in their former State

and -

and the said James McDonell his heirs and Assigns and all others, the Occupiers & possessors of the said demised premises, or any part thereof, thereout, & from thence to expel, put out, and remove, This Indenture, or any thing herein Contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise, notwithstanding. And the said Chiefs of St. Regis, for themselves their heirs & Assigns, and for every of them, do Covenant, promise, & Agree to, and with the said James McDonell, his heirs, executors, administrators and Assigns paying the said Yearly Rent of Twenty five Shillings of Lawful money of Lower Canada, in manner & form afore said and Also, performing, fulfilling, & keeping all & singular the Articles, Clauses, Conditions, provisions & agreements herein Contained, which on his, or their part are, or Ought to be, Observed, performed, fulfilled and kept according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, shall & may lawfully, peaceably and quietly have, hold, use, Occupy, possess, & enjoy the said Land, and Tenement, and all other the said hereby demised premises with the Appurtenances, for & during the said term of Thirty years hereby granted, without any lawful let, suit, trouble, denial, eviction, molestation or hindrance of, or by the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs or Assigns, or of, or by any person or persons whatsoever Claiming or to claim by, from, or under them or any, or either of them, or through their or any or either of their Acts, means, Consent, neglect, default or procurement. Reserving always, the assent of Government to this Lease, to be signified by the sign Manual of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of Lower Canada, without which this Lease Cannot be final. And Reserving also, for the proper use, benefit and behoof of the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs & Assigns, or for the use of Our Sovereign Lord the King, and his heirs, All Mill seats and all Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron

or

or Coal, that now is, or may be hereafter, discovered on said premises.

In Witness whereof the Parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals, on the day and date first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of
signed; James Davidson
John S. Payne

Recommended
signed; John Johnson
Lt. Gr. & S. G. & A.

Approved & Confirmed.
signed; Dalhousie
Commander of the Forces.

By his Excellency's Command
signed; H. C. Darling
Mility Secretary

Quebec 10th May 1826.

Signed

Ti se ita ga montie
Nen 18e ti's tinatage
Sarahoriage te
18asen de Sharaggenti
rosi gaaragonintie
tier garon iara gsen
gor a gse ronstra
James his X mark McDonell

This Indenture made and Concluded at Dundee in Lower Canada this 21st day of February in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred & twenty Six. By & Between Vitsh Ronienens, Vitsh Tegarahontie, Sissowi tehotenasego tie Ronwinhunna, Rochconouthe Vorin Aventiatokha and Saro Orewagathe, being the Majority of Loyal British Chiefs of St. Regis of the One part, And John McRae of the Town-ship of Dundee, of the Other part Witnesseth that the said Chiefs of St. Regis for and in Consideration of the Rents and Covenants & agreements hereinafter Contained on the part of the said John McRae his heirs & assigns to be paid, kept and performed have Demised, granted & to Farm Let, unto the said John McRae his heirs and assigns, All that Certain

Parcel

parcel, piece or tract of Land, and Tenements situate, lying and ~~being~~ in the St. Regis Indians Reservations, & being Composed of that part of Lots, number Twenty One, twenty two, & twenty three, that lies South of the broken front, already granted to Alexander McRae, ~~(being butted and bounded~~, comprehending the whole of the March Island, lying between said broken front & the premises of said Alexander McRae being butted and bounded, and otherwise known and described as follows, that is to say, On the East & South, by Upper Sherwood Creek, On the South and East, by the North boundary of the premises of said Alexander McRae, On the West, by a Continuation of the Division line, between lots number twenty three & twenty four, in the Concessions in the rear of said front, One On the North West by the South Bank of the Lake St. Francois, Containing about One hundred Acres, more or less, together with their, & every of their appurtenances, together with all ways, passages, Waters, Water Courses, lights, easements privileges, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the same premises belonging, or in anywise appertaining, To have and to hold, the said Land and premises, and all & singular other the premises hereinbefore mentioned or intended to be hereby demised, with their and every of their appurtenances, unto the said John McRae, his heirs and assigns, from the day and the date hereinbefore mentioned, unto the full end & term of Thirty years from thence next ensuing & fully to be Completed & ended, yielding, & paying therefore, yearly & each & every year during the said term of Thirty years, ~~(from the said John McRae~~ unto the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs, & assigns or to their Lawful Agents or Attorney the yearly Rent of One pound of Lawful Money of Lower Canada On the first day of January

in

in each and every year during the said term of Thirty years, and the said John McRae, for himself & his heirs & successors doth Covenant, promise and agree to and with the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs and assigns in manner & form following, That is to say, That he the said John McRae his heirs & successors, or some of them, shall and will from time to time, and at all times hereafter, well & truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs & assigns, or to their lawful Agent, or Attorney, the said yearly rent of One pound, at the day & time hereinbefore mentioned, or appointed for the payment thereof, Provided always that if it shall happen that the said yearly rent of One pound shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all, by the space of One month next after, or after, any of the said days of payment thereof beforementioned, being first lawfully demanded, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs & assigns, by their, or either of their lawful Agent or Attorney into the said Demised premises with the appurtenances, and into every part thereof, in the name of the whole wholly to reenter, and the same to have again, retain, repossess & enjoy, as in their former estate, and the said John McRae, his heirs & assigns, & all others the Occupiers and possessors of the said demised premises or any part thereof, thereout, and from thence to expel, put out, and remove, this Indenture, or any thing herein Contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And the said Chiefs of St. Regis, for themselves, their heirs and assigns, and for every of them, Do Covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said John McRae, his heirs & executors, administrators and assigns, paying the said yearly Rent of One pound lawful money of Lower Canada in manner and form aforesaid and also performing, fulfilling

fulfilling and Keeping all and singular the Articles, Clauses, Conditions and Agreements herein Contained, which on his or their part are, or Ought to be Observed, performed, fulfilled and Kept, according to the true intent and Meaning of these Presents, shall and may, lawfully, peaceably & quietly have, hold, use, Occupy, possess and enjoy the said land and tenement and all other the said hereby demised premises with the appurtenances, for and during the said term of Thirty Years, hereby granted, without any Lawful let, suit, trouble, denial, eviction, Molestation or hinderance of, or by the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs or Assigns, or of or by any person or persons whatsoever Claiming or to Claim by, from, or under them or any or either of them, or through their or any, or either of their Acts, means, Consent, neglect default or procurement, Reserving always, the Assent of Government to this Lease, to be signified by the sign Manual of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of Lower Canada, without which this Lease Cannot be final, and Reserving also for the proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs and Assigns, or for the use of Our Sovereign Lord the King, and his heirs, All Mill seats, and all Mines of Gold and Silver, Copper Tin Lead Iron, or Coal that now is, or may be hereafter discovered on said premises.

Signed, Sealed & delivered,
in presence of us.
Signed } John Setton.
Isaac Chesley.

Recommended,
signed } John Johnson, S. G. & S. G. I. A.

Approved & Confirmed,
signed } Dalhousie.
Comm.r of the Forces

In Witness whereof the parties to these Presents, have hereunto set their hands and Seals, On the day and date above Written.—

Signed

Si se tagarionthe —— O
Sensse sanrienosane —— O
Saro ori sage te —— O
Ssa sen te o Sharagsente —— O
Ro si ha ragon nente —— O
tier ga ron ia ragon —— O
gonragse inmitha —— O
Sishe a ronens —— O
tun nosenhienne —— O
Vasar a na sanrio —— O
John his X mark McRae —— O
S. G. Chesley (Agent.) —— O

By His Excellency's Command,

Signed } H. E. Darling
Milty. Secretary.

Quebec 10th May 1826.

This Indenture made and Concluded at Dundee in Lower Canada this Twenty first day of February in the year of Our Lord One Thousand eight hundred & Twenty Six, By and Between Nihi Aronienen, Nihi Tegarahontie Shenswi Tehotenatiga, Saro Rewagatha, Tier Hawenhienna, Rasan Annawario, Tier Goroniaragne, Roie Aoshconontha, and Saisen Tosaraquantie, Being the Majority of Loyal British Chiefs of the Tribe of St. Regis Indians, of the One part, and John Brown of Dundee aforesaid Yeoman, of the Other part, Witnesseth, that, for and in Consideration of the Rents and Covenants hereinafter Contained, on the part & behalf of the said John Brown, his heirs & assigns, to be paid, kept, and performed, the said Chiefs of St. Regis have Demised, granted, and to Farm Let, and by these Presents, do Grant, Demise, & to Farm let, unto the said John Brown, All, and Singular that Certain piece, parcel, or Tract of Land and Tenement,

situate

situate and being in the Indian Reservation in the Township of Dundee and Province of Lower Canada, and being Composed of Lot No. Ten, in the Sixth Concession of said Reservation, Bounded and Bounded as follows, That is to say, Commencing at the North Angle of said Lot No. 10, and running South 38° East along the Division side line between Lots Number Nine and ten, 16 1/8 Arpents, more or less to the head line between the Sixth & Seventh Concessions, thence following said line running West 38° South, Six Arpents, more or less to the Division side line between Lots Number ten & eleven, thence following said side line North 38° West 16 1/8 Arpents more or less to the head line between the fifth & sixth Concessions & then following said line East 38° North, Six Arpents more or less to the place of beginning, Containing by admeasurement One hundred Arpents, be the same more or less, Together with their and every of their Appurtenances, to the same premises belonging, or in any wise Appertaining.- To Have, and to Hold the said Land, and Tenement, and the & singular other the premises hereinbefore Mentioned, or intended to be hereby demised, with their, & every of their Appurtenances unto the said John Brown, his heirs & assigns, from the day and date hereinbefore written, unto the full end, & term of Thirty years from thence next ensuing, and fully to be Completed & ended, Yielding & Paying therefore yearly, & each & every year, during the said term of Thirty years, unto the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs and Assigns, or to their Lawful Agent or Attorney, the yearly Rent of One Pound of Lawful money of Lower Canada on the first day of January in each & every year, during the said term of Thirty years. And the said John Brown, for himself and his heirs and successors doth Covenant

Promise

promise, and agree to & with the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs and assigns, in manner & form following, that is to say, that he the said John Brown his heirs & successors, or some of them shall & will from time to time, and at all times hereafter well & truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs & assigns or to their lawful Agent or Attorney the said yearly Rent of One Pound, at the day & time hereinbefore mentioned or appointed for the Payment thereof. Provided Always, that if it shall happen that the said yearly Rent of One pound shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all by the space of One Month next Over or after any of the said days of Payment thereof before mentioned being first lawfully demanded it shall & may be lawful to & for the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs & assigns, by their or either of their Lawful Agents or Attornies, into the said demised premises with the Appurtenances, and into every part thereof, in the name of the whole, wholly to reenter & the same to have again, retain, repossess and Enjoy as in their former estate. And the said John Brown, his heirs & assigns, and all other the Occupiers & possessors of the said demised premises, or any part thereof, thereout, & from thence to expel, put out, & remove this Indenture or any thing herein Contained to the Contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And the said Chiefs of St. Regis for themselves, their heirs & assigns & for every of them, do Covenant, promise & agree to, & with the said John Brown, his heirs, executors, administrators & assigns in manner & form following, that is to say, that he the said John Brown, his heirs & assigns, or some of them, paying the said yearly Rent of One pound of lawful money of Lower Canada, in manner and form aforesaid, & also performing, fulfilling & keeping

all

all and singular the articles, Clauses, Conditions, provisions, and agreements herein Contained, which on his or their part, are or Ought to be Observed, performed, fulfilled & kept, according to the true intent & meaning of these presents, shall & may Lawfully, peaceably and Quietly, have, hold, use, Occupy possess, and enjoy the said Land & Premises, & all other the said demised Premises with their appurtenances for and during the said term of thirty years hereby granted, without any lawful let, suit, trouble denial, eviction molestation or hindrance of or by the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs or assigns, or of, or by any person or persons whatsoever Claiming or to Claim, by, from, or under them or any or either of them, or through them, or any or either of their acts, means Consent, neglect, default or procurement, Reserving always out of this Lease any thing therein Contained to the Contrary Notwithstanding, for the proper benefit, use & behoof of the said Chiefs of St. Regis, or for Our Sovereign Lord the King, & his heirs, All Mill seats, and all Mines of Gold, silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron and Coal that now is, or that may hereafter be discovered on said premises, and reserving further the assent of Government to this Indenture to be signified by the sign Manual of the Commander in Chief, without which this Lease Cannot be binding nor final.

In Witness whereof the Parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals at Dundee aforesaid on the day & date first herein written

Signed, Sealed, and delivered in presence of
signed } Isaac Chesley
Duncan McMillin

Signed
Dishe x Aronieriens
Dishe x tegarehontie
Senosi x teotenatiga
Saro x Oresogathe
tier x nogenhienna
Rasar x anasarrio
tier x Garoarage
rosi x Orachcahontie
S. Rasen x tiasa rigiste
John Brown
S. G. Chesley Agent

Recommended
signed } John Johnson
S. G. & S. G. I. A.

Approved & Confirmed
signed } Dalhousie
Commander of the Forces.

By His Excellency's Command.
signed } H. C. Darling
10th May 1826. } Mility Secy.

This Indenture made and Concluded at Dundee in Lower Canada this ~~Twenty three day of February~~ in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight hundred & ~~Twenty six~~, By and Between Wish Aronienens, Wish Tegarahonti Skenewi Tehotinatiga Saro Onwagothe, Tier Howniaienne, Rasan Annawario, Tier Goromiasachgua, Rosi Akahconothe and Loisen Tasaraquantie, Being the Majority of the Loyal British Chiefs of St. Regis Indians, of the One Part, and ~~Peter Cameron~~ of Dundee aforesaid ~~Merchant~~ of the Other Part, Witnesseth that the said Chiefs of St. Regis for & in Consideration of the sum of ~~Two pounds ten shillings~~ to them in hand paid by the said ~~Peter Cameron~~, before the signing and ensealing of these Presents, as well for the Articles, Covenants and Agreements Contained on the part of the said ~~Peter Cameron~~ to be paid, done & performed, Have demised, Granted and to Farm Let, and by these Presents, do demise, grant & to farm let, unto the said ~~Peter Cameron~~, his heirs & assigns All, & Singular that Certain piece, parcel, or Tract of Land & tenement, situate, lying, & being in the Indian Reservation in Dundee in Lower Canada, and being Comprised of a part of ~~the Low Land or Marsh Meadow on the East side of Salmon River~~, being Bounded & Bounded and otherwise known & described as follows Viz. — ~~Commencing at the extreme point of Land formed by the Confluence of Salmon River with the River St. Lawrence and following the East bank of Salmon River upwards, or Southerly Twelve Arpents, thence running from said River North 45° East ~~Four~~ Arpents & ~~two~~ perches to a Post, thence running North 45° West to the ~~South~~ bank of the River St. Lawrence, & thence following the South bank of said River upwards, or Westerly to the place of beginning Containing about ~~Fifty~~ Arpents, be the same more or less, Together with their,

and

and every of their appurtenances, together with all ways, passages, Waters, Water Courses, light, easements, privileges, & appurtenances whatsoever to the same premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, To Have & to Hold the said Land & premises, and all & singular other the premises hereinbefore mentioned, or intended to be hereby demised, with their, & every of their appurtenances unto the said ~~Peter Cameron~~ his heirs & assigns, from the day and the date hereinbefore mentioned, unto the full end and term of Thirty years from thence next ensuing & fully to be Completed & ended. Yielding and Paying therefore yearly, & each & every year during the said term of Thirty years unto the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs and assigns, or to their lawful Agent or Attorney the yearly Rent of ~~Twelve Shillings & Sixpence~~ of lawful money of Lower Canada On the first day of January in each & every year during the said term of Thirty years, & the said ~~Peter Cameron~~ for himself and his heirs & successors, doth Covenant, promise agree to and with the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs and assigns in manner & form following, That is to say, that he the said ~~Peter Cameron~~ his heirs & successors or some of them shall & will from time to time & at all times hereafter, well & truly pay or cause to be paid to the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs & assigns or to their lawful Agent or Attorney the said yearly Rent of ~~Twelve Shillings & Sixpence~~ at the day & time hereinbefore mentioned, or appointed for the payment thereof, provided always, that if it shall happen that the said yearly Rent of ~~twelve Shillings & Sixpence~~ shall be behind or unpaid in part or in all by the space of One Month next over or after any of the said days of payment thereof beforementioned being first lawfully demanded, It shall & may be lawful to & for the said Chiefs of St. Regis their heirs & assigns or their or either of their lawful Agent or Attorney into the said demised premises with a

with the Appurtenances and into every part thereof in the name of the Whole wholly to reenter, & the same to have again retain, repossess and enjoy as in their former Estate, & the said Peter Cameron his heirs & Assigns, and all others the Occupiers and Possessors of the said demised premises or any part there=of, thereout, & from thence to expel, put out, & remove, this Indenture or any thing herein Contained to the Contrary there=of in any wise Notwithstanding, And the said Chiefs of Saint Regis for themselves, their Heirs & Assigns, & for every of them, Do Covenant, Promise, & Agree, to & with the said Peter Cameron, his heirs, Executors, Administrators & Assigns paying the said Yearly Rent of Twelve Shillings & Six pence lawful money of Lower Canada, in Manner & form aforesaid, & also performing fulfilling and keeping all & singular the Articles, Clauses, Conditions, Provisions, and Agreements herein Contained which on his or their part are or Ought to be Observed, performed fulfilled & Kept, according to the true intent & meaning of these Presents, shall & may Lawfully, peaceably & Quietly, have hold, use, Occupy, possess, & enjoy the said Land & tenement & all other the said hereby demised premises, with the appur=tenances for & during the said term of Thirty Years hereby Granted without any lawful let, suit, trouble, denial eviction Molestation or hindrance of or by the said Chiefs of St. Regis their Heirs or Assigns, or of or by any person or persons whatso=ever Claiming or to Claim, by, from or under them or any of them either of them, or through their or any of their Acts, Means, Con=sent, Neglect, default or procurement. Reserving always the assent of Government to this Lease, to be signified by the sign Manual of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of ~~Lower~~ Canada without which this Lease Cannot be final, and Reserving also for the proper use, benefit, & behoof of the said Chiefs of St. Regis, their heirs, & assigns, or for the use of Our Sovereign

Lord

29) Lady the same

~~Lord Hastings~~, & his heirs, all Mile Seats, and all Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Lead, Iron, or Coal, that now is, or may be hereafter discovered in said premises.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of
Signed } John Davidson
James Davidson

Signed —
Sishi — aronienens
Sishe × tegrahentee
Srenssi × teolenatigo
Saro — × Oredacyaline
Tier — rogenhiene
Tasar annasarrio
Peter Cameron

Recommended,
Signed } John Johnson.
S. G. & I. G. I. A.

Approved & Confirmed,
Signed } Dalhousie,
Commander of the Forces.

By his Excellency's Command,
Signed } H. C. Darling,
Milty. Secretary

Quebec, 10th May 1826.

The 4 Leases called for in the Minute of Council

The originals of N. B. The 4 preceding Leases were transmitted to the Agent at St. Regis, on the 1st July 1826.

THE undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation having witnessed a printed hand-bill now in circulation in their neighbourhood, containing libellous and defamatory charges against the Rev. Eleazar Williams, late a missionary among us, have considered it a matter of duty to make a plain statement of facts in relation to the subject of the said hand-bill, to the end that the odium thereby attempted to be cast on Mr. Williams may be averted, and his character be sustained in that purity and disinterestedness which we consider he has ever maintained without deviation.

In the month of November last, the first and second Christian parties of the Oneida Nation had called a council of the several persons and parties interested in the two purchases at Green Bay: and a delegation from each of the Six Nations appeared and attended the Council.

There was at that time a small party of the Oneida Nation who had different views of policy from their Chiefs, and this small party determined to oppose their Chiefs and thwart their views in some way or other, and for that purpose they met with a few of the Onondaga Nation and one young Canadian of the St. Regis Indians.

This small party casting about for the means of opposition to their Chiefs, were in despair of success by pursuing an honest and true course. They therefore seduced and pursuaded the said young St. Regis man to make and sign a false and defamatory statement against Mr. Williams, importing that he had in the Spring of 1824 obtained a power of attorney from the St. Regis Indians by fraud and falsehood and deceptive practices; on which he sold a mile square of their lands, on which was a valuable Saw-Mill and Grist-Mill, at $3,75 per acre, and received from the State $500 of the purchase money for which he refuses to account.

The truth in relation to this subject is, Mr. Williams never had any power of attorney whatever; and never sold said land; and never received said purchase money from the State.

On the contrary said mile square of Land and Mills were sold to the State by one Thomas Williams, Michal Cook, Lewis Doublehouse and Peter Turbel, the authorised Agents of the said St. Regis Nation, and who negociated a Treaty for the sale thereof with the late Governor, Joseph C. Yates; and the purchase money was all paid to and receipted by said Agents.

In evidence of this statement we have before us a verified copy from the Secretary of States' office of the said power of attorney, and of the said Treaty, and of said receipt; and also, a letter of the Hon. Surv. Gen'l. De Witt.

Another charge against Mr. Williams contained in the said hand-bill is, "That the Oneida Nation when he came first among them, gave him possession of 150 acres of land, which they intended he should hold as long as he remained with them and no longer; but that Mr. Williams had by some contrivance obtained an absolute Deed of the said 150 acres and received the avails thereof and soon after left the Oneida's and went among others of the Six Nations to make disturbance, &c."

Now we the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors do solemnly declare the truth to be, that the said 150 acres of land was given to Mr. Williams freely and voluntarily; and with the full knowledge and consent of the whole of our Nation; nor was there ever any means or practices made use of by Mr. Williams to obtain the same: but the same was given as a testimony of our high respect and esteem for Mr. Williams: and in consideration of arduous and meritorious services of him for us as a friend, a teacher, and a missionary.

And several of us the undersigned Chiefs were present at Albany when the Treaty of Cession to Mr. Williams was made and signed the same, and we know these facts to be true. We also refer to the Honourable, the Surveyor General, De Witt, the Ex. Lieutenant Governor Taylor, and the Hon. Isaac Denniston for the absolute verity of this our statement.

From each of these distinguished gentlemen, the undersigned have now before them letters containing their reminiscences of this our statement, and fully confirmatory of the same in every particular.

And we the said undersigned Chiefs and Warriors, in relation to the extensive agency ascribed to Mr. Williams in transacting business for us with the General and State Governments; and as to the frauds pretended to have been practiced upon us by him, do certify, *that* Mr. Williams has never been authorised or accredited as an agent for us in transacting business with the General or State Governments, except in two or three instances; nor do we know or believe that he has ever assumed upon himself any other agency or pretended to be an agent, except in those two or three cases and therefore all those insinuated and imputed frauds must fall to the ground, along with the baseless fabric upon which they are attempted to be founded.

Mr. Williams has been among us ever since the year 1816; and his acts of kindness have been constant ever since; and he has gratuitously ever since, been doing us many and various services; and among others has written many letters upon our request for us to the General and State Governments: and in all our business and in all our difficulties, we have looked to him as a friend and adviser, and he has conducted towards us with the utmost fidelity and disinterestedness, and yet these his acts, and this his conduct is now to be misconstrued and tortured into dishonest motives, and selfish designs!

The said hand-bill charges Mr. Williams with having made declarations that he was authorised by the President and the Six Nations, to contract for lands in the Northwestern Territory.

We can only say in answer to that charge, "That we have never *heard* Mr. Williams make pretensions to such agency; neither do we believe that he ever did pretend any such thing to any person or persons whatever.

That Mr. Williams has expressed his views upon that subject to us full often is true, and he has interested himself much in such purchase; but in our knowledge or belief, what he has done was out of motives friendly, pure and disinterested; and in our deliberate judgment, we think that he has acted not only with integrity, but with much judgement, foresight and skill, as well in relation to the Green Bay purchases, as to our affairs in general.

We do not believe it necessary to go into further detail in refuting the said hand-bill, suffice it to say, that we consider it a malicious libel throughout; and totally untrue in all the charges that go to impugn the motives of Mr. Williams in his intercourse or dealings with our Nation.

To give greater consequence to their publication, the party who signed the hand-bill have annexed the titles of Chiefs and Warriors. The pretended St. Regis delegation *are not Chiefs*; those of the Oneida's, signing themselves Chiefs, *are not Chiefs*: and the *feigned* Chief *Peter Williams*, is wholly an imaginary being; as we know no such person, and we are much surprised that our brothers, the Onondaga's, should have joined in making and publishing a statement, of which, and the nature of the case, they must naturally be ignorant.

Our surprise might however be in some measure abated, if we considered the whole delegation as frail as their *Chief Orator*, who, if his *senses* were not more *whole* than "*his boasted body*" at the time he made the declaration might well be forgiven, for his departure from truth. For his *body* was in part at that time at Sandusky; another part at Tonewanda; another part at Buffalo; and another part at Grand River in Canada, (besides two other small limbs, one at Onondaga, and the other who signed the hand-bill at Oneida.)

In conclusion, our minds are drawn to the forlorn and almost hopeless condition of ourselves and all our Red Brethren on this continent. The period is but little remote, but few generations have passed away since this whole continent was ours. Now our Territory is diminished to less than one fourth of its original space, our numbers are diminished in a much greater proportion. Unless there be some great improvement in our moral condition, in our policy and in our conduct, such is the appalling prospect, that in a few years our race will be extinct; the last of the aboriginals shall look about him, like Logan, and say like him and with infinitely more of melancholy and despair.—"There is not a drop of my blood runs in the veins of any man. "*No! and when my blood ceases to flow it shall be the last among the many millions of my kindred and tribes with which this vast continent was but lately peopled.*"

These considerations have for a long time exercised our anxious minds, and we have sought a remedy in our own councils, and in the councils of the benevolent and philanthropic. We have sought counsel from our friend Mr. Williams. We believe he has sought and advised our good, our confidence in him has been boundless. It still continues so. We wish we had many more as true friends. We wish to be separated and delivered from the many vile, interested and false white men who infest us.

Then we might hope still to continue our species for ages and ages yet to come; and not only to prolong our existence but to improve our condition by imitating the examples of the humane, and the good, and the industrious of those from far-coming strangers who have succeeded to our territories and who are so much our superiors in the *arts* of civilization; though not, we hope, in the godlike inheritance of exalted souls. In General Council at Oneida Castle. *Dated, Oneida, July 18, 1826.*

Signed in Presence of N. DAVIS.

JACOB [his ✕ mark.] CORNELIUS, *Chief.*
THOMAS [his ✕ mark.] CHRISTIAN, *Chief.*
ANTONIO [his ✕ mark.] JOHN, *Chief.*
HENRY [his ✕ mark.] POWLIS, *Chief.*
CORNELIUS [his ✕ mark.] BEARD, *War Chief.*
JAMES [his ✕ mark.] HILL, *War Chief.*
CAPTAIN [his ✕ mark.] PETER, *Chief Orator.*
THOMAS [his ✕ mark.] LODWICK, *Chief,*
HONYOST [his ✕ mark.] JOHN,
THOMAS [his ✕ mark.] NEDDY,
HONYOST [his ✕ mark.] STEPHEN,
JOHN [his ✕ mark.] JOHN,

DANIEL [his ✕ mark.] BREAD, *Chief.*
JOHN [his ✕ mark.] ANTHONY, *Chief.*
WILLIAM [his ✕ mark.] CORNELIUS, *Chief.*
PAUL [his ✕ mark.] POWLIS, *Chief.*
JACOB [his ✕ mark.] SMITH, *Chief.*
WILLIAM [his ✕ mark.] DAY, *War Chief.*
CORNELIUS [his ✕ mark.] STEVENS, *War Chief.*
PETER [his ✕ mark.] AUGUS,
MOSES [his ✕ mark.] CORNELIUS,
MOSES [his ✕ mark.] OTSEQUETT,
LEWIS [his ✕ mark.] HONYOST.

To all to whom these presents shall come [illegible]

and owning the lands attributed lying and being on the [illegible] River [illegible] the County of [illegible]

and Greeting

Whereas his late Majesty did by his Royal instrument bearing date the twenty fifth day of [illegible] in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four and the fifth of his Reign Sir Frederick Haldimand Knt. Governor of Justice and grant unto us upon the Banks of the said River running into Lake Erie six miles deep from each side of the said river beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said River. And whereas the Honorable William Claus of the Town of Niagara in the District of Niagara hath been for the last thirty years our Trustee and hath during all that time conducted and managed our affairs with great advantage to our interests and made profitably available our money without any compensation from us whatever. We the said Sachems and Chief Warriors willing to attribute such disinterested conduct to feelings which have characterized his Ancestors Sir William Johnson and Sir John Johnson towards our Nations. besides his Father who served with us during the whole of the French War as well as that of the Rebellion and being more particularly able to be our Friends from speaking our languages and in his Capacity as Receiver General have resided with and amongst us and guarded our interests with paternal solicitude. Wherefore We the said Sachems and Chief Warriors have this day in Grand Council of our Nations taken into our consideration the long arduous and faithful services of our said Trustee, and to pay and satisfy his pretensions upon us, and as the most convenient to secure and as a manifestation of our esteem and gratitude for the services of him and his Ancestors who have always shown themselves our steady friends and best advisers. Unanimously determined to Surrender to His Majesty, To and for the Use of the said William Claus his heirs and assigns For Ever, the tract of country hereinafter described, in order that the same may be confirmed to the said William Claus his heirs and assigns by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province. Now know ye That for the said several good causes and weighty considerations of the said claim of the said William Claus upon us. We the said Sachems and Chiefs aforesaid Have and each of us Hath Surrendered, relinquished and Yielded up and by these presents Do and each of us Doth surrender relinquish and Yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the present King's most Excellent Majesty his heirs and Successors all that parcel or tract of land which lying and being on the South side of the said River and within the limits of our infeoffment grant on the County of Haldimand in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement Fifteen thousand, three hundred and sixty acres and a half in Lettera and bounded or may be known as follows. That is to say Commencing at a stake planted on the Lake shore in front lot Twenty five and Twenty Three in the Township of Walpole about Three chains more or less from the House of the Widow Williams thence along the Indian line in the said Township of Walpole and Township of Rainham South sixty Three degrees East Four hundred and Eighty chains thence North Twenty Three degrees East or at right angles to the Indian line between the said Townships to the Twa Grand River. One hundred and Twenty chains more or less, thence up the stream of the Grand River the several courses and windings to a stake on the bank of the said River. thence North Twenty three degrees West or binding to the first commencement and all the Estate right title interest claim property possession and demand whatsoever of the said Sachems and Chief Warriors of in to or out of the same or any part or parcel of the same. For the express purpose and to the intent that the same and every part thereof may be confirmed by Letters Patent from His Majesty to the said William Claus his heirs and assigns For Ever. In witness whereof We the said Sachems and Chief Warriors of the said Six Nations have in Grand Council hereunto set our hands and seals this third day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Twenty Six

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

[illegible]

James Crawford

[illegible]

Roger Sherwood

[illegible]

Ogshnawe

Delaygaqua his mark

Kawayenseronte his mark

Shamawatigh his mark

Ojaheda his mark

Thayehwatha his mark

Thoungenda his mark

Ahondakeka his mark

Sawatchewan his mark

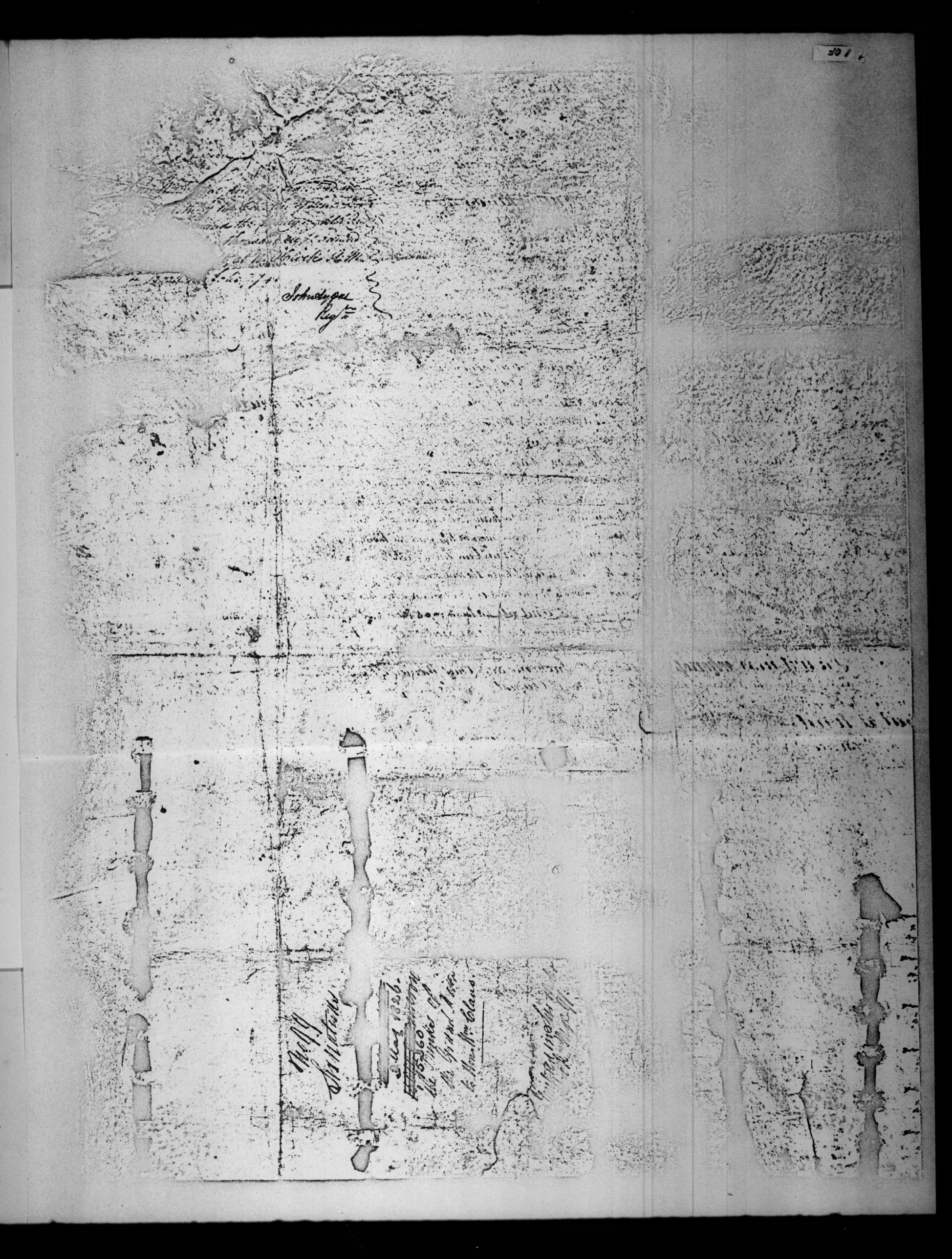
Sawenhawk his mark

Sorighteada his mark

ed to the said William Claus his heirs and assigns by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province. Now Know ye that for the
said great good cause and weighty considerations of the said claim of the said William Claus upon us. We the said Sachems and Chiefs the
nations Have and each of us Hath Surrendered, relinquished and Yielded up and by these presents Do and each of us Doth Surrender
relinquish and Yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the present King's most Excellent Majesty his heirs and Successors all that parcel or tract of
Land situate lying and being on the South side of the said River and to the Lands given in part recited Grant and in the Town of Haldimand
in the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada containing by admeasurement Fifteen thousand Three hundred and Sixty acres more
or less and which is bounded and bounded or may be known as follows. That is to say Commencing at a Stake planted on the Lake shore to be between sections
Twenty Six and Twenty Three in the Township of Walpole about Three chains more or less from the House of the Widow Williams on the Lake shore
along the Indian line in the said Township of Walpole and Township of Rainham South Sixty Three degrees East Four thousand and Eighty chains
Thence North Twenty Three degrees East at right angles to the Indian line between the said Townships to the Grand River Five hundred and Twenty
chains more or less thence up the Stream of the Grand River the several Courses and windings to a Stake on the Bank of the said River Thence North
Twenty Seven degrees West to binding to the point of commencement and all the Estate right title interest claim Property Possession and demand whatsoever of the
the said Sachems and Chief Warriors of in to or out of the same or any part or parcel of the same. To the use of his Majesty his heirs and Successors
that the same and every part thereof may be confirmed by Letters Patent from His Majesty to the said William Claus his heirs and assigns
For Ever. In witness whereof We the said Sachems and Chief Warriors of the said Six Nations have in General Council
set our hands and seals this third day of August in the Year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and
Twenty Six

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

Ogkwaiwe — his mark
Ska na wa tight — his mark
Ka te wa tha ha ge — his mark
Agh righ ton — his mark
Degen heagwah — Ta gwa ragh sont the — his mark
Ogkwanehowah — his mark
Ogtayentoh — his mark
Deka na ka ri na — his mark
Sho ni ka sawaney — his mark
Sakayenkwaghton — Anongh sagh the — his mark
Peter Skayenwighte — his mark
Ka nagon Karea — his mark
Ringhfede
Ojakehde — his mark
Thekayehwithe — his mark
Thoranyonto — his mark
Adondaheka — his mark
Der thonehgwah — his mark
Skhoreje — his mark
Ukstederoh — his mark
Dekhonoh — his mark
his mark
Sonigateka — his mark
Onwatehon — his mark
Skoyewehe — his mark
Kwistenoron — his mark
Adegwktone — his mark
Skoientaneh — his mark



Schuylerville
Regt

Mrs Schuyler
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Gerard Ketch
New Orleans.

2 of 2

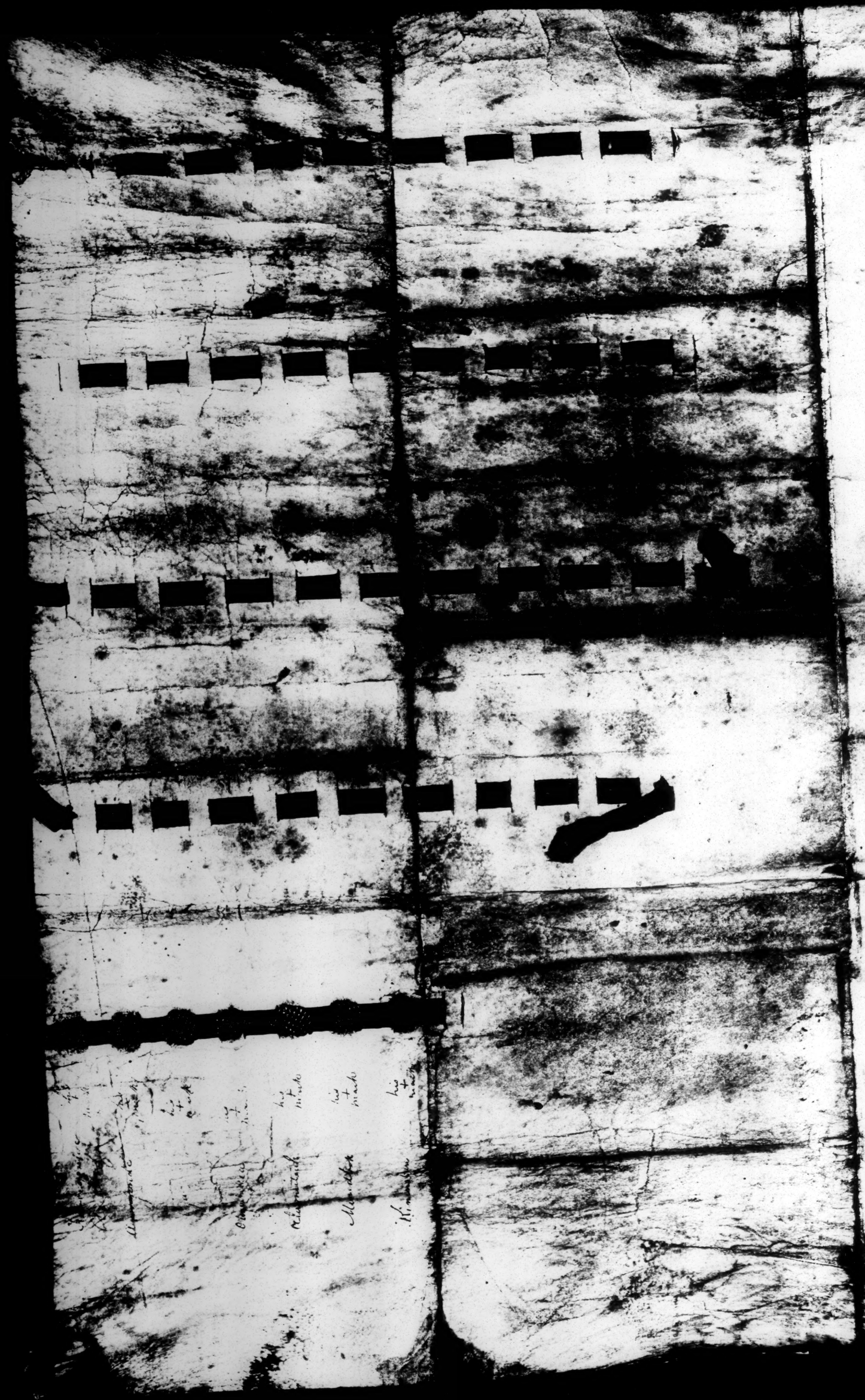
To all to whom these presents shall come **We** the Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Six Nations of Indians residing on the Lands situate lying and being on the Grand or Ouse River in the County of Haldimand in the Province of Upper Canada and claiming the Lands situate lying and being on the Grand or Ouse River in the County of Haldimand in the Province of Upper Canada aforesaid

Greeting

Whereas his late Majesty King George the Third by a certain instrument bearing date the twenty fifth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four under the Hand and Seal of Sir Frederick Haldimand then Governor of Canada allotted and granted unto us upon the Banks of the said River Ouse or Grand River the Lands hereinafter mentioned and described to be possessed by us the said Indians and our Heirs for ever as a Compensation for our Lands then lost to us and our Heirs by the Rebellion of the United Provinces of America **And whereas** the Honorable William Claus of the Town of Niagara in the District of Niagara Esquire has been for the last Thirty Years our Trustee and hath during all that time constantly and manfully asserted our Rights with great advantage to our interest and made yearly advantageous returns to us of the Profits arising from our Lands which we are willing to attribute to his disinterested conduct to Indians which have characterized his Ancestors Sir William Johnson and Sir John Johnson towards our Nations, besides his Father who was with us during the whole of the French War as well as that of the Rebellion and being more particularly able to be our Friends from speaking our Languages and who so Father with himself have defended with and amongst us and guarded our interests with parental solicitude **Wherefore We** the said Sachems and Chief Warriors **have this** day in Grand Council after mature taken into consideration the long and faithful Services of our said Trustee the Honorable William Claus and Chief Warriors **have this** day in Grand Council after mature taken into consideration the long and faithful Services of our said Trustee the Honorable William Claus and the most [illegible] we can do to evince our sense of his services and [illegible] his great Claim upon us and as the most [illegible] we can do to evince our sense of his services and [illegible] our Ancestors who have always shewn themselves our steady friends and best advisers **Unanimously** Determined to surrender to His Majesty King George for the use of the said William Claus his Heirs and Assigns for ever the Tract of Country hereinafter described in order that the same may be confirmed to the said William Claus his Heirs and Assigns by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province **Now know ye** that for the said Grand Purpose and in consideration of the said Claims of the said William Claus upon us **We** the said Sachems and Chief Warriors **have** and each of us **doth** hereby surrender and yield up and by these **Presents** do surrender, relinquish and yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the King his Heirs and Successors all that Tract or Parcel of Land situate lying and being on the South side of the said River Ouse or Grand River within the limits of our in part recited Grant and in the County of Haldimand and the District of Niagara and Province of Upper Canada containing by admeasurement Fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty acres more or less and which is bounded and described as may be known as follows, That is to say Commencing at the stake placed on the Indian line between Lots Twenty Two and Twenty three in the township of Walpole about Three chains more or less from the House of one Bellows a Settler in Walpole thence along the Indian line in the said township of Walpole and township of Tuscarora South Sixty three Degrees East Two hundred and eighty chains, thence North Twenty Three degrees East or at right angles to the Indian line between the said Townships to the said Grand River Five hundred and twenty chains more or less, thence up the stream of the Grand River the several courses and windings to a stake on the bank of the said River thence South Twenty three degrees West extending to the point of Commencement **And** all the estate right title interest claim property and demand of us the said Sachems and Chiefs Warriors of the said Six Nations of Indians of, in and to the said Tract of Land and premises hereby surrendered and every part thereof may be confirmed by Letters Patent from His Majesty to the said William Claus his Heirs and Assigns for ever **In witness whereof We** the said **Sachems** and **Chief Warriors** of the said Six Nations have in Grand Council hereunto set our hands and Seals this **third** day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and **Twenty Six**

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of

James Wickens Capt. Commd. 1st Lincoln Militia
John Moore Lieut. 1st Lincoln Militia
[illegible] Lieut. 1st Lincoln Militia
[illegible] Capt. 1st Lincoln Militia
[illegible] Ensign 1st Lincoln Militia
[illegible] Ensign 1st Lincoln Militia
[illegible] Ensign



CB
+1822
4.7.3

tioned, assembled at a meeting of such band or tribe, summoned for that purpose, according to their rules, and entitled to vote thereat.

G. W. LEGGATT,
Judge County Court, County of Essex.
FROOME TALFOURD,
Visiting Superintendent Indian Affairs.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 1st June, 1863.

I hereby certify that this surrender has been duly entered on the records of this office in Lib. C.S. Surrenders to the Crown, Folio 231, under the authority of an Order in Council dated 15th May, 1863.

WM. KENT,
Dep. Prov. Registrar.

Department of Crown Lands.
Entered in Letters Received, Bk. 19, p. 365.
Quebec, 1st June, 1863.

No. 98.

At a General Council of all the Chiefs, Principal Men and adults belonging to the Sarnia Band, held this sixth day of November, 1862, it was decided by vote to surrender to the Department the merchantable oak and pine timber standing on the unoccupied portions of the reserve in the Township of Sarnia, and also on the reserve in the Township of Bosanquet (Sables.)

In order that the same may be sold and the proceeds invested in the usual manner, the interest produced thereby to be divided with our other moneys half yearly.

Given under our hands this 6th day of November, 1862.

On behalf of the Sarnia Indians.
DAVID B. WAWANOSH, *Head Chief.*
FROOME TALFOURD, *V.S.I.D.,*
On behalf of the Indian Department.

No. 99.

To all to whom these presents shall come we, the Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Six Nations Indians, inhabiting and owning the lands situate, lying and being on the Grand or River Ouse, in the County of Haldimand, in the Province of Upper Canada, send greeting.

Whereas His late Majesty did by a certain instrument bearing date the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, under the hand and seal of Sir Frederick Haldimand, then Governor of Quebec, allot and grant unto us upon the banks of the said river running into Lake Erie, six miles deep from each side of the said river, beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river. And whereas the Honorable William Claus, of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, hath been for the last thirty years our trustee, and hath during all that time conducted and managed our affairs with great advantage to our interests, and made profitably available our money without any compensation from us whatever.

And we the said Sachems and Chief Warriors willing to attribute such disinterested conduct to feelings which have characterized his ancestors, Sir William Johnson and Sir John Johnson, towards our nations, beside his father who served with us during the whole of the French war as well as that of the rebellion, and being more particularly able to be our friends from speaking our languages, and who together with himself have resided with and amongst us and guarded our interests with parental solicitude.

Wherefore we the said Sachems and Chief Warriors, have this day in General Council of our nations taken into consideration the long, arduous and faithful services of our said trustee, and to pay and to satisfy his just claim upon us, and as the most convenient to ourselves, and as manifestation of our esteem and gratitude for the services of him and his ancestors, who have always shewn themselves our steady friends and best advisers, unanimously determined to surrender to His Majesty, to and for the use of the said William Claus, his heirs and assigns for ever, the tract of country hereinafter described in order that the same may be confirmed to the said William Claus, his heirs and assigns by Letters Patent under the great seal of this Province. Now know ye that for the said several good causes and weighty considerations of the said claim of the said William Claus upon us, we the said Sachems and Chief Warriors, have, and each of us hath, surrendered, relinquished and yielded up, and by these presents, do, and each of us doth, surrender, relinquish and yield up unto Our Sovereign Lord the present King's Most Excellent Majesty His heirs and successors, all that parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being on the south side of the said river, and within the limits of our in part recited grant, and in the County of Haldimand, in the District of Niagara, and Province of Upper Canada, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand three hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and which is butted and bounded or may be known as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake placed on the Indian line between lots twenty-two and twenty-three, in the Township of Walpole, about three chains, more or less, from the house of one Bellows, a settler in Walpole; thence along the Indian line on the said Township of Walpole and Township of Rainham; south sixty-three degrees east five hundred and eighty chains; thence north twenty-three degrees east or at right angles to the Indian line between the said townships, to the said Grand River, three hundred and twenty chains, more or less; thence up the stream of the Grand River, the several courses and windings to a stake on the bank of the said river; thence south twenty-seven degrees west extending to the point of commencement. And all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property, and demand whatsoever of us, the said Sachems and Chief Warriors, of, in, to, or out of the same or any part or parcel of the same, for the express purpose and to the intent that the same and every part thereof may be confirmed by Letters Patent from His Majesty to the said William Claus, his heirs and assigns for ever.

In Witness Whereof, we, the said Sachems and Chief Warriors of the said Six Nations, have in General Council hereunto set our hands and seals this third day of August, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of:
D. Mackay, Capt. 70th Foot Comg.
James Wickens, Dy. Asst. Com. G'l.
John Munroe, Asst. Staff Surgeon.
A. Garrett, Lt. H. Co. 49th R.B. M'ter.
Thomas Handcock, A Chap'n to the F.
D. Cameron, Secy. and Registr.
J. B. Clench, Clerk Indian Affairs.
Benjn Fairchild, Intpr. Indn. Dept.
Alex. Stewart.

W. Claus, [L.S.]
Deputy Sup. Gen. of Ind. Affairs.
Ogh-na-we, [L.S.]
Wa-te-wa-tha-sha-ge, his x mark [L.S.]
De-yon-heag-weh, [L.S.]
Ogh-wea-re-ko-wah, his x mark [L.S.]
De-hea-na-ka-ri-ne, his x mark [L.S.]
Sa-ka-yen-kwa-ragh-ton, [L.S.]
Peter Ska-yon-wi-yogh, his x mark [L.S.]
Skon-origh-tese, [L.S.]
Ka-we-yan-ser-on-te, his x mark [L.S.]
Deh-a-ya-gwa-ra, his x mark [L.S.]

his
SKA-NA-WA-TIGH, x [L.S.]
mark
his
AGH-RIGH-ON, x [L.S.]
mark
his
TA-GWA-RAGH-SENT, x [L.S.]
mark
his
OT-GO-TA-YEN-TON, x [L.S.]
mark
his
SHO-NA-KA-RO-WA-NE, x [L.S.]
mark
his
A-NONGH-SAGH-THA, x [L.S.]
mark
his
KA-NEN-GA-KA-REA-NE, x [L.S.]
mark
his
JO-RAGH-YO-RON, x [L.S.]
mark
his
OGH-WE-AJN-KE-HO-ISE, x [L.S.]
mark
his
KA-KAI-HA, x [L.S.]
mark
his
KAN-YON-GO-TONGH, x [L.S.]
mark
his
EN-NEGH-NAKS-GWA, x [L.S.]
mark
his
ATE-NE-GONGHS, x [L.S.]
mark
his
TSI-NON-DWA-WEN-HON, x [L.S.]
mark
his
DE-HAT-KAH-WONTS, x [L.S.]
mark
his
KA-KON-NA-YEN, x [L.S.]
mark
his
DE-KARN-YON, [L.S.]
mark
his
OJA-KEH-DE x [L.S]
mark
his
SHA-KO-YAH-WAT-HA, x [L.S.]
mark
his
THO-RON-YON-KO, x [L.S.]
mark
his
AD-ON-DA-HER-HO, x [L.S.]
mark
his
DE-YOT-HAREH-GWEH, x [L.S.]
mark
his
SHO-HEAR-ESE, x [L.S.]
mark

A-HATS-DAR-AHS, his x mark [L.S.]

ON-HAT-ORAH, his x mark [L.S.]

DE-WA-TAR-HON, his x mark [L.S.]

KAN-AT-OTON, his x mark [L.S.]

ORON-YAKE-THA, his x mark [L.S.]

DNE-AYAKS-AK-HON, his x mark [L.S.]

RAT-SHA-TON, his x mark [L.S.]

DA-YEK-OWE-HE, his x mark [L.S.]

KA-RIS-DA-NO-RON, his x mark [L.S.]

ADE-GWH-TO-NA, his x mark [L.S.]

SHO-WEN-HAN-ESE, his x mark [L.S.]

KA-RON-YON-TYE, his x mark [L.S.]

A-RON-YEN-DE, his x mark [L.S.]

OJA, his x mark [L.S.]

OTSI-JA-DE-KEA, his x mark [L.S.]

ALA-WEN-TEAH, his x mark [L.S.]

WIN-ON-SHONE, his x mark [L.S.]

And three other Indians.

A Memorial hereof is registered in the Registry of the Counties of Lincoln and Haldimand the twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, at 11 o'clock a.m., in book K., Folio 774.

JOHN LYONS,
Registrar.

No. 100.

A Memorial to be registered pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, of an indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date the thirteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and made between Louis Rendt, of the Township of Moore, in the County of Ken-

To all to whom these presents shall come
We the Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Six Nations of Indians, Inhabiting and owning the Lands situate lying and being on the Grand or River Ouse in the County of Haldimand in the Province of Upper Canada send Greeting
Whereas his late Majesty did by an certain Instrument bearing date the Twenty fifth day of October in the Year of our Lord one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Four under the Hand and Seal of Sir Frederick Haldimand then Governor of Quebec allot and grant unto us upon the Banks of the said River running into Lake Erie Six Miles Deep from each side of the said River beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the Head of the said River, And whereas our brother the late Captain Joseph Brant Thayendanegea Sachem and Chief Warrior of the said Six Nations our kinsman and Lawful Attorney did by an Indenture of Lease Release unto Jemima Shewart of the Town of Niagara in the District of Niagara Widow and Sarah Ruggles of the County of Haldimand (Wife of William Ruggles) daughters of Brant Johnson our Brother Sachem and Chief Warrior a certain tract of the said Land on the South side of the said River, And whereas our said Brother Sachem & Chief Warrior the said Brant Johnson served during all the old French war as well as that of the Rebellion, and removed with us to this Country from our Lands on the Mohawk River, and continued with us until his death, And We the said Sachems and Chief Warriors well knowing his Loyalty and sufferings in common with ourselves, have this day in General Council as a manifestation of our Love and Esteem for our departed Brother Warrior unanimously determined to Surrender To His Majesty the said Tract of Country in order that the same may be more effectually secured to His Children the said Jemima Shewart and

Sarah Ruggles their Heirs and Assigns by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of this Province. **Now know ye** that for the said good causes and of our Love and affection for the children of our said Broken Sachem and Chief warrior. We the said Sachems and Chief warriors in General Council of our Nation, **Have**, and each of us **Hath**, surrendered Relinquished and Yielded up and by these presents **Do** and each of us **Doth** Surrender, Relinquish and Yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the present King's Most Excellent Majesty, his heirs and Successors, all that certain parcel or tract of land situate lying and being on the South side of the said Grand or Eries River in the County of Haldimand in the District of ~~Brock in the said~~ Bronna and being within the limits of our said grant containing by admeasurement Fourteen hundred acres more or less, and which is bounded and bounded as follows, That is to say, Commencing on the south side of the said River at the easterly mark of Sandsmouth by Thomas Clench at the water edge, then south thirty five degrees West ten chains and fifty links then south thirty degrees West one hundred and fifty links then south two degrees and thirty minutes East one hundred and twenty chains then north twenty three degrees and thirty minutes East one hundred and sixty chains then north thirty three degrees East thirty two chains more or less to the said Grand River, then up the said River against the stream its several courses and windings to the place of beginning And also all the Right Title interest Reversion, Remainder property claim and demand whatsoever of **us** the said Sachems and Chief warriors of in or out of the same or any part thereof or parcel of the same. For the sole use and to the intent that the same and every part thereof may be conformed by Letters Patent from His Majesty under the great seal of this Province to the said Jemima Sheafe and Sarah Ruggles their heirs and assigns for ever

his heirs in common and not as joint tenants; **In witness** whereof **We** the said sachems and chief warriors of the six Nations have in Grand Council hereunto set our hands and seals this fourth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of

Oghnawera

Deyonhehgwa

Onehagowah his x mark

Shagoweigah his x mark

Sakayenkwaghton

Ouennaras his x mark

Kavenseanonton his x mark

Otgodagenton his x mark

Skenawatih his x mark

Kaneyahnere his x mark

Onagah his x mark

Jonhgoren his x mark

Dekeanahoniwah his x mark

Skiniwatih his x mark

Ockanagent his x mark

Ojihokte his x mark

Onwanehonhewih his x mark

Nikahsnaah his x mark

Kawadirne his x mark

Skanathones his x mark

Otgoseanne his x mark

Skennotthe his x mark

Ojignondawenh his x mark

Witness to the signing of Oghnawera & Deyonhehgwa
Rev. Thos. Henderson
Wm. Hamilton

Witness to the signing of the Sachems of the Six Nations
Rev. Thos. Henderson
Wm. Hamilton
Thos. Ridout
Chief Justice
Chief Justice Office

Witness to the signing of the Chiefs
Wm. Hamilton
Thos. Ridout
Chief Justice
Chief Justice Office

[illegible] 4 [illegible]
[illegible] Stewart & his [illegible]
the Sachems & the
Warriors of the Lenni Lenape
Indians
to
His Majesty

Surrender of the lands
within described in favour
of Lemuel Stewart and
Sarah Ruggles.—

Mr. Hutchins Report Dat
92 May 1755—

Witness Our trusty and well-beloved Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant Governor of Our said Province and Major General Commanding Our Forces therein, at York, this twelfth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and sixth year of our reign.

By command of His Excellency in Council. P.M.

D. CAMERON, *Secy.*

O. C. 11th March, 1826.—Under the administration of Sir P. Maitland, K.C.B., Lieutenant-Governor, for aforesaid 5,000 acres, in lieu of 5,000 erroneously granted to the late Anne Claus, which have been recently surrendered to the Crown—Patent gratuitous.

Entered with the Auditor, 14th April, 1826.

S. HEWARD,
Auditor General, U.C.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 18th May, 1847.

I hereby certify that the within is a true and correct copy of the record of the original grant as entered on the records of this office in Lib. B.F., Folio 334.

R. A. TUCKER,
Registrar.

No. 28½.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

WE, the Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Six Nations of Indians, inhabiting and owning the lands situate, lying and being on the Grand or River Ouse, in the County of Haldimand, in the Province of Upper Canada, send greeting.

Whereas His late Majesty did by a certain instrument, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred, and eighty-four, under the hand and seal of Sir Frederick Haldimand, then Governor of Quebec, allot and grant unto us upon the banks of the said river running into Lake Erie six miles deep from each side of the said river, beginning at Lake Erie and extending in that proportion to the head of the said river.

And whereas our brother, the late Captain Joseph Brant, Thayendaneaga, Sachem and Chief Warrior of the said Six Nations, our true and lawful attorney, did, by an indenture of lease, secure unto Jemima Stewart, of the Town of Niagara, in the District of Niagara, widow, and Sarah Ruggles, of the County of Haldimand (wife of William Ruggles), daughters of Brant Johnson, our Brother Sachem and Chief Warrior, a certain tract of the said land on the south side of the said river. And whereas our said Brother Sachem and Chief Warrior, the said Brant Johnson, served during all the old French War as well as that of the Rebellion, and removed with us to this country from our lands on the Mohawk River, and continued with us until his death. And we the said Sachems and Chief Warriors well knowing his losses and sufferings in common with ourselves, have this day in General Council, as a manifestation of our love and esteem for our departed brother warrior, unanimously determined to surrender to His Majesty the said tract of country, in order that the same may be more effectually secured to his children, the said Jemima Stewart and Sarah Ruggles, their heirs and assigns, by letters patent under the Great Seal of this Province. Now know ye, that for the said good causes, and of our love and affection for the children of our said Brother Sachem and Chief Warrior, we, the said Sachems and Chief Warriors in General Council of our Nations, have, and each of us hath, surrendered, relinquished and yielded up, and by these presents do and each of us doth surrender, relinquish and yield up unto our Sovereign Lord the present King's Most Excellent Majesty, His heirs and successors, all that certain parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being on the south side of the said Grand or River

Ouse, in the County of Haldimand, in the District of Gore, in the said Province, and being within the limits of our said grant, containing by admeasurement fourteen hundred acres, more or less, and which is butted and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the south side of the said river at the easterly angle of lands owned by Elizabeth Clench at the water's edge; then south sixty-five degrees west one hundred and six chains; then south twenty-seven degrees west one hundred and sixty chains; then south sixty-two degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and twenty chains; then north twenty-seven degrees and thirty minutes east one hundred and sixty chains; then north sixty-five degrees east sixty-two chains, more or less, to the said Grand River; then up the said river against the stream, its several courses and windings, to the place of beginning. And also all the estate, right, title, interest, reversion, remainder, property, claim and demand whatsoever of us the said Sachems and Chief Warriors of, in, to or out of the same or any part thereof or parcel of the same: For the express purpose and to the intent that the same, and every part thereof, may be confirmed by Letters Patent from His Majesty, under the Great Seal of this Province, to the said Jemima Stewart and Sarah Ruggles, their heirs and assigns for ever (as tenants in common and not as joint tenants).

In Witness Whereof, we, the said Sachems and Chief Warriors of the Six Nations have, in General Council, hereunto set our hands and seals this fourth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of:

W. Claus,
Dy. Supt. Genl. Ind. Affairs,
Benj. Fairchild, *I. D.,*
J. B. Clench,
Clerk of Ind. Affairs,
D. Mackay,
Capt. 70th Foot, Comg.,
Thos. Handcock,
Asst. Chap. to the Forces,
A. Garrett,
Lt. H.P. 49th Regt. Bark. Master

Oghnawera, [L.S.]
Deyonhehgweh, [L.S.]
Orehregowah, his x mark. [L.S.]
Skayonwiyoh, his x mark. [L.S.]
Sakayenkwaraghton, [L.S.]
Awennaras, his x mark. [L.S.]
Kaweneaseronton, his x mark. [L.S.]
Otgodagenton, his x mark. [L.S.]
Skanawatih, his x mark. [L.S.]
Kaneayahreore, his x mark. [L.S.]
Anayeth, his x mark. [L.S.]
Jorohyoron, his x mark. [L.S.]
Deheanakarine, his x mark. [L.S.]
Skariwatih, his x mark. [L.S.]
Dekaeayonh, his x mark. [L.S.]
Ojakehte, his x mark. [L.S.]

his
ONWANEKORHAWIH, x [L.S]
mark.
his
NIHAHSEANAAH, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
DEWADIRON, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
THANATHAREA, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
ATYASERONNE, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
THARONTEKHA, x [L.S.]
mark.
his
TSINONDAWERON, x [L.S.]
mark.

No. 29.

THIS INDENTURE, made the tenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, between Wawanosh, Osawip, Shashawinibisie, Pukinince, Negig, Cheebican, Mukatwokijigo, Mshikinaibik, Animikince, Peetawtick, Shawanipinissie, Saganash, Anottowin, Penessiwagum, Shaioukima, Chekateyan, Mokeetchiwan and Quaikeegon, Chiefs and Principal Men of that part of the Chippewa Nation of Indians inhabiting and claiming the territory or tract of land hereinafter described, of the one part, and Our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, of the other part.

Whereas, His Majesty being desirous of appropriating to the purposes of cultivation and settlement a tract of land hereinafter particularly described, lying within the limits of the Western District and District of London, in the Province of Upper Canada, and heretofore possessed and inhabited by a part of the Chippewa Nation of Indians, it was proposed to the Chiefs and Principal Men of the said Indians at a Council assembled for that purpose at Amherstburg, in the said Western District, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, that they should surrender the said tract of land and the possession and the right of possession heretofore enjoyed by them in the same to His Majesty, His heirs and successors, for such recompense to be made by His Majesty to the said Nation of Indians as should at the said Council be agreed upon.

And whereas it was, at the said Council, concluded upon and agreed between James Givins, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, acting in behalf of His said Majesty in the premises, and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the said Nation of Indians assembled at the said Council, that the parcel or tract of land hereinafter particularly described should, for the consideration herein set forth, be surrendered and for ever yielded up by the said Nation of Indians to His Majesty, His heirs and successors, and a provisional agreement was for that purpose made and executed by the said James Givins, Esquire, and the Chiefs and Principal Men of the said Nation of Indians, bearing date the said twenty-sixth day of April, in the year aforesaid.

And whereas, the tract of land intended and agreed to be surrendered as aforesaid has been since accurately surveyed, so that the same, as well as certain small reservations expressed to be made by the said Indians from and out of the said tract for the use of themselves and their posterity, can now be certainly defined. Now this indenture witnesseth that Wawanosh, Osawip, Shashawinibisie, Pukmince, Negig, Cheebikan, Mukatuokijigo, Mshikinaibik, Animikmce, Peetautick, Shawanipinissie, Saganash, Anottowin, Pinessiwagum, Shaioukima, Chekateyen, Mokeetchiwan and

At a treaty held under the authority of the United States, at Buffalo Creek in the County of Erie in the State of New York, between the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, on behalf of said Nation, and Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden and Benjamin W. Rogers Esquires, of the city of New York, in the presence of Oliver Forward Esq. Commissioner appointed by the United States for holding said Treaty; and of Nathaniel Gorham Esq. Superintendent in behalf of the State of Massachusetts. Know all men by these presents, that the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors, for and in consideration of the sum of Forty eight thousand, two hundred and sixteen dollars, lawful money of the United States to them in hand paid by the said R. Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, & Benjamin W. Rogers at or immediately before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained sold, released, quit claimed, and confirmed by these presents, do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, quit claim, and confirm unto the said Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, and Benjamin W. Rogers, & their heirs and assigns, all that tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Canedea reservation,

situated, lying and being, in the County of Allegany in the State of New York, and containing sixteen square miles.
Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Canawagus Reservation, situate, lying and being in the County of Livingston, in the said State of New York, and containing two square miles. Also all that other tract of land, commonly called and known by the name of the Big Tree Reservation situate, lying and being, in the County of Livingston, and containing two square miles. Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Squaby Hill Reservation, situate lying and being in the said County of Livingston, and containing two square miles.
Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Gardean Reservation, situate lying and being in the County of Genesee, in the said State of New York, and containing two square miles & being that part of the original Gardean Reservation which was excepted, and reserved out of the sale of a part of the same to John Greig, & Henry B. Gibson, at a Treaty held at Moscow, in said County of Livingston on

the third day of September, 1823.
Also all that other tract of land commonly called or known by the name of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, situate lying and being in the said County of Erie. And containing by estimation 83,354. acres. Excepting nevertheless, and always reserving, out of the said Buffalo Creek Reservation, the following tract piece, or parcel thereof, that is to say, beginning on the north line of the said Reservation, at a point one mile and a half east of the Cayuga Creek, running thence south one mile and a half. Thence east parallel with the north line so far as that a line to be drawn from the termination thereof, south to a point one mile distant from the south line of the said Reservation, and thence west parallel with the said south line, to the west line of the Reservation, and thence along the west and north lines of the same, to the place of beginning will contain the said quantity of seventy eight square miles, or 49,920 acres; Also all that other tract of land, commonly called and known by the name of the Tonnewanta Reservation, situate lying and being in the said Counties of Genesee & Erie, and containing by estimation

46,209 acres. Excepting, nevertheless and always reserving, out of the said Tonnewanta Reservation, the following tract piece, or parcel thereof, that is to say 12,800 acres to be laid off in one body in such a manner as that one half thereof shall be on one side of the Tonnewanta Creek, and the other half on the other side of the Creek, and commencing at a point in the said Creek, one mile and a half west of where it crosses the line of the said Reservation, and the said Creek being the centre of the said 12,800, acres until it strikes the northern corner of the Tonnewanta Reservation. Also the following piece or parcels of all that other tract of land commonly called by the name of the Cattaraugus Reservation, situate lying and being in the Counties of Chatauque, Cattaraugus & Erie in the said State of New York, that is to say.

One square mile, or, 640 acres, to be laid off in a square form in the southern corner of the said Reservation.

Six square miles, or, 3,840 acres, in the north part of the Reservation, bounded on the north, and on the east, by the north, by the north & east lines, of the said Reservation, on the west by a line parallel to the east line, and six miles distant

therefrom, and on the south by a line, parallel to the east line, and six miles distant therefrom, and on the south by a line, parallel to the north line, and one mile distant therefrom; and one other square mile, or 640 acres, to be laid off in a square form and bounded as follows, that is to say. On the east by the east line of the said Reservation. On the west by a line parallel thereto and one mile distant therefrom. And which said several tracts pieces or parcels of land so excepted and reserved as aforesaid out of the said Buffalo Creek & Tonnewanta Reservation are fully and clearly understood to remain the property of the said parties of the first part and their Nation in as full or ample a manner as if these Presents had not been executed. Together with all and singular the rights privileges and appurtenances to the said hereby granted premises, belonging or in any way appertaining and all the estate rights, title or interest claim and demand whatever of them the said parties of the first part and of their Nation of in and to the said several tracts pieces and parcels of land above described except as above accepted.

To have and to hold, all and singular the said granted premise with the appurtenances unto the said Robert Troup Thomas L. Ogden & Benjamin W. Rogers, their heirs and assigns in Trust for the use benefit and behoof of themselves, and such other person or persons as are respectively entitled to the rights of preemption of the said several tracts pieces or parcels of land or any part or portion thereof.

In testimony, Whereof the parties to these premises have hereunto to three other instruments of the same tenor or date. One to remain with the United States One to remain with the State of Massachusetts One to remain with the Seneca Nation of Indians, and one to remain with the said Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, & Benjamin W. Rogers, interchangeably set their hands and seals at the Council House at Buffalo Creek, the 31st day of August 1826.

Hut-ha-da-gan	his x mark or	White Bag SS.
La-gui-un-gar-luchta	his x mark or	Young King SS.
Ha-hu-ten-die	his x mark or	Isaac SS.
Kar-lum-da-minna	his x mark or	Pollard SS.
Ha-pan-quish	his x mark or	Henry Stogins SS.
Teh-ka-aga	his x mark or	Little Billy SS.
Ge-nuch-tha-de-	his x mark or	Twelve men SS.
John A. Beal	his x mark or	Cornplanter SS.
Ten-ach-ro-nego	his x mark or	John Pierce SS.
Ty-ivan-each	his x mark or	Blacksnake SS.
Ske-can-a duch-que	his x mark or	Little Beard SS.
Ha-hal-sta.	his x mark or	Strong SS.
Aw-a-shad-a-jai	his x mark or	Strong SS.
How-how-dol-gah-h.	his x mark or	Chief Warrior SS.
To-je-or-go	his x mark or	Seneca White SS.
Ha-was-sai	his x mark or	Captain Snow SS.
Sa-be-gan-au	his x mark or	Twenty Canoes SS.
On-a-guahe-kai	his x mark or	Tall Peter SS.
As-ten-a saith	his x mark or	Silver heels. SS.
Scan-gel-qua-ti-	his x mark or	James Richerson SS.
Kon-on-qua-iot	his x mark or	Young Chief SS
A-saw-sa-na	his x mark or	White Seneca SS.
Han-ish-a-a.	his x mark or	Barefoot SS.
On-on-da-kai	his x mark or	Delvary Town SS.
Nich-la-go-a	his x mark or	Captain Crow SS.
Hus-la-ego	his x mark or	Charles Obeal SS.
La-gan-ya-wa	his x mark or	Lewis Cousin SS.
Te-uch-la-jachta.	his x mark or	Tunis Halftown SS.

Kan-an-ja-wand his x mark or Big Kettle LS.
Te-u-gar-se- his x mark or Long John LS.
Ty-a-go-dan-se his x mark or Joel Snow LS.
Hun-ear-sa- his x mark or Blue Eyes LS.
" " " " " his x mark or Joseph Tegnany. LS.
Tal-win-a-has his x mark or Little Johnson LS.
Lo-main-a-wa his x mark or Wm Blackmake LS.
Ty-al-a-hana his x mark or Docksta da. LS.
Sa-may-dor his x mark or George Red Eye. LS.
Hal-win-dy-ha his x mark or Green Blanket LS.
Zanish Shongo his x mark or Capt. Shongo LS.
Sa-qui-i-ach his x mark or James Hudson LS.
So-ye-a-wa- his x mark or John Snow. LS.
Sa-go-in-a-shal-sia his x mark or Stiff Knee LS.
Te ga-hai his x mark or Thompson LS.
Sa-ganta his x mark or Red Jackett. LS.
Kano-gai his x mark or J. Stevenson LS.
Ka-ha-do-way his x mark or John Topp. LS.
Kanea-dyo his x mark or John Snow LS.
Robert Kemp by his atty John Greig LS.
Benjamin W. Rogers by his atty John Greig LS.
Thomas L Ogden by his atty. John Greig LS.

Sealed and delivered in presence of
Jasper Parrish Indian Agent
Horatio Jones. Interpreter.
Leir Hubbell
Jacob Jimeson Interpreter

1826.
8.31

Done at a Treaty held with the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians at Buffalo Creek, in the County of Erie and State of New York on the 31st day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, under the authority of the United States. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this day and year aforesaid by virtue of a Commission signed under the Seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, bearing date the 31st day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature of the said Commission.

At a treaty held under the authority of the United States, at Buffalo Creek, in the County of Erie, in the State of New York, between the Sachems Chiefs, and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, on behalf of said Nation and Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, and Benjamin H. Rogers Esquires of the City of New York, in the presence of Oliver Forward Esq. Commissioners appointed by the United States for holding said Treaty, and of Nathaniel Gorham, Esq. Superintendent in behalf of the State of Massachusetts.

Know all men by these presents, that the said Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors for and in consideration of the sum of forty eight thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars, lawful money of the United States, to them in hand paid by the said Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, and Benjamin H. Rogers, at or immediately before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold aliened, released Quit Claimed and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release Quit Claim and confirm unto the said Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, and Benjamin H. Rogers, & their heirs and assigns forever.

All that tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Cattaraugus Reservation, situate lying and

being in the County of Allegany in the State of New York, and containing Sixteen square miles.

Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Canawaugus Reservation, situate lying and being in the County of Livingston in the said State of New York, and containing Two square miles.

Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Big Tree Reservation, situate lying and being in the said County of Livingston, and containing two square miles.

Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Squawky Hill Reservation situate lying and being in the the said County of Livingston and containing Two square miles.

Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known, by the name of the Gardean Reservation, situate lying and being in the County of Genesee, in the said State of New York, and containing Two square miles and being that part of the original Gardean Reservation, which was excepted and reserved out of the sale of a part of the same to John Gray, and Henry B. Gibson, at a treaty held at Moscow in said County of Livingston, on the third day of September one thousand eight hundred and twenty three.

Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Buffalo Creek Reservation, situate lying and being, in the said County of Erie, and containing by estimation Eighty three thousand five hundred and fifty seven acres

Excepting nevertheless and always reserving out of the said Buffalo Creek Reservation, the following Tract piece or parcel thereof, that is to say, seventy eight square miles, or Forty nine thousand nine hundred and seventy acres, bounded as follows, that is to say Beginning on the north line of the said Reservation, at a point one mile and a half, east of the Cayuga Creek, running thence south one mile and a half thence east parallel, with the north line so far that a line to be drawn from the termination thereof south to a point one mile distant from the south line of the said Reservation, and thence west parallel with the said south line to the west line of the Reservation, and thence along the west and north lines of the same, to the place of beginning, will contain the said quantity of seventy eight square miles, or Forty nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres.

Also all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Tonawanda Reservation, situate lying and being in the said Counties of Genesee, and Erie, and containing by estimation, Forty six thousand two hundred and nine acres.

Excepting nevertheless and always reserving out of the said Tonawanda Reservation, the following tract piece or parcel thereof that is to say, Twelve thousand eight hundred acres, to be laid off in one body in such a manner as that one half

thereof shall be one side of the Tonawanda Creek, and the other half on the other side of the Creek, and commencing at a point on the said Creek one mile and a half west of where it crosses the line of the said Reservation, and the said Creek being the center of the said Twelve thousand eight hundred acres, until it strikes the north west corner of the Tonawanda Reservation.

Also the following pieces or parcels of all that other tract of land commonly called and known by the name of the Cattaraugus Reservation, situate lying and being in the Counties of Chautaugus, Cattaraugus, and Erie, in the said State of New York that is to say one square mile or six hundred and forty acres to be laid off in a square form in the south west corner of the said Reservation. Six square miles or Three thousand eight hundred and forty acres in the north part of the said Reservation, bounded on the north and on the east by the north, and east lines of the said Reservation on the west by a line parallel to the east line and six miles distant therefrom, and on the south by a line parallel to the north line and one mile distant therefrom, and one other square mile or six hundred and forty acres to be laid off in a square form, and bounded as follows that is to say. On the east by the east line of the said Reservation, on the west by a line parallel thereto and one mile distant therefrom, on the north by the south line of the piece last above described and on the south by a line parallel thereto and one mile distant therefrom

And which said several tracts pieces or parcels of land so excepted and reserved as aforesaid, out of the said Buffalo Creek, and Tonawanda Reservations, are fully and clearly understood to remain the property of the said parties of the first part and their Nation, in as full and ample a manner, as if these presents had not been executed. Together with all and singular the rights, privileges and appurtenances, to the said hereby granted premises belonging or in anywise appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand, whatsoever of them the said parties of the first part, and of their nation of in and to the said several tracts pieces and parcels of land above described, except as is above excepted, To have and to hold all and singular the said granted premises with the appurtenances unto the said Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, and Benjamin H. Rogers, their heirs and assigns, in trust for the use benefit and behoof of themselves, and such other person or persons, as are respectively entitled to the right of Preemption, of the said several tracts pieces or parcels of land or any part or portion thereof, In testimony whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto and to three other instruments of the same tenor and date, one to remain with the United States, one to remain with the State of Massachusetts, one to remain with the Seneca Nation of Indians, and one to remain with the said Robert Troup, Thomas L.

Ogden and Benjamin H. Rogers interchangeably set their hands and seals at the Council House at Buffalo Creek the thirty first day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty six.

Sa-gue-an-gar-leichta	his X mark	or	Young King	L. S.
Har-hm-da-winna	his X mark	or	Pollard	L. S.
Tesh-ka-aga	his X mark	or	Little Billy	L. S.
John A. Beal	his X mark	or	Cornplanter	L. S.
Ty-wan-eash	his X mark	or	Blacksnake	L. S.
Ha-hal-sta	his X mark	or	Strong	L. S.
Hon-hon-dot-gah-to	his X mark	or	Chief Warrior	L. S.
Tee-ye-or-go	his X mark	or	Seneca White	L. S.
On-a-ynah-kai	his X mark	or	Tall Peter	L. S.
Scan-gel-gua-te	his X mark	or	James Rickerson	L. S.
A-san-sa-na	his X mark	or	White Seneca	L. S.
On-on-dai-hai	his X mark	or	Delvary Town	L. S.
Hus-taege	his X mark	or	Charles O. Beal	L. S.
Te-neh-ta-gachta	his X mark	or	Twins Halftown	L. S.
Te-n-gar-se	his X mark	or	Long John	L. S.
Han-ear-sa	his X mark	or	Blue Eyes	L. S.
Tal-uin-a-ha	his X mark	or	Little Johnson	L. S.
Ty-at-a-hana	his X mark	or	Duckstader	L. S.
Hal-wen-dy-ha	his X mark	or	Green Blanket	L. S.
Hut-ha-da-gan	his X mark	or	White Bag	L. S.
Ha-hen-hen-die	his X mark	or	Isaac	L. S.
Ha-pau-quish	his X mark	or	Henry Twogun	L. S.
Te-nuch-tha-di	his X mark	or	Twelvemen	L. S.
Ten-ach-re-ne-go	his X mark	or	John Pierce	L. S.
Shel-can-a-dach-gie	his X mark	or	Little Beard	L. S.
An-a-shad-a-pai	his X mark	or	Tall Chief	L. S.
Ha-wai-sai	his X mark	or	Captain Snow	L. S.
Sa-hi-gan-an	his X mark	or	Twenty Canoes	L. S.
As-len-a-saich	his X mark	or	Silver Heels	L. S.
Hon-on-ga-ist	his X mark	or	Young Chief	L. S.
Han-ish-a-a	his X mark	or	Bare foot	L. S.
Nich-la-go-in	his X mark	or	Capt Crow	L. S.
Sa-gan-ga-wa	his X mark	or	Lewis Cousin	L. S.
Han-an-ga-uma	his X mark	or	Big Kettle	L. S.
Ty-ago-dun-u	his X mark	or	Joel Snow	L. S.
~ ~	his X mark	or	Joseph Segaway	L. S.
So-wain-a-wa	his X mark	or	William Blacksnake	L. S.
Sa-way-dor	his X mark	or	George Red Eye	L. S.
Lavesh-Shongo	his X mark	or	Capt Shongo	L. S.
Sa-gui-i-ark	his X mark	or	James Hudson	L. S.
Sa-go-in-a-shot-sia	his X mark	or	Stiff Knee	L. S.
Sa-guanata	his X mark	or	Red Jackett	L. S.
Hah-de-way	his X mark	or	John Fopp	L. S.
So-ye-a-wa	his X mark	or	John Snow	L. S.
Se-ga-hai	his X mark	or	Thompson	L. S.
Hano-gai	his X mark	or	James Stephenson	L. S.
Henea-dyo	his X mark	or	John Snow	L. S.

Robert Troup by his Atty John Grey L. S.
Thomas L. Ogden by his Atty John Grey L. S.
Benjamin H. Rogers by his Atty John Grey L. S.

Sealed & delivered in presence of
Jasper Parish Indian Agent
Horatio Jones Interpreter
Levi Hubbell
Jacob Jemeson Interpreter

Done at a Treaty held with the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians at Buffalo Creek in the County of Erie and State of New York on the thirty first of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six under the authority of the United States. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid by virtue of a Commission issued under the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts bearing date the thirty first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, pursuant to a resolution of the Legislature of the said Commonwealth passed the eleventh day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

N. Gorham Superintendent, L. S.

I have attended a Treaty of the Seneca Nation of Indians held at Buffalo Creek in the County of Erie and State of New York on the thirty first day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, when the foregoing instrument was duly executed in my presence by the Sachems Chiefs & Warriors of the said Nation being fairly and properly understood and transacted by all the Parties of Indians concerned, and declared to be done to their universal satisfaction, I do therefore certify and approve the same.

Oliver Forward Commissioner L. S.

State of New York } ss:
Erie County }

On this first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty six before me Ebenezer Haldon First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of said County and a Counsellor at Law of the Supreme Court of said State personally appeared Jasper Parrish one of the subscribing witnesses to the foregoing instrument to me known who being duly sworn deposeth and saith that he saw the several persons whose names are subscribed as Grantors in the foregoing Instrument and as the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians severally execute the same as their voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. That he is acquainted with the said Grantors and knows them to be the persons described in and who executed the said instrument and that he the said deponent together with Horatio Jones, Levi Hubbell and Jacob Jemeson, severally subscribed their names as witnesses to the same. I further

certify that John Grey to me known also appeared before me & acknowledged that he executed the said instrument as the Attorney of Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden and Benjamin H. Rogers, therein described for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. I further certify that Nathaniel Gorham, to me known also appeared before me and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing certificate subscribed by him as Superintendent of the said Treaty, on behalf of the State of Massachusetts, and I further certify that Oliver Forward to me known also appeared before me and acknowledged that he executed the foregoing certificate subscribed by him as Commissioner appointed by the United States, for holding the said Treaty. All which is satisfactory evidence to me ~~to me~~ of the matters herein sworn to and acknowledged, and I allow the said Deed to be executed.

E. Haldon.

Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden, and Benjamin H. Rogers, the grantees in this deed having secured to the Seneca Nation of Indians, an annuity or annual income of Two thousand five hundred and eighty three dollars, by a transfer to the President, Directors and Company of the Ontario Ranch of Forty three thousand and fifty dollars in stock of the public debt of the United States, leaving an interest of six per cent per annum, in trust to pay the interest thereof to the said Seneca Nation. I Oliver Forward above named do hereby declare that the conditions specified have been fully complied with on part of the said Grantees and I have accordingly delivered the deed to the parties therein named to take effect as an absolute conveyance.
Dated this 9th day of May 1827.

Oliver Forward.

A true copy of the Original. Recorded 18th April 1849 at 10 O'clock A.M. and examined.

M. G. Soper, Dep. Clk.

State of New York,
Genesee County Clerk's Office;

I, Carlos A. Hull, Clerk of the County of Genesee, of the County Court of said County, and the Supreme Court, both being Courts of Record, having a common seal, do hereby certify that I have compared the copy of the Treaty or Deed, hereunto annexed with the original recorded in this office in Liber 75 Page 177 and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County at Batavia, this 21st day of December 1880.

C. A. Hull, Clerk

GENESEE COUNTY N.Y. SEAL

Jamestown 2nd Mo. 14th 1846

To Committee on Indian concerns

Dear Friends

Ladies have returned from their travel at Buffalo & by them we learn that the nominations upon the Genesee from 61 square miles of the Buffalo & of Cattaraugus & a quantity from the Tonawanda nominations making in all as near as we can gather from 130 to 140 square miles has been disposed of for which the sum of $48000 is to be expended in the government of U S & Indians receive annuity of 2503 (or 30) dollars

The remaining quantity of land is stated to be at Cattaraugus & Tonawanda. At Buffalo the Indians at other nominations were desirous the land allotted should be disposed of in lieu of some other on account of its being of an inferior quality but that objected to by the Natives from this quarter. Neither did the Preemption holders appear to understand that they could be dispossessed of obtaining it

We learn that Robinson & others objected to the land being sold but eventually yielded. Preemption holders intimated that if they did not sell a part of their lands they would be obliged to remove from their present location but if they yielded to a part being disposed of, they might

continue where they now are —

The deed or treaty we understand was signed by about 40 individuals. & has been sent to Washington but is to be at Buffalo again in 90 days at which time Indians are to [illegible] there —

Blacksnake & Robinson amongst others we understand are to receive a life annuity one of $80 & the other of $50 —

Indians were told they would not hereafter be required upon to part with their lands during the lifetime of the persons who be for them to say when they were disposed to do so —

The Chiefs have but recently [illegible] from Buffalo & we have already heard of some [illegible] having been sold among the Indians urging upon the [illegible] we understand are to have the privilege of remaining there for two years —

Our family are favoured [illegible] & we remain your friends

Joseph Watson

Allen
Sept 17

Thomas Mifflin

Philadelphia

Lt

Lt Allen
1776

A Treaty of Peace Amity and Friendship made & concluded at the City of St Louis in the State of Missouri this 7th day of October 1826 in the presence of General William Clark Superintendent of Indian Affairs & General Henry Atkinson Commanding U.S. Troops, within the right wing Western Department, between the Delewares nation & their allies the Shawnees Kickapoos - Piankishaws, Weas, Peorias & Senacas residing in the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas of the one part & the several bands of the Big & Little Osage nation of the other part. -

Whereas the parties above named are anxious that the unhappy differences which have existed between them within the last fifteen months, should cease & terminate & that the most perfect peace, harmony & friendship should exist do agree to the following articles - that is to say -

Article 1st — There shall be perpetual peace & friendship between the Delewares Nation their allies the Shawnees - Kickapoos - Piankishaws - Weas - Peorias & Senacas residing within the State of Missouri & Territory of Arkansas & the several bands of the Great & Little Osages Nation of Indians -

Art. 2d — The Delewares on their part & for their allies do agree to pay to the Chiefs of the Great Osages - the sum of One Thousand Dollars - the receipt whereof the said Osages do hereby acknowledge, in full of all demands - the said Great Osages may have against them for any depredations or murders they may have committed - and if the Delewares shaned discover within Twelve months from this date, that the Osages have committed the murders alledged against them by the Delewares in the present Counce & denied by the Osages - the said Osages do hereby authorize the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St Louis, to deduct the same amount from their Annuity & repay to the Delewares Nation the same

Art. 3d - It is further understood that the Delewares and their allies shall not hunt on the Land reserved to the Osages under the penalty of any injury they may receive on said reservation nor shall the Osages hunt on the Land reserved to the Delewares, or their allies under the same penalty: but each party may & can hunt in any direction or country in which either of the parties is authorized to hunt - & if any person or persons of either of the contracting parties shall be convicted to the satisfaction of the President of the U. States of having killed any person or persons of the other party - The party to whom the murderer or murderers belong shall deliver him or them to the Government of the U. States or pay to the offended party $1000. for each person so proven to have been killed. & if a principal Chief an additional amount shall be paid at the discretion of the Superintendent

Art. 4th - It is agreed by the parties aforesaid that no private revenge shall be taken for any property stolen or destroyed or murders thought to have been committed by either of the contracting parties - but that complaint shall be made in future by the aggrieved party (or by their Agents) to the offending party or their agent for redress & the agent of the offending party is hereby authorized to compell the offenders to make a just & fair compensation to the injured party - as stipulated in the 3d article -

Art. 5th It is further understood by the contracting parties that when either party may receive an injury from the other & have made due complaint thereof as

authorized to compell the offenders to make a just & fair compensation to the injured party - as stipulated in the 3d Article -

Art. 5th It is further understood by the contracting parties that when either party may receive an injury from the other & have made due complaint thereof as provided by the fourth Article of this Treaty, that the United States will in refer & cause justice to be rendered as far as practicable - should justice be delayed beyond six months -

Art. 6th — It is agreed by all the Tribes - parties to this Treaty that messengers shall be sent by them to their Bands residing or hunting in different parts of the country to notify them of this Treaty -

In Testimony of our Good Will & friendship towards each other - We the Representatives of our nations - specially Deputized - & the chiefs - Braves & considerate men have hereunto affixed our hands & seals this 7th day of October 1826 - as before Written -

In presence of
Wm Clark Lt Col. of Indian Affairs
N Atkinson Bt Genl U.S. army
R Graham U.S. Ind. Agent
John H Hamtramck U.S. Indian Agent for Osages
Pierre Menard Sub Ind Agent
P. L. Chouteau Sub-Ind Agt for Osages
John Campbell Sub Ind Agt for Delawares
Jno Ruland - Sub-Agt - French Interpreter & translator
James Conner Interpreter
Cerré Interpreter
Paul his + mark Loise Osage Interpr
Jacques Mellé Kickapoo Interpr

— Delawares —

William Anderson his + mark (Ls)
Johny Quick his + mark (Ls)
Ketchum his + mark (Ls)
Nathé-no-quin his + mark (Ls)
She-sho-cum-ing his + mark (Ls)
Kill-buck his + mark (Ls)
Sa-say-coke-le his + mark (Ls)
Salt Peter his + mark (Ls)
Simon Girty his + mark (Ls)

— Shawanees —

Le-ne-wath-qua-kaw or Fish his mark (Ls)
Ma-a-was-kiva-ha his + mark (Ls)
Wa-a-wa-to-qua his + mark (Ls)
Te-cum-shee-ca or Little Captain his + mark (Ls)
Te-mie-chia-ca his + mark (Ls)

— Wyandots —

Chin-go-in or Charly Coin his + mark (Ls)
Wa-pan-kia or the Swan his + mark (Ls)
Cing-ah-e-a his + mark (Ls)
Ne-co-pi-ma-see his + mark (Ls)
Stichee-wa, or the Bull his + mark (Ls)

— Piorias —

Wab-the-cami his + mark (Ls)
He-mon-sa or the Little Chief his + mark (Ls)
Pe-ren-sa, or Little Turkey his + mark (Ls)

— Sauks —

Ca-he-ta-ni or his + mark (Ls)

— Great Osages —

Ta-hu-sea or White hair his + mark (Seal)
Tah-ais - - - his + mark (Seal)
Chon-ga-mon-o his + mark (Seal)
Chin-ga-wa-sa his + mark (Seal)
To-la-chi-ga his + mark (Ls)
Wa-na-pa-chee his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ta-ne-ga his + mark (Ls)
Hu-ra-tia his + mark (Ls)
Chon-ta-sa-ba his + mark (Ls)
Ha-he-ga-chin-ga his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ca-cu-chera his + mark (Ls)
Wa-che-sa-bay his + mark (Ls)
Man-go-hay his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ca-ta-ra his + mark (Ls)
Ho-wa-sa-be-chin-ga his + mark (Ls)
E-sa-wa-ra his + mark (Ls)
The-go-a-no-pau-lee his + mark (Ls)
Chon-ga-en-gaw his + mark (Ls)
Wat-ko-goy his + mark (Ls)
Wa-be-wa-ke his + mark (Ls)
Te-a-to-ca-wa-chin-a-pa-chee or Mad-Buffalow his + mark (Ls)
Wa-chins-pa-chee his + mark (Ls)
Chon-ga-mon-now his + mark (Ls)
Na-an-cha-chee his + mark (Ls)
Tibo - - - - his + mark (Ls)
Vat-cu his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ca-cu-te-ra his + mark (Ls)
E-sa-wa-ra his + mark (Ls)

— Little Osages —

Na-che-mon-ney his + mark (Ls)
Ha-he-ga-tain ga his + mark (Ls)
Gree-mau-chee his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ba-cham his + mark (Ls)
Wat-sa-chin his + mark (Ls)
Tow-a-man his + mark (Ls)
Sand Orcie his + mark (Ls)
No-ba-wa-ra his + mark (Ls)
Lebome his + mark (Ls)
Wa-he-no-ba his + mark (Ls)
Wa-na-chee his + mark (Ls)
O-pa-haw his + mark (Ls)
Wa-shang his + mark (Ls)
Ti-dia-ca his + mark (Ls)
Eiesh-ta-s his + mark (Ls)

authorized to compell the offenders to make a just & fair compensation to the injured party - as stipulated in the 3d Article -

Art. 5th It is further understood by the contracting parties that when either part may receive an injury from the other & have made due complaint thereof as provided by the fourth Article of this Treaty, that the United States will interfere & cause justice to be rendered as far as practicable - should justice be delayed beyond six months -

Art. 6th — It is agreed by all the Tribes - parties to this Treaty that messengers shall be sent by them to their Bands residing or hunting in different parts of the Country to notify them of this Treaty -

In Testimony of our Good Will & friendship towards each other - We the Representatives of our nations - specially Deputized - & the chiefs - Braves & considerate men have hereunto affixed our hands & seals this 7th day of October 1826 - as before Written -

In presence of

Wm Clark Lt Col William Anderson his + mark (Ls)
of Indian Affairs Johny Quick his + mark (Ls)
Kitchum his + mark (Ls)
A Atkinson Nathé-no-quin his + mark (Ls)
Br Genl U.S. army She-sho-cum-ing his + mark (Ls)
R Graham Kill-buck his + mark (Ls)
U.S. Ind. agent Sa-say-coke-le his + mark (Ls)
John H Hamtramck Tall Peter his + mark (Ls)
U.S. Indian Agent for Osages Simon Girty his + mark (Ls)
Pierre Menard — Shawanees —
Sub Ind Agent Le-ne-wath-qua-Kaw or Fish his + mark (Ls)
Ma-a-was-kwa-ha his + mark (Ls)
P. L. Chouteau Wa-a-wa-no-qua his + mark (Ls)
Sub-Ind Agt for Osages Te-cum-shee-ca or Little Captain his + mark (Ls)
John Campbell Te-mee-chia-ca his + mark (Ls)
Sub Ind Agt for Delawares — Wyandots —
Chin-go-in or Charly Coin his + mark (Ls)
Jno Ruland - Sub-Agt - Wa-pan-kia or the Servant his + mark (Ls)
French Interpreter & translator Cing-a-ka-ka his + mark (Ls)
James Conner Ne-co-pi-ma-see his + mark (Ls)
Interpreter Stichee-wa, or the Bull his + mark (Ls)
Cerré Interpreter — Piorias —
Wab-the-cami his + mark (Ls)
Paul his + mark Loise Osage Interp. Ke-mow-sa or the Little Chief his + mark (Ls)
Pe-zen-sa, or Little Turkey his + mark (Ls)
Jacques Mellé — Sauks —
Kickapoo Interpreter Ka-he-ta-ni or his + mark (Ls)

Great Osages

Ta-hu-sea or White hair his + mark (Seal)
Tah-ais - - - his + mark (Seal)
Chon-ga-mon-o his + mark (Seal)
Chin-ga-wa-sa his + mark (Seal)
To-la-chi-ga his + mark (Ls)
Wa-na-pa-chee his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ta-ne-ga his + mark (Ls)
Hu-ka-tia his + mark (Ls)
Chon-ta-sa-ba his + mark (Ls)
Ka-he-ga-chin-ga his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ca-ne-chera his + mark (Ls)
Wa-che-sa-bay his + mark (Ls)
Man-go-hay his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ca-ta-ka his + mark (Ls)
Ho-wa-sa-be-chin-ga his + mark (Ls)
E-sa-wa-ka his + mark (Ls)
The-go-a-no-pau-be his + mark (Ls)
Chon-ga-en-gau his + mark (Ls)
Wat-ko-gay his + mark (Ls)
Wa-be-wa-ke his + mark (Ls)
Ta-a-to-ca-Wa-chine-pa-chee or Mad-Buffalo his + mark (Ls)
Wa-chin-pa-chee his + mark (Ls)
Chon-ga-mon-now his + mark (Ls)
Na-an-cha-chee his + mark (Ls)
Tibo - - - - his + mark (Ls)
Tad-en his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ca-en-te-ka his + mark (Ls)
E-sa-wa-ka his + mark (Ls)

Little Osages

Na-che-mon-ney his + mark
Ka-he-ga-tain ga his + mark (Ls)
Gree-man-chee his + mark (Ls)
Wa-ba-chan his + mark (Ls)
Wat-sa-chin his + mark (Ls)
Ton-a-man his + mark (Ls)
Sand Orcid his + mark (Ls)
No-ba-wa-ka his + mark (Ls)
Lebome his + mark (Ls)
Wa-he-no-ba his + mark (Ls)
Wa-na-chee his + mark (Ls)
O-pa-haw his + mark (Ls)
Wa-shay his + mark (Ls)
Ti-dia-ca his + mark (Ls)
Tiesh-ta-s his + mark (Ls)

of Indian Affairs

A Atkinson
Brevet Maj. U.S. army

R Graham
U.S. Ind. Agent

John H Hamtramck
U.S. Indian Agent for Osages

Pierre Menard
Sub Ind Agent

P. L. Chouteau
Sub-Ind Agt for Osages

John Campbell
Sub Ind Agt for Delawares

Jno Ruland - Sub-Agt -
French Interpreter & translator

James Conner
Interpreter

Cerré Interpreter

Paul his + mark Loise Osage Interp.

Jacques Mellé
Kickapoo Interpreter

Louis his + mark Laplante
Chawanon Interp.

Johny Lucas + mark (L.S.)
Kitchuna his + mark (L.S.)
Nathé-no-quin his + mark (L.S.)
She-sho-cum-ing his + mark (L.S.)
Kill-buck his + mark (L.S.)
Sa-say-coke-le his + mark (L.S.)
Salt Peter his + mark (L.S.)
Simon Girty his + mark (L.S.)

— Shawanees —

Le-ne-wath-qua-Kay or Fish his + mark (L.S.)
Ma-a-was-kiva-ha his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-a-wa-no-qua his + mark (L.S.)
Te-cum-shee-cá or Little Captain his + mark (L.S.)
Te-mie-chia-ca his + mark (L.S.)

— Wyandots —

Chin-go-in or Charly Coin his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-pan-kia or the Grant his + mark (L.S.)
Cingalia his + mark (L.S.)
Ne-co-pi-ma-see his + mark (L.S.)
Stichee-wa, or the Bull his + mark (L.S.)

— Piorias —

Wab-the-cami his + mark (L.S.)
He-mon-sa or the Little Chief his + mark (L.S.)
Pe-ren-sa, or Little Turkey his + mark (L.S.)

— Sauks —

Ca-he-ta-ni or the Brown his + mark (L.S.)
How-qui-wa-con or the White his + mark (L.S.)
How-dia-nia or the fifer his + mark (L.S.)

— Kickapoos —

Wa-go his + mark (L.S.)
Kiehko his + mark (L.S.)

— Piankishaws —

Poi-e-sha-ca his + mark (L.S.)
Ma-na-ca-no his + mark (L.S.)
Mache-ma-na his + mark (L.S.)

Chin-ga-wa-sa his + mark (L.S.)
To-la-chi-ga his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-na-pa-chee his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-ta-ne-ga his + mark (L.S.)
Hu-ra-tia his + mark (L.S.)
Chon-ta-sa-ba his + mark (L.S.)
Ha-he-ga-chin-ga his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-ca-cu-chera his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-che-sa-bay his + mark (L.S.)
Man-go-hay his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-ca-ta-ra his + mark (L.S.)
Ho-wa-sa-be-chin-ga his + mark (L.S.)
E-sa-wa-ra his + mark (L.S.)
The-go-a-no-pau-be his + mark (L.S.)
Chon-ga-en-gau his + mark (L.S.)
Wat-ko-gay his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-be-wa-ré his + mark (L.S.)
Ve-a-to-ca-wa-chin-pa-chee or Mad-Buffalow his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-chin-pa-chee his + mark (L.S.)
Chon-ga-mon-now his + mark (L.S.)
Na-an-cha-chee his + mark (L.S.)
Pibo - - - - his + mark (L.S.)
Vat-cu his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-ca-cu-ta-ra his + mark (L.S.)
E-sa-wa-ra his + mark (L.S.)

Gree-man-chee his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-ba-cham his + mark (L.S.)
Wat-sa-chin his + mark (L.S.)
Tow-a-man-c his + mark (L.S.)
Sand Orcid his + mark (L.S.)
No-ba-wa-ra his + mark (L.S.)
Lebome his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-he-no-ba his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-na-chee his + mark (L.S.)
O-pa-haw-m his + mark (L.S.)
Wa-shang-c his + mark (L.S.)
Ti-dia-ca his + mark (L.S.)
Eiesh-ta-s his + mark (L.S.)

1826.
March 25th

Heads &c. and will be attended with Manifest advantage to yourselves and the Tribes, the Superintendent General expects, that you will graciously accept the proposed offer:- "Mr. Dousset has pledged himself to complete the Paper Terrier for the sum of Thirty Pounds, which Sir John Johnson considers very reasonable, and I am therefore enabled and authorized to assure you that your part of the expense will not exceed that sum." ——

The assembled Chiefs then returned the following answer thro' Interpreter Hubert. ——

They acknowledge themselves to be perfectly satisfied with the explanation afforded them of the necessity of a Paper Terrier of the Seigniory of Sault Saint Louis being immediately made out, and they in consequence unanimously consent to incur the expense required for this purpose not exceeding the sum of Thirty pounds Currency. —

The meeting then broke up and the Chiefs returned to their villages at 2 P.M.

December 20th. At a Conference with the Principal Iroquois Chiefs of Sault St. Louis, held at the Office for Indian Affairs in Montreal, on Wednesday the 20th December 1826, the following points were explained to them by Capt. Lamothe and Interpreter St. Germain. ——

Present { Lt. Colonel Napier — Resident Agent & Secretary
Captain L. M. Lamothe — Resident
Interpreter Bernard St. Germain

Read and Interpreted the General Order of 1 December 1826, (vide General Order Book page) announcing the appointment of Major General Henry Charles Darling to be Deputy Superintendent General (vice Colonel Claus deceased) to take charge of the Indian Department in the Canadas and to reside at Head Quarters. ——

1826.
December 20th Read and explained Major General Darling's Letter of 14th December 1826, upon the subject of the Memorial of the Iroquois Chiefs of June last respecting the Conduct of Tyndalle and other White Intruders at the Village of Caughnawaga.—

Read and explained Major General Darling's Letter of 9th December 1826, in answer to the Petition from the Iroquois Chiefs in behalf of Mr. Narcisse De Lorimier of September last praying, that He may be appointed Interpreter to their Village.—

The Chiefs returned thanks for Major General Darling's communication of 14th December 1826, and promised to furnish the Return of the White Residents in their Village (as desired by the Deputy Superintendent General) with as little delay as possible.—

The Chiefs acknowledged the justice of their complaints against Mr. Narcisse De Lorimier on the 29th January 1821; But observed that Mr. De Lorimier has since that time reformed and expressed his sorrow for his past conduct, with an intention to pursue a different course of Life in future, and that they are now disposed to think favorably of him.— They did not however renew their application in his favor, or appear concerned at the failure of their Petition for his appointment.—

The Meeting then broke up and the Chiefs returned to their Villages.

MAP
OF THE PROVINCE OF
UPPER CANADA
Compiled
Under the direction of THOMAS RIDOUT Surveyor General
LOWER CANADA
LAKE HURON
LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
UNITED STATES
16
14
10
Office Copy
Shewing position of
Indian Surrenders
accompanying Schedule

their names thereto as witnesses at the time of the Execution thereof I
allow the same to be recorded Garrit V Dennistoun Commissioner &c

Ex.d

Recorded July 20. 1826 and agrees with the Original Compared therewith by Frch. Campbell
Dep. Secretary

At a Treaty held in the City of Albany the second day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven Between his Excellency DeWitt Clinton Governor of the State of New York and the Chiefs and Warriors of that part of the Oneida Nation of Indians called the Orchard party - It is covenanted agreed and concluded as follows to wit: The said Orchard party sell and convey to the people of the State of New York to be held by them for ever All that certain piece or parcel of land within that part of the lands belonging to the Oneida Indians which by a late agreement among themselves has been assigned to the said Orchard party and bounded as follows to wit: Northwesterly by the Smithfield Turnpike road, South by the North bounds of New Stockbridge and East by the Oneida Creek reserving out of the same sixty acres to be bounded Northwesterly by the said turnpike road Easterly by the said Oneida Creek South by a line drawn parallel to the north bounds of New Stockbridge at the distance of twenty eight chains north from the same and on the west by a north and South line so drawn as to contain the said Sixty acres. And the said Indians do also sell in manner aforesaid fifty acres to be bounded south by the North bounds of New Stockbridge and west by the Oneida Creek and to be surveyed in such a manner as to be as nearly in a square as may be. And it is further covenanted and agreed by and between the said parties that a grant shall be made to John Hadcock his heirs and assigns of the said Sixty acres reserved as aforesaid reserving out of the same for the said Orchard party Ten acres now in the occupation of Elizabeth Doxstader bounded northwesterly

by the said Turnpike road Southwesterly by a line drawn at right angles to the same along the west side of her improvement Easterly by said Oneida Creek and South easterly by a line drawn parallel to said Turnpike road. Provided that such grant shall not be made to the said John Hadcock until he shall have paid the full value of Indian improvements on the premises to such person or persons as may be entitled thereto. And in consideration of the premises the said Governor shall pay to the said Indians at the rate of three and and a half dollars per acre exclusive of the Sixty acres reserved as aforesaid in manner following that is to say seven hundred dollars on the execution of this Treaty and the remainder as soon as the contents of the above described land shall be ascertained by actual survey. In Testimony whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. DeWitt Clinton (LS) Jacob Cornelius (LS) William his + mark Cornelius (LS) Anthony his + mark John (LS) William his + mark Day (LS) Moses his + mark Cornelius (LS) Jacob his + mark Smith (LS) Hendrick his + mark Smith Junr. (LS) Hanyost his + mark Smith (LS) David his + mark Sturgeon (LS) John his + mark Anthony (LS). Sealed and delivered in the presence of S. DeWitt John Hadcock Isaac Denniston. – State of New York Albany County – Be it remembered that on the Third day of February A. D. One thousand eight hundred and twenty seven came before me John Hadcock one of the subscribing Witnesses to the Execution of the preceding deed to me known who being duly sworn says that he saw DeWitt Clinton Governor &c Jacob Cornelius William Cornelius, Anthony John, William Day, Moses Cornelius, Jacob Smith, Hendrick Smith Junior, Hanyost Smith David Sturgeon and John Anthony who were all known to Witness severally execute and deliver the said deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and that he and Simeon DeWitt and Isaac Denniston subscribed their names thereto as witnesses. I allow the same to be recorded – G. V. Denniston – Com-Ex/missioner &c.

Examined and compared with the Original
Arch^d. Campbell
Dep. Secretary

Recd. & Rec^d. in 1828 and compared with the Original

To his Excellency
Lewis Cass &c
Col. Thos L. McKenny
Commissioners &c
Gentlemen

Department of War
27th March 1827

The President is satisfied with the reasons assigned by you for not holding the council last year as it was contemplated you would now come to conclude the remaining stipulations as defined in the 11th article of the treaty of Prairie Du Chien of the 19th August 1825. And he appoints your joint commissioners to conclude the remaining obligations of said treaty & which relate to the establishment of boundaries for the Government of the various tribes of Indians interested therein. I enclose for your government a copy of the treaty of Prairie Du Chien which fully illustrates the object of the Council to be held & the ends to be attained by it, as provided for in the 11th article of said treaty. It is presumed that on some point on Green Bay of Lake Michigan this Council may be held with most convenient to all concerned. This is referred to, but left in your discretion. The sum remaining of the appropriation for carrying into effect the 11th & 12th articles of the treaty of Prairie Du Chien being $18,000, you are requested not to exceed it. It is intended to cover all the expenses incident to the council & to include also your own pay as Commissioners which will be at the rate of $8 per day each while actually engaged in the execution of this trust and your necessary expenses.

Your memorial bearing date the 19 day 1827 having been received by the President of the United States from the Brothertown Indians of Oneida County in the State of New York setting forth among other things, that they have purchased a certain tract of land on Fox river eight miles wide and thirty miles long, & that they have in other respects an interest with other tribes of Indians of the State of New York in the country in the vicinity of Green Bay, and to which country they have a prospect of removing. And as the Indians of whom it is represented they purchased said country will doubtless form part of said council & as exceptions have been taken to the occupancy of said country, as represented to have been purchased by the Brothertown Indians, by citizens of Green Bay & as with the view of a final adjustment of the objects of said memorial, leave has been given to the Brothertown Indians to send a deputation to said council, you will assign them accordingly and and examine the subject of the memorial, copies of which are herewith enclosed, and report the result to the Department with your opinion for the sanction of the Department and the reasons for any decisions you may come to whether for or against the prayers of the petitioners — with a plan (if in your opinion it may be proper to consent to their settlement and the settlement of their friends in the Green Bay country for their final settlement — so as to guard as far as may be against any future ructions between them, or between them or their Menomonee Winnebago and other neighbours, or discontents amongst the

white settlers at Prairie Bœuf.

I have the honor to be &c

James Barbour

Department of War April 11th 1827

To his Excellency
Lewis Cass &
Col Thos McKenney
Commissioners &c,
Guittonne

In addition to the instruction
issued to you on the 27th ult – Your attention is called to
the subjects of a fixed boundary between our settlements on
Sangamon, and the Indian lands – & of adding to our acquisition
there. The first is in close ~~connection~~ connexion with
the intentions given in regard to the differences between
the settlers, and the New York Indians. And the latter
may be by multiplying the number of settlers to strengthen
our power along that frontier.

I have the honor to be &c

James Barbour

Copy V.
Instructions
to Gov Cass and Col
McKenney in 1827.–

Collar 1100. We the Chiefs and Warriors of the Onondaga Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received of the People of the State of New York by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of One Thousand Dollars, for that half of several Annuities mentioned in a certain Writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson Agents authorised by and in behalf of the People of the State of New York on the 20th day of July A.D. 1795. — Witness our hand, at Buffalo this Eleventh day of June 1827. —

Signed duplicate in presence of

H. James Jr.
Ellis Clute
J. Simon

his
Captain + Cole
mark

his
Tall + Peter
mark

his
Silver + Smith
mark

his
Big + John
mark

his
Onandaga + Jones
mark

his
James +
mark

his
Onandagua + Jacob
mark

Dollars 2.300. We the Chiefs and Warriors of the Cayuga Nation of Indians do acknowledge to have received of the People of the State of New York by the hands of Jasper Parrish the sum of Two Thousand Three hundred Dollars in full for the several Annuities mentioned in a certain Writing or agreement made at a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine, David Brooks and John Richardson agents authorised by and in behalf of the People of the State of New York with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas, on the 20th day of July 1795.

Witness our hands at Buffalo this Seventh day of June 1827.

Signed duplicate in presence of
H. Jones Jr
Jellis Clute
P. Simson

Tall his + Chief mark
Good his + Hunt mark
James his + Cannotock mark
William his + King mark
Cayuga his + George mark
Bill his + Fishcarrier mark

Cayuga Nation
Rec.t $2.300
Jan 1827

Dollars 100. Received of Thomas Jeffery One of the Trustees of certain Seneca Chiefs by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, One hundred dollars in full for an annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Big Tree in September 1797) up to September 1827.

Dated at Buffalo the 29th day of June 1828.

Signed duplicate in presence of
W. Jones
W. K. Dana

Little Billy his + mark

Dollars 100. Received of Le Roy Payanna and Thomas Morris, by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, One hundred dollars, in full for an annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Big-Tree in September 1797) up to September 1826.

Buffalo June 11th 1827

Signed duplicate in presence of
Chas. F. Coit
Nelles Clute
Cornelius Jones

Young his X King mark

$88.81 cts, We the Chiefs and Head Men of the Stockbridge Nation of Indians, do hereby acknowledge to have received of the United States, by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent to the Six Nations of Indians, Eighty Eight, dollars and Eighty one cents, being a part of our Annuity for the Year 1827.—

Dated at Oneida July 9th 1827

Signed duplicate
Hendrick Aupaumut —
Thomas. T Hendrick
John A Baxtrum
James his X mark Joshua
Solomon X Hendrick

Signed & delivered in presence of
E Hotchkiss
E Wilson

1827.
July. 22nd

Proceedings of a Conference held with the Principal Chiefs of the Iroquois Indians of Sault St. Louis in the Government House at Caughnawaga on Sunday the 22nd July 1827 (H. A. M.).—

Present { Lieut. Colonel Napier — Resident Agent & Secretary
Captain James Hughes — Resident at Montreal
Bernard St. Germain — Interpreter at Montreal }

Lieut. Colonel Napier opened the Conference by explaining to the Chiefs thro' M. St. Germain, the Proceedings of a Council held with the Mississagua Nation at York on the 11th Ultimo, complaining of the Conduct of the Iroquois of Caughnawaga, in encroaching on their Grounds and destroying their Beaver, and informed them of the decision of the Commander of the Forces on this Complaint, as conveyed in Major General Darling's Letter of the 14th Instant, to which the Iroquois Chiefs made the following Answers by their Chief Ignace.—

That there were only 3 Individuals of their Tribe employed in Hunting during the last Year, and that these Men confined their excursions to the Ottawa Branch of the Matawaska River and to the bank of the latter River which has been always considered to belong to the Algonquins and Nipissingues of the Lake of 2 Mountains.

The Chiefs also declared that they know nothing whatever of the threats attributed to them by Mississaguas, but as 2 of the 3 Indians mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, are still absent, they are of course ignorant of what may have taken place between these men and the Mississagua Indians.—

The Iroquois Chiefs further stated that they have heard, of a Council which took place not long since between the Iroquois of the Lake of 2 Mountains and the Mississaguas, and they have been told that the differences between these Nations were fully and amicably arranged at that meeting:—

They concluded by assuring the Resident Agent & Secretary that they know nothing further of the subject of the late Council with the Mississaguas.—

The

1827.
July 22nd.

The Resident Agent Secretary afterwards explained to the Chiefs in the clearest manner (the decision of His Lordship the Commander of the Forces) that any attempt on the part of the Iroquois Indians to disturb or molest any other Tribe, under the protection of their Common Father in either Province, or to resent or punish by personal violence any supposed act of intrusion or trespass by any other Indian or White Person, will subject the offending Parties to the utmost penalty of the Law, besides the total discontinuance of His Majesty's further Bounty to the whole Tribe.—

The Chiefs present unanimously expressed their intention to enforce Obedience to these orders, and to the Law in all future Cases, in which any Individual of their Tribe may be concerned, as well towards Indians, as White persons.

The Conference broke up at ½ pt 1 P.M., and the Officers returned to Montreal.

August 25th.

Minutes of a Conference held at Montreal on the 25th of August 1827, with a Deputation (consisting of two War Chiefs) from the Algonquin and Nipissingue Indians of the Lake of Two Mountains.

Present	Lieut. Colonel Napier	Resident Agent Secretary
	James Hughes Esqr.	Resident at Montreal
	Mr. Bernard St. Germain	Interpreter at Do.

The Deputation stated, that they were ordered to solicit an answer to the Petition which their Principal Chiefs took the liberty to present to the Commander of the Forces on the 1st of this Month, when His Lordship passed their Village at the Lake of Two Mountains, and that, with event of no communication being yet received from Head Quarters on the subject, they were directed to request the Resident Agent to write to Major General Darling in their behalf.—

The

We the Chiefs and head men of the Tuscarora tribe do acknowledge to have received from Jasper Parrish Sub agent of the United States of the Six Nations of indians, Fifty Dollars, it being a part of our Annuity from the United States for the Year 1827.

Buffalo September 14th 1827

(Signed duplicates)

In presence of

Edward Norton

Chas. F. Coit

his
Sac Barnessa
mark

Isaac his Miller
mark

John his Johnson
mark

Wm his Printup
mark

Aaron Johnson

Proceedings of a Grand Council held with the Principal Chiefs of the undermentioned Tribes at the Government House in the village of Caughnawaga on Friday the 5th of October 1827 viz.

The Algonquins, Nipissingues and Iroquois from the Lake of Two Mountains.

The Abenaquois and Algonquins from St Francis, Becancour and Three Rivers.

and the Iroquois from St Regis and Sault St Louis.

Officers of the Indian Dept. present.

Major General Henry C. Darling D.A.G. L.C.

Lieut. Colonels { Wm. McKay Supt. Wn. Indians
D.C. Napier R.A. & L.C.

Captains { A.B.C. De Lorimier, Resident St Regis
James Coughlin, D.A.C. Montreal

Interpreters B. St Germain, L. Ducharme & B. Rivernille

Staff & Regt. Officers present at the Council

Hon.ble Colonel John Ramsay
A.D.C. to H. Ex.y the Comd.r of the Forces.
Lieut. Colonel G. T. Morriot, R.A.D.C.
Lieut. Colonel Jones 71st Regt.
Commanding the Garr.n at Montreal.
Captain Hamilton 81st Regt.
(A.D.C. to His Exc.y Lt. Genl. Sir James Kempt G.C.B.)

Major General Darling addressed the Chiefs assembled in Council in the following words — (at about ½ p. 12 O'clock p.m.)

Brethren!

I am happy in having this opportunity of meeting you in Council, as I can better inform you of what I have to say, by speech, than by writing to you. —

Listen to my words, and shew by your conduct, that you hear what is said, and that you respect what you hear. —

Your Father at Quebec has received many

Petitions

petitions from you at different times on the same subject; particularly from you of the Lake & Fort Mountain all complaining of the intrusion of White people, and of your brethren of different Tribes on the particular grounds on which you have been accustomed to hunt; As these complaints from you of the Lake, the Iroquois and Menagueas are mentioned as the Chief offenders, and I fear that the Iroquois do not always conduct themselves like peaceable good children. — But hear what your Father says, through me on this subject — His Red Children and His white are equally entitled to His Care and protection, and He is disposed to render equal justice to both. —

He cannot by the Laws of the Land prevent white people from going through the woods, or killing a Bear or Beaver where they meet with it, but it is not often the white people go hunting in the forest, when they do,

the

the Indians must not venture to use any violence towards them. ——— For your Father is bound by duty to our common Father, across the Salt Lake, to punish the children who may be disobedient, and if any white man's life is lost, for killing a Beaver, the red children by whom the act may be committed, must and will be punished. — Do you not know that John Bruce and Alexander Sarastin, of the Abenaquois tribe have just been tried at Quebec for murdering two Americans near the Black Lake, in a quarrel about killing a deer, for which offence, Alexander would have been hanged but that it was proved the American struck him first; and knocked him down, in consideration of this provocation he will suffer a less punishment, But John Bruce has still to be tried for the murder of the other man, and if found guilty, will certainly be hanged. ——— Let this be a warning to you all, that punishment will certainly follow such misconduct, but know also, that a white man will be punished

for

for killing an Indian, with as much severity as an Indian for killing a white man, The Law is the same to all; and the persons of white men and Indians will be equally protected.

Now, as respects your complaints against each other, Listen to the advice your Father said through me. — It is only of late years, that He has heard of your interfering with each other in your Hunting Grounds — By the Custom of your nations makes this an offence, your Father can only advise you, one and all, to discontinue it, and to confine yourselves strictly to those grounds which have long been assigned to each; Let not the Iroquois interfere with the Hunting Grounds of the Algonquins and Nipissingues, nor must the Algonquins kill Bears or Beavers on the Grounds of the Iroquois or Abenaquis, but each hunt on the Grounds allotted to his tribe. — Hitherto you have shewn yourselves good and obedient children — Do not now, by any breach of the Law cause your Father to turn his back upon you. — He desires, that you the chiefs will recollect how long you have

lived

lived in peace under the British government, and that you will teach your young Men and Children who are growing up, the necessity as well, as the advantage of living in peace and friendship with each other, and of considering the white Men, as members of the same family. — Receive this as the advice of a Father who is anxious for the happiness of all his Children alike; — If you disregard it, he will turn his back upon you, and the Bounty of your Great Father in England which has been extended to you, for many years, will be entirely discontinued to the disobedient — Know that you of the two Mountains, who have no Land of your own like the Iroquois of the Sault, & St. Regis, or the Abenaquois of St. Francis, from which money (or Revenue) is derived, will say your situation is worse than that of your Brothers, and that in years to come, when your hunting grounds are all settled by white Men you must starve. — But this is not so — If you are disposed to follow the example of the white Men, who are settled around you, your Father will give you the same advantages

they

they have received. — A small portion of Land will be granted to each family, for the purpose of Agriculture, but We cannot grant any tract of Land to be kept in a wild state as Hunting Grounds. — If any of your young Men are now on the hunting grounds of other tribes, and I find that some of the Algonquins and Nipissingues from the Lake and some of the Iroquois are up amongst the Chippawas at York, let them be called home immediately, and be admonished by the Chiefs not to trespass any more. —

I have now finished my Speech — I have nothing more to say, but to recommend, that my words which have passed in two years ears may be remembered in your hearts, and that by a continuance of good & peaceable conduct, you will shew how much you respect the wishes and advice of your Father. —

I thank the Great Spirit, that he has permitted us to meet on this occasion in good health, in which I pray you may all continue until we meet again.

Lugarter, one of the principal Chiefs of the Iroquois Indians of Sault St. Louis, after the usual Compliments, addressed the Deputy Superintendent General,—

Father!

You see the whole Village collected here, and We hope you will permit us to speak to you on our affairs. We beg your attention to the evils, that have been existed in our Village, by the selling of Spirituous Liquors by disorderly white Inhabitants, and some of our own nation.—

You have decided the question about our Hunting Grounds, and that subject is at rest:— We had Lands at Otter River in the State of Vermont bordering upon Lake Champlain, which are now in the hands of the Americans, and We pray our Father to interest himself for their recovery for us.—

Constant

Constant Penicy, the Principal Chiefs of the Algonquins, and the Chiefs Annable Chevalier and Laureat Kipindique of the Nipissingue Indians, then declared themselves perfectly satisfied with what had been said respecting their Lands, and promised to respect the advice that has been given to them; —

The Chief Annable Chevalier, after the usual compliments, addressed the following speech to the Dpty Superintendent General

Father! We take the Heaven to witness that we promise to obey your commands as we did in the time of the King of France, and have ever since done. —

We are aware that we have often troubled you with complaints, and thank you for the attention you have paid to them. ——

The Iroquois of Caughnawaga were informed, that their complaints had been

been

received and that the Law officers were immediately about to proceed in the execution of the necessary orders for the expulsion of the disorderly White Intruders from the Village and to furnish the Venders of spirituous Liquors. ——

Charles Canawata, the principal Chief of the Iroquois at the Lake of 2 Mountains then spoke as follows. ——

Father! — You have listened to the other Tribes and have done with them, I now wish to speak in my turn. We live in the same Village with the Algonquins and Nipissingues and are jealous that they pretend to a superiority over us, claiming all the Hunting Grounds for their own use: We shall therefore be glad of Lands to Cultivate. ——

The Iroquois from St. Regis stated also, by their Interpreter, that Persons were taking possession of their Lands without authority; that their Agent was

was

not respected in the performance of his duty; Many of the Tenants refusing to pay Rent altogether — They pray that these abuses may be corrected, and that their Agent may be supported by Government. —

The Chiefs from St. Regis were informed, that complaints on this subject had been already received from the Agent, and that the matter would be enquired into. —

The Dy. Superintendent General then informed all the Chiefs that their words would be conveyed to their Father at Quebec, who, as a proof of his good wishes towards them had sent them a Piece of Tobacco. —

A small Present consisting of some Stroods, Blankets and Ammunition was left with the Interpreters to be divided amongst the Chiefs, under the direction of an officer of the Department, when the Council broke up. — (at ¼ p 2 P.M.)

1824. October 5th. Proceedings of a Grand Council held with the Chiefs of the undermentioned Tribes at the Government House in the village of Caughnawaga on Friday the 5th of October 1824.

The Algonquins, Nipissingues and Iroquois from the Lake of Two Mountains.

The Abenaquois and Algonquins from St. Francis Becancour and Three Rivers.

And the Iroquois from St. Regis and the Sault St. Louis.

Officers of the Indian Department Present. viz.

Major General Henry C. Darling, Dy. Superint. General I. A.

Lieut. Colonels — William McKay, Superint. of Western Indians
Duncan C. Napier, Resident Agent Secretary I. A.

Captains — Jean B. C. De Lorimier, Resident at St. Regis
James Hughes, Resident at Montreal.

Interpreters — Dominique Ducharme, for the Algonquins
Bernard St. Germain for the Iroquois
Joseph B. de Riverville for the Abenaquois

The following Officers of the General Staff &c. were also present at the Council, viz.

Colonel The Honble. John Ramsay, Aide de Camp to His Lordship the Commander of the Forces.
Lieut. Colonel G. F. Heriot, Provincial A. D. C.

Lieut. Colonel Arthur Jones C. B. 71 Highland Regiment Commanding the District of Montreal.

Captain J. S. Hamilton 81 Regt. Aide de Camp to His Excellency Lt. General Sir James Kempt G. C. B.

1821.
October 5th.

The Chiefs of the several Tribes, being assembled with the Interpreters of their respective Villages, Major General Darling addressed them in the following Words (~~at 2 past 12 o'Clock P.M.~~). —

Brethern,

I am happy in having this opportunity of meeting you in Council, as I can better inform you of what I have to say, by speaking, than by writing to you. —

Listen to my words, and shew by your conduct, that you hear what is said, and that you respect what you hear. —

Your Father at Quebec has received many Petitions from you at different times on the same subject, particularly from you of the Lake of the Two Mountains, all complaining of the intrusion of White People, and of your brethern of different Tribes, on the particular Grounds on which you have been accustomed to hunt; In these complaints from you of the Lake, the Iroquois and Abenaquois are mentioned as the Chief offenders, and I fear that the Iroquois do not always conduct themselves like peaceable good Children. —

But hear what your Father says, through me on this subject, His red Children and His white, are equally entitled to His Care and protection, and He is disposed to render equal justice to both. —

He cannot by the Laws of the Land prevent white people from going through the woods, or killing a Bear or Beaver where they meet with it, but it is not often the white people go hunting in the forest; when they do, the Indians must not venture to use any violence towards them; For your Father is bound by duty to our common Father, across the Salt Lake, to punish the Children who may be disobedient, and if any White Man's life is lost, for killing a Beaver, the red children by whom the act may be committed, must and will be punished. —

Do you not know that John Ornee and Alexr. Sarastin of the Abenaquois tribe have just been tried at Quebec for murdering two Americans, near the Black Lake, in a quarrel about killing a Deer, for which offence, Alexander would have been hanged, but that it was proved the American

struck

1824.
October 5th.

struck him first and knocked him down, in consideration of this provocation he will suffer a light punishment, But John Burke has still to be tried for the murder of the other Man, and if found guilty will certainly be hanged. — Let this be a warning to you all, that punishment will certainly follow such misconduct; but know also, that a White Man will be punished, for killing an Indian, with as much severity as an Indian for killing a white Man. — The Law is the same to all; and the persons of white Men, and Indians will be equally protected. —

Now as respects your complaints against each other; Listen to the advice your Father sends through me. — It is only of late years, that He has heard of your interfering with each other in your Hunting Grounds, If the Custom of your Nations makes this an offence, Your Father can only advise you, one and all, to discontinue it, and to confine yourselves strictly to those Grounds which have long been assigned to each. — Let not the Iroquois interfere with the Hunting Grounds of the Algonquins and Nipissingues / nor must the Algonquins kill Bears or Beaver on the Grounds of the Iroquois or Abenaquois, but each hunt on the Grounds alloted to his Tribe. —

Hitherto you have shewen yourselves good and obedient children. Do not now, by any breach of the Law cause your Father to turn his back upon you. — He desires that you the Chiefs will recollect how long you have lived in Peace under the British Government, and that you will teach your young Men and Children who are growing up, the necessity as well as the advantage of living in peace and friendship with each other, and of considering the white Men, as members of the same Family; Receive this as the advise of a Father who is anxious for the happiness of all his Children alike. — If you disregard it, he will turn his back upon you, and the Bounty of your great Father in England which has been extended to you for many years, will be entirely discontinued to the disobedient. —

I know that you of the Two Mountains who have no Land of your own like the Iroquois of the Sault, and St. Regis or the Abenaquois of St. Francis, from which money (or Revenue) is derived, will say your situation is worse than that of your Brothers, and that in years to come, when your hunting grounds

are

1827.
October 5th.

are all settled by White Men, you must starve. —
But this is not so; If you are disposed to follow the example of the White Men, who are settled arround you, Your Father will give you the same advantages they have received. —
A small portion of Land will be granted to each family, for the purpose of agriculture, but he cannot grant any tract of Land to be kept in a wild state as Hunting Grounds. —

If any of your young Men are now on the hunting Grounds of other Tribes and Find that some of the Algonquins and Nipissingues from the Lake, and some of the Iroquois, are up amongst the Chippawas at York, let them be called home immediately, and be admonished by the Chiefs not to trespass any more. —

I have now finished my Speech. I have nothing more to say, but to recommend that my words which have passed in thro your ears may be remembered in your hearts and that by a continuance of good and peaceable conduct, you will shew how much you respect the wishes and advice of your Father. —

I thank the Great Spirit that he has permitted us to meet on this occasion, in good health, in which I pray you may all continue until we meet again. —

Lazare, one of the Principal Chiefs of the Iroquois Indians of Sault St. Louis, after the usual compliments, addressed the Deputy Superintendent General.

Father,

You see the whole village collected here, and We hope you will permit us to speak to you on our affairs; We beg your attention to the evils that have long existed in our village, by the selling of Spirituos Liquors by disorderly white Inhabitants, and some of our own nation. —

You have decided the Question about our Hunting Grounds, and that subject is at rest: We had Lands at Otter River in the State of Vermont bordering upon Lake Champlain, which are now in the hands of the Americans;

and

1827. October 5th

And We pray our Father to interest himself for their recovery for us. —

Constant Penicy, the principal Chief of the Algonquins, and the Chiefs Amable Chevalier and Laureat Kepinsigue of the Nipissingue Indians, then declared themselves perfectly satisfied with what has been said respecting their Lands, and promised to respect the advice that has been given them. —

The Chief Amable Chevalier, after the usual compliments, addressed the following speech to the Dy Superintendent General —

Father,

We take Heaven to witness, that We promise to obey your Commands as we did in the time of the King of France, and have ever since done. —

We are aware, that we have often troubled you with complaints, and thank you for the attention you have paid to them. —

Maj. Genl Darling then Addressed the Chiefs of the Iroquois of Caughnawaga and acquainted them — ~~were informed~~, that their complaints had been received and that the Law Officers were immediately about to proceed in the execution of the necessary orders for the expulsion of the disorderly white intruders from the Village and to punish the venders of Spirituos Liquors. —

Charlot Canawata, the principal Chief of the Iroquois at the Lake of 2 Mountains then spoke as follows. —

Father,

You have listened to the Other Tribes and have done with them; I now wish to speak in my turn. —

We live in the same Village with the Algonquins and Nipissingues, and are jealous that they pretend to a superiority over us, claiming all the Hunting Grounds for their own use: We shall therefore be glad of Lands to Cultivate. —

The Iroquois from St Regis stated also, by their Interpreter, that Persons were taking possession of their Lands without

1827.
October 5th

authority, that their Agent was not respected in the performance of his duty; many of the Tenants refusing to pay Rent altogether.

They Pray, that these abuses may be corrected, and that their Agent may be supported by Government. —

The Chiefs from St. Regis were informed in reply, that Complaints on this subject had been already received from the Agent, and, that the matter would be enquired into. —

~~present through their~~ They Dr. Superintendent General then ~~informed all~~ explained to the Chiefs, through their respective Interpreters that their words would be conveyed to their Father at Quebec, who as a proof of his good wishes towards them had sent them a pipe of Tobacco. —

A small present consisting of some Strouds, Blankets and Ammunition was left with the Interpreters to be divided amongst the Chiefs, under the direction of an Officer of the Department, when the Council broke up. — (at ¼ ½ 2 PM.). —

A true Copy

(Signed) D. Chapier
Lt. & Sd. A.

To His Excellency Sir Peregrine
Maitland K.C.B Lieutenant
Governor of the Province of Upper
Canada, and Major General
Commanding Her Majesty's
Forces therein &c &c
In Council

May it please Your Excellency

We the
undersigned Sachems and Chief Warriors
of the Six Nation Indians settled on the
Grand River in the County of Haldimand
in the Province of Upper Canada in
behalf of Ourselves and on the part and
behalf of Our respective Nations Viz.t
Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas,
Cayugas and Tuscaroras in full
Council convened Having agreed to
surrender, relinquish and yield up
unto His Majesty George the Fourth by the
Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Ireland, King, Defender
of the Faith. And be the said Sachems
and Chief Warriors do by these presents
surrender, relinquish and yield
up unto the Kings Most Excellent
Majesty

Majesty the tract or parcel of Land
described as follows, Beginning at
a Post planted on the South side of the
Publick road leading from the Township
of Ancaster to Brantford and between
the said road and the Mohawk
Village near a small Creek leading
through a Marsh and running
from thence the following Courses
"South seven degrees forty Minutes,
"East fifty five chains down through
the said Marsh and swamp crossing
the small Creek several times to
fifty five Post "Then North seven
"degrees East forty chains to a
Post "Then a Cross the aforesaid
Creek "Then North thirty degrees East
five Chains along side said Ridge
Marsh on the right "Then North
seven degrees forty Minutes West
forty six Chains eight links to a black
Oak tree Marked, standing on the
South side the high way aforesaid
"Thence along on the South side
the said Road South seventy degrees
West Eighteen Chains fifty links
"Then

"then north seventy six degrees West twenty
five Chains to the place of beginning Containing
about Two hundred and twenty acres of
Land more or less, together with a further
additional grant of whatever part of the
adjoining Marsh, the Resident Missionary
may think proper to fence and improve
lying on the Easterly boundary of the
before described tract and following
down the said Creek, including the Marsh
and Swamp on both sides of the said
Creek as surveyed by Augustus Jones
Deputy Surveyor. And which said tract
or parcel of Land herein before described
We the said Sachems and Chief Warriors as
aforesaid do surrender and yield up as
aforesaid for the special purpose and to the
intent that the same and every part and
parcel thereof may be confirmed by Letters
Patent from His Majesty under the Great Seal
of the Province of Upper Canada as a Reserve
for the Residence of a Missionary of the
Established Church of England and to
his Successors in Office for ever. In
Testimony whereof We the said
Chiefs and Chief Warriors have
hereunto set Our Names and
Seals

in full council

held at Canandaigua in the State of
New York this Nineteenth day of October in
the Year of Our Lord One thousand
Eight Hundred and twenty seven.

Signed, Sealed, and
Delivered in presence of

Signed

Jas: Winnett
Major 68th Regt

H. Strachan
Ensign 68th Regt

M. S. Greig
D. A. C. G.

James Jones
Supt. Indian Affs

S. B. Chesebro
Clk of Indian Affs

S. B. Jehnishogen
Ayonghwaghtha
Shatekariwata
Sharenghaowane
Jacob Martin
Oghkwaweghronghs
Deiondakarines
Sughskohawanne
Aghstawenwermitta
William Hess
Dewonseratch
Ranyenkatonh
Awenwaras
Skayentaken
Skanawatigh
Onederaronh
Dakwaraghsentaagh
Kaghnaghtakegh

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Seal

Hanenyakarenne, Lef

Shakoighae Lef

Otonlaerha Lef

Ryakawghae Lef

Arenghyenite Lef

David Harris Lef

Utilly Charles Lef

ue Bosh

J. Givins

W. L. Ed

Copy

Surrender of 220 Acres as a Reserve for the Residence of a Missionary of the Established Church of England

Dear Sir

I wished to have seen you before you set out for Washington - but as I learn from Gamerson Morgan that you cannot conveniently visit us or hold any further consultation with the Indians here on the subject of the Petition I would express to you my conviction & I believe the opinion of the Stockbridge Indians here & at Statsburgh that if the whole of the land purchased by the Commissioners of the U. States last summer cannot be retained it would be best for the Indians as far as they do hold to hold - both sides of Fox River unless the whole Peninsula could be obtained which I think is very improbable - If the Indians were on one side of Fox river & the white people on the other the Indians will be extremely exposed to interferance which you know is the bane of Indians Yours in haste

Nov. 7. 1827 J. Miner

We the Chiefs & Principal men of the Muskhakunnuk or Stockbridge Tribe of Indians do hereby authorize & empower Thos Dean Esq. to act in our behalf in endeavoring to obtain from the President & Senate of the United States the particular objects expressed in our Petition addressed to the President of the United States & dated Stockbridge near Green Bay Michigan Ter. Nov. 7. 1827 & delivered Tuckerdee Nov. 7. 1827

Hendrick Aquinna
his x mark

Witness to the signing
Nov. 7. 1827

Jamieson Marquis

Elijah Pye
his x mark

John M. Newcom
his x mark

James Mack

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate & Assembly convened

The Undersigned Chiefs & Warriors of the Oneida Nation of Indians beg leave to state to your Honorable body: That in the year 1797 an act was passed by the Legislature of the State of New York authorising the Commissioners of the Land Office, to issue Letters Patent to the Northern Missionary Society for Four Hundred acres of land on the tract called the Oneida Square reserved by our Nation in the treaty of 1795 — And that a Patent was accordingly issued to said Society for said land in pursuance of that Act granting said lands in trust for the support of a Missionary among our Nation: And your Memorialists further state that in the year 1800 an act was passed by the Legislature authorising the Society to lease another lot of 320 acres for ten years at a rent of not exceeding $20 for each Hundred acres, for the promotion of Morality and religion among the Indians of our tribe

And your Memorialists beg leave further to state to your Honorable body that in the year of our Lord 1816 the Revd Mr Jenkins who had been a Missionary for several years was dismissed from his labors among us because we preferred the Revd Mr Williams, And that since that time we have recd no support or benefit from the Missionary Society nor has the annual income of the said Four Hundred Acres of land been applied for our benefit.

And your Memorialists further state that

Your Memorialists

was referred by the Honorable the Senate to the Committee of that house on Claims

That the Committee made a report upon the subject of the said Memorial in which Report the Committee incorporated a report made to them by the Missionary Society on this subject, and to which Report now on file as the Undersigned are informed but by leave to call the attention of your Honorable body

It appears from the Report made by the ~~Committee~~ Society to the Committee, that the Society instead of holding the land in trust for the purposes mentioned in the Patent, have sold the same in fee simple and as your Memorialists believe discharged of the trust and that they have expended not only the interest, but seem to be advanced money for the principal money received from the sale and the Committee of the Senate received the report of the said Society and adopted the same as the basis of their report and the Senate rejected our Petition

Your Memorialists beg leave to state that the Society have rendered an account of moneys paid for services which have never been rendered to our Nation. They charge for the services of the Revd Cyprianus Palmer the sum of $1193.83 — Mr this Missionary we state that he died several years ago and heading

HC

a few Sabbaths among us. That he then quarrelled with some of our tribe and went to reside at what is now called Comanche and lived there a considerable time but did not labor with us as a Missionary and we were entirely surprised to find a charge upon our fund of $1195.80 for his services for three years as a Missionary to our Nation

The Society have also charged for the Revd Wm Crane. $342.00. This Gentleman according to the recollection of some members of our Nation called on us once when journeying as we understand and preached a few time in private houses and was with us but a few days, and yet the Society have charged for his service for 9 months and for our interpreter for time the above sum of $342.00

Your Memorialists beg leave to state that the Legislature have never sanctioned nor made their action and exercised a right of Guardianship over our interests and persons and that the Patent for the said land was granted without the assent of our Nation, and placed in the names of persons who were not bound to account to us for their expenditures nor to consult us as to the manner in which the income arising therefrom should be applied and we still insist that the fee of the said land could not be passed from us without our consent and that we are entitled to an account for the same or that the land be returned

Your Memorialists have no doubt but that the Legislature of 1799 intended to place in the hands of the Northern Missionary Society a fund for our benefit which should be perpetual, and that only the annual income of that fund should be expended, and that the Patent never was intended nor can it by law be construed to convey to said Society an estate in fee simple absolute, but only a trust estate which they could not alienate except subject to the trust.

Your Memorialists beg leave further to state that the Northern Missionary Society were in duty bound to expend only the annual income of said fund as it rose, and that if more was necessary to answer their benevolent purposes towards us they should have expended it from the funds which they derived for such objects from other sources, that the expenditure of the principal of the fund or the sale of the land was an abuse of the trust and contrary to that sound policy pursued by all public bodies in preserving the principal of a public fund and appropriating only the interest, that it is no excuse for them to say, that the whole has been applied for our benefit, and therefore we should not complain, because they never procured our consent to such expenditure nor had we any power to call them to account, and that they stand in the situation of any other description of trustees having a right to apply

the rents and profits of land or the interest of monies for the use of the Oneiqui Trust, but not entitled to a credit for mine, although expended for his benefit, with by his consent

Your Memorialists know not upon what evidence of services rendered by the Revd Mr Palmer and the Revd Mr Crane, the sums charged for them were paid. But inasmuch as it is only through the medium of Your Honorable body that we can call the Lick Society to account we trust that our claims will not be rejected without more full examination,

Your Memorialists pray that their lands may be restored or that the principal of the monies arising from the sale may be declared to be holden for our benefit and the to be paid over to us, or the interest appropriated to the support of a Minister & teachers of our own choice, or for such other relief as to your Honorable body may seem most just & beneficial for us and that the Society may be called to account

Dated January 19 1828

Oneida Jan 21st 1828

Jacob his X mark Anthony

Lodowick his X mark Sharp

John his X mark Peter

Martin Denny

Daniel Bread

Jacob his X mark Doxtader

Jacob L Wheeler Witness

Genieus his X mark Pinheiner

William his + mark Day

Daniel Doxtader

Anthony his + mark Swamp

Henry his + mark Bowles

Paul his + mark Bowles

John his + mark Augustus

and Warriors of the
Oneida Indians —
relative to the Mile
Square formerly owned
by Sachem Indians
and Sold by the northern
Missionary Society

Presented by
T. Barber

In Ms Sam 26th 1828

Indian affairs

In Assembly Feb. 8. 1828
This petition was referred to the Comrs
of the Land office
H Seger
Clk

Petition

401

State of New York
In Assembly Feby. 23d. 182

Resolved that the Report of the Commissioner of the Land office, on the petition of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Indians relative to the Mile Square Reservation, together with the said petition be referred to the committee on Indian Affairs —

By Order
T. Seger, Clerk

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Jacob Doxtader one of the oneida Chiefs
Personally came before me and says that
he well Remembers all the Business with the
oneida Nation and the Western Mission
Society he says that he well Remembers the Rev
Crosley as he fourth in the Report of the Society
But not to one Sylvanus Parker which they
say has Labored a mongst us Nearly three year
Except one week I can Safely Say that he never
Preached More than three or four Times and then
got in to a quarrel with one four Indians By the
Name of Nicholas Shark he then left the oneida and
moved to canastota and there Lieved a bout
a year and moved off and have never heard
any thing from him Since. as to the Rev Mr
Cram you Say that he labored a mongst us a bout
Nine Months I can Explaine to you all the Labor
he has been Done a mongst us he called on us
several times as he was Traveling through the country
and Preached to us But never Settled a mongst us
at all as to the other Missionarys that they have
been a mongst us I say they are a bout right as
to the Lenght of Time which they have Represented

his
Jacob X Doxtader
mark

Oneida County ss. On this Twenty Eighth day of January A.D.
1828. personally appeared before me James H. Collins
Esq. One of the Justices of the peace in and for the County
aforesaid Jacob Doxtader whose name is subscribed

who being duly sworn says that the facts stated in said deposition are true to the best of his knowledge & belief:

Alfred H. Collins

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Canandaigua February 1, 1828

Sir,

You are hereby appointed, with the approbation of the Secretary of war of the United States, Interpreter to the Six Nations of Indians, residing within the State of New York. —

For your government in discharging the various duties of this appointment, you will from time to time, be furnished with general instructions, and particular directions, as circumstances may call for, or render necessary. —

Your compensation will be a Salary of Four hundred Dollars per annum.

Given under my hand at, Canandaigua, this first day of February 1828

To Doctor Jacob Jimeson Interpreter to the six Nations of Indians. —

Lewis Cass

Appointment of Second Senica as Interpreter

Feb. 1st 1828

Appointment of
Jacob Simian as
Interpreter
1st Feby. 1828.

D. T. Jennison

The Commissioners of the Land Office, on the Memorial of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Indians, referred to them by the Honorable the Assembly, respectfully report.

That the subject of the memorial is a piece of land which, at the session made to the State in a treaty with said Indians, on the 15th of September 1795, was reserved in these words, "and also excepting thereout one mile square to include a small settlement of the said tribe or nation on the east side of the land granted to the Stockbridge Indians." The manner in which this land has been disposed of, and how the proceeds thereof have been appropriated, is stated at large in the Journal of the Senate of 1827, page 230, in a report of the Committee of claims to which a similar application was referred. Instead of repeating the facts, the Commissioners of the Land Office respectfully refer to that report. Having reason to believe that the government has in no instance disposed of Indian lands without the consent of the Indians claiming them, search has been made for the documents which induced the passing of the act authorising the grant to the Northern Missionary Society, and among the papers of the Clerk of the Senate, a petition, from the chiefs and warriors of the Oneida Indians, dated March 1798, was found praying that authority might be given for conveying 400 acres of the mile square to the said Society, which petition is herewith returned. The Indians in their Memorial state that they have no doubt that the legislature of 1799 intended, in authorising the grant to be made,

to

to the Society, to place in its hands a fund
their benefit, which should be perpetual; and that
only the annual income of that fund should be
expended; and that the patent never was intended
nor can it by law be construed, to convey to said
Society an estate in fee simple absolute, but only
a trust estate which cannot be alienated,
except subject to the trust. The habendum of
the patent is in the words following "to have
and to hold the above described and granted
premises unto the said Northern Missionary
Society as a good and indefeasible estate of
inheritance forever, to be holden however
to and for the use and support of a minister
of the Gospel residing and officiating among
the said Oneida nation of Indians". The
memorialists complain that the Society has
expended not only the interest, but the principal
also, for which the land has been sold, and
charged in its account, for services which
have not been rendered to their nation;
and hereupon they pray that their land
may be restored — or that the principal of
the money arising from the sale may be
declared to be holden for their benefit and
to be paid over to them — or the interest ap=
propriated to the support of a minister and
teachers of their own choice — or for such
other relief as to your honorable body may
seem most just and beneficial for them

The Commissioners of the Land Office
do not consider themselves as called upon to
give a construction of the grant to the Nor=
thern Missionary Society, and as they

have

have not the means of making enquiries concerning the facts alledged in relation to the accounts that have been rendered, they forbear to express an opinion on the claim of the memorialists.

Respectfully submitted.

Feby 15. 1828

William Selden Chairman &c
Wm L. Mallory Compt.
A. H. Gillespie

Report of the Commissioners of the Land Office on the Petition of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Indians

Table

422

Buffalo Feby 27th 1828

Dear Sir.

The subjoined is a true copy what the chiefs made to the President respecting Red Jacket going off clandestinely — I thought I had better enclose it to the department as soon as possible, so that it may reach Washington before he does, though he has two days the start of the memorial — after seeing it, I think you had better write to the war department and explain to them the reason & propriety of the chiefs writing to that department — which I think will have great effect — We get along here very well, no complaints heard against the Smiths. —

I am Sir, with sincere respect and Obt. Servt.

J. Jimeson M. D.

To Jesper Parrish.
Indian Agent &c.

J. Jimeson Letter Copy
Feby. 27, 1828

J. Jimeson letter copy

Feb 7. 27, 1828

(Lyons in the army)

(Post-m[illegible])

FEB 27 1828

12½

To/ Capt Jasper Parrish

Canandaigua Ontario Co.

N. Y.

To our Great Father, the President of the U. S.

Your Red brethren, the principal chiefs of the Seneca Nation, are again called upon, to say to you, that their brother, Red Jacket, has secretly sworn for Washington and says it is on their business - He has several times done so before, by the aid of some unfriendly white people, who want to speculate out of the poor indians - Red Jacket is not our agent, nor do we own him, to be a chief of the Senecas - He has gone off in such a manner, that we have reason to believe some mischief is intended - We request therefore, that our Great Father the President, will have nothing, to say to Red Jacket, or treat him as a chief of our people - for he is not one - He is a private man, and very bad one too - he is much in the habit of telling lies. we are sorry to say he is a bad man among our people. —

Signed in the presence of
S. Simeson. M. D.

Young King
Capt S. Pollard
Capt Strong
Capt Little Billy
Destroy Town
White Chief
Sand Stevenson
Little Johnson
Seneca White
John Snow
Henry Two Guns
Jolly Peter

Buffalo Seneca Council House
Feby 27th 1828

GO-NA-DAW-GOYH

PRESENT AT GRAND COUNCIL. UPPER RAPIDS. SANDUSKY-1816
WITH RED JACKET —

SO-NE-A-GE - BURIED IN MISSION CEMETERY. BUFFALO

BECAME A CHRISTIAN IN MIDDLE AGE
GIGANTIC STATURE 7 FEET-

Dollars

Tonawanda June 7. 1828.

We the Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation do acknowledge to have received of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, five hundred Dollars in full for the annuity due to us (agreeable to a certain writing or agreement made with Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham Dated for the 9th day of July 1788) up to the 5th of July 1828.

Signed & duplicate
in presence of

E. C. Hickox
Albert G. Ewing
Willis Estabrook
Horatio Jones
W. W. Wall

his
Young + King
mark
his
Cap + Blacksmith
mark
his
Peter + Hemlock
mark
his
Capt + Strong
mark
his
Little + Beard
mark
his
Jimmy + Hickory
mark
his
Chief + Warrior
mark

Dollars 250. Received of Herman LeRoy one of the Trustees for certain Seneca Chiefs by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, Two hundred and fifty dollars in full for an annuity by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Big-Tree in September 1797) up to September 1827.

Dated at Buffalo this 17th day of June 1828.

Cornplanter his mark

Signed duplicate
in presence of

Eli Parker
Wm K. Davis

Proceedings of a Council held at the Mohawk village, on the 3rd and 4th of July 1828.

Present

Major General Darling Dy Lt Genl Indian Affs
Lieutenant Colonel Givins Supert Ind Affs
Lieutenant Huey
Ensign Bloomfield } 68th Regiment
Revd Mr Luzzer Missionary to the Indians
William S. Kerr Esquire
Augustus Jones Esquire
Mr John Claus

And the Chiefs of the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Tuscarora's, and Delawares.

J. B. Asnch Ch of Indian Affairs.

Benjn Fairchild and Mr Brant. } Interpreters.

Thomas Davis Chief of the Mohawks arose and Addressed Major General Darling as follows

Brother

We now address you as the Successor of our departed Father Colonel Claus

and.

and according to the Customs of Our forefathers We salute You, and take You by the hand, Most sincerely wishing You every happiness and Rejoicing to see You at Our Council fire.

Brother

We have learnt with great satisfaction, as Your heart is warmed with continual affection and regard towards the Indian Nations; And whilst We the Six Nations rejoice in being placed under Your Guardianship, We exhort You to be strong in defending Our Rights and protecting Our liberties.

Brother

Conformable to ancient usage We have agreed to give You a Name, and in so doing We request You will submit to the usual Ceremony.

Major General Darling returned thanks and signified his readiness to conform to any of their Customs. — Whereupon the Chief Thomas Davis pronounced his Name to be Raowentoyawagon, which in English signifies "The land Protector"

Joseph principal Chief of the Oneidas then took Major General Darling by the hand

and

and Conducted him through the Ceremonies, which Concluded with a general shaking of hands, after which the Chiefs signified their Readiness to proceed to business.

Lieut Colonel Gibbs arose and performed the Ceremony of Condolence, and said Brethren Your Great and generous Father has been pleased to Consider the losses You sustained in the late War, and Am now prepared to pay You the Amount Awarded. It has been suggested, that Your interests would be greatly promoted by Your Consenting to appropriate these Monies or a part of them to the purchase of Articles tending to Your general Comfort & Civilization, to all of Which I add my own Recommendation but Should You prefer receiving the Monies individually, I am prepared to meet Your wishes, Make up Your minds and give me an answer.

Strings of Wampum

Major General Darling next Addressed the Chiefs as follows

My Brethren

I thank the Great Spirit that has permitted me to meet You on the present occasion under a Clear Sky, and I take You by the hand, sincerely offering my Condolence for any Evil that may have befallen You, While I rejoice to see You now in the possession of health and

do

so many proofs of his care around you

Your Father at Quebec has long wished to be informed through me, of your situation on the Grand River; of the state of your schools and the Education of your Children: but many things have prevented my taking so long a Journey till now. The King Fisher has that a part of the Money which has been given to you for the losses you sustained in the late war by your attachment to Our Great Father, King George across the Great Salt Lake, is now ready to be paid to you, and I must strongly join in his Recommendation that you should apply at least some part of it, to purposes of general utility to your Nation, in building or completing your Churches for performing your duty to the Great Spirit, from whom we derive all good, or in improving your Schools, where your Children may be taught their duty to King George, your Great Father on Earth, who wishes all his Children to be taught the still greater duty they owe to their Father in Heaven, I hear that there has appeared amongst you some Persons from the other side of the Water who have undertaken to teach your Children to Read and Write. These people may have done good; but they do not come with Authority from your Father in England, who has so long protected you: but there is a Man sent to you by him to

teach

tant Son, and this is He (Mr Lugger) has He has ample authority to lay out Money for Your good and the good of Your Children, and this He will do, in teaching them what is truly acceptable to the Great Spirit. I would recommend You to assist his Endeavours in allotting to the Chiefs about to be Established amongst the Delawares, the Onondagas and Sughquagas a lot of Land to each, for which You will be well paid in the advantage Your Children will derive from these Schools, where they must be taught the Language of their Father King George, whose God is the God of the Indians and the Common Father of both

I have brought with me a paper, the Report of a Council held in October last, by which I learn that two of the Tribes have been discontented at a large Tract of Land, having been given to the late Colonel Claus, Your father who lived many Years at Fort George and who certainly Rendered You many Services. I should now wish to hear from You with my own Ears, the truth of this Report: but it is of no importance as Your Father at Quebec, will not Approve of Your land being given away, to any Officer or his family for services Rendered to the Indians. They are well paid by Your Father in England for all they do for them. This

Gift

Gift therefore cannot be allowed.

I am afraid that some part at least of the Money you are now about to receive may be misspent, but I warn you against the Consequences of laying it out in liquor. There are bad White Men Know (as well as bad Indians) Who will set the Example of drinking Rum, Which is attended with so many dangers and Evil Consequences: but these Men are not to be imitated: they are much below the Notice of a good Indian

I am now here to hear any thing you may wish to Convey to your Father at Quebec, respecting your lands, or your Properties, of any Kind, And will always be Ready to the utmost of my power to promote the interest and happiness of those good Indians Who live in peaceful Obedience to the Laws, and in Loyalty and Allegiance to King George.

Echo Chief of the Onondagas arose and Addressed Major General Darling as follows

Brother

We have listened with attention to both Addresses, And We thank you for the friendly

kind terms in which You thought proper to address us. We are most happy to see You amongst us. We implore the Great Spirit to preserve You many Years, and under Your Fatherly Care we hope to become prosperous and happy.

Brothers

We are pleased at Your following the Customs of Our forefathers, and we now return You the Ceremony of Congratulation and Condolence.

Sachings of Wampum.

Brothers

This is the first opportunity we have had to mention the Name of Our late Agent, and to Condole for his loss, this we wished to have done at the last Meeting, but Colonel Givens declined hearing it, assigning as a Reason that He wished the Head of the Department to be present.

Brothers

With respect to the Six Nations, I wish to apprize You that two parties exist, and each will address You separately.

Major General Darling said, he regretted the existence of two Parties, He had hoped to have found them united: but He was willing to hear both.

Joseph

Joseph Chief of the Oneidas next addressed the Meeting, saying

Brothers

It is sometime since We received a Message from You apprizing us of Your intention of Meeting us, and Recommending Unanimity and preparation on our part, We listened to Your words and found no difficulty with Our people, therefore no fault rests with us.

Brothers

The Mohawks and Oneidas were always Considered the leading Tribes, but of late Years We have been neglected and Our hearts made sore, We therefore refused to attend the two last Councils.

Brothers

I will now speak on the subject of the donation of Land to the late Colonel Claus, It is a fact, that the two Elder Tribes (Upper Mohawks & Oneidas) were always opposed to that Grant, the cause of their opposition arose principally on the ground of the late Colonel Claus having previously benefitted by Our generosity. When he first came to Niagara, he Complained and said he wanted a Covering (Having no House of his own)

We

We at that time gave Ten thousand acres of Land to Colonel Pilkington for the House and premises, which Colonel Claus occupied until his death, and which is now the property of his Heirs. Many of Our Young Chiefs were unacquainted with that transaction, otherwise they would not have signed the Paper giving the last tract of Land, and to which they are now strongly opposed.

Brothers

Our feuds and jealousies are now kept up in consequence of Government having taken the lands above Block Nicho[l], which has led to a doubt as to the Title we hold from Sir Frederick Haldimand being a good one, when we sent Our two Chiefs to England. Our Chiefs were unanimous in signing the Power of Attorney, it was then understood that the two persons (Kerr and Brant) were to continue in the management of Our land business; but shortly after their return from England; Colonel Claus called us together at Hamilton, and Communicated that Our Great Father the King had sent Instructions to the Governor to secure us in the possession of Our land by a Deed in Fee Simple, but that in the event of Our accepting it, Our Pensions would cease, and we would be

be subject to all the duties imposed on the White Inhabitants, this led to a division of sentiment, which is still kept up. We the Mohawks and Oneidas are still desirous of taking the Deed in fee simple, and We wish to learn from You, if any good objections can be urged against the measure.

Major General Harling answered that the subject was one of great importance, and that He did not wish to answer it hastily. —

Joseph resumed and said

Brothers

I will now address You on another subject. Our Interest Money, the late Colonel Claus was Our Trustee, When he accepted the Office He promised not to take any Remuneration for his services, saying it would put him to no inconvenience, as his Publick duty obliged him to see us, at least once a Year, We have frequently applied for a Statement of Our funds and have always been refused. We therefore wish Our Monies to be taken up and placed at Interest elsewhere, We entreat Your interference to see that Justice is done us, Out of three Years due, one partial payment only has been made, We do therefore further urge You to Nominate two Trustees and We will Nominate a third. —

We Conclude by the usual pledge

21 Strings of Wampum.

Joseph Continued

Brothers

It is a Custom amongst us, that whenever a Chief is rendered unfit for business by Age or infirmities, for him to appoint a Successor. Tekarahoga the principal Chief of the Mohawks being in that Situation, now nominates his Nephew John Brant to succeed him, And we confirm it with this Belt.

A large Belt of Wampum delivered to Mr John Brant.

George Martin a War Chief of the Lower Mohawks, and late Interpreter in the Indian Department, arose and said

Brothers

You have already been informed, that we are divided into two parties, one of which has addressed You, and the other has appointed me to speak for them.

Brothers

We admit the other Consists of the Elder Tribes although we all belong to the same Confederacy. The Delawares also intend Addressing You.

Brothers

The Onondaga Chief was regularly appointed the fire holder, and all business of importance should properly speaking, be made known to him.

him. Yet our Elder Brothers did not attend our late Councils, and from being senior, they should have set us the Junior an example, by pursueing the Customs of our forefathers.

Brothers

We admit that a tract of land was formerly given to purchase a House for the late Colonel Claus, the quantity however was not so great as our Brothers have mentioned, it was only one thousand acres.

[Jacob Lewis a Chief of the Upper Mohawks is, positive, the quantity was ten thousand acres. ——]

Brothers

With respect to the Messengers we sent to England, we must tell you, that we were unanimous, it was in consequence of part of the Lower Mohawks refusing to attend the Council, formerly the Mohawks consisted of two villages (Fort Hunter & Canajoharie) and the People belonging to one of them have since raised their voice, by disapproving of former proceedings and Condemning the object of their Mission. Colonel Claus told them they were a free people and that the road to England was open, — accordingly Mr. Brant and Mr Kerr were despatched, and returned with an Order directing a Deed to be issued in Fee Simple for our Land on this River (Grand or Ouse)

(Grand River). Colonel Claus Called us to Hamilton
Where We met him in full Council, He gave us to
understand, that in ~~that~~ Case We were unanimous
a Deed would be issued, and in that event, Our
Annual Presents would be discontinued, And We
would be subject to all the duties imposed on the
White Inhabitants, this intelligence very much
alarmed us, And We answered by saying, it was of
too much importance to decide on hastily and
that We should keep it in view for future
Consideration, Since then We have occasionally
deliberated on the subject, and are very much
divided in opinion, All of which has tended to
keep alive Old feuds and jealousies, and one
party or the other occasionally refusing to attend
at Our regular Council fire. We consider Our
Party as being composed of the principal strength of
the Five Nations.

Brothers

Our Money Concerns were formerly managed by
three Trustees, vizt. The late Colonel Claus. David
W. Smith and Alexander Stewart Esquires, the
two latter Gentlemen declined acting, and the whole
duty devolved on Colonel Claus, which induced
some of Our Chiefs to promise him a fair remuneration
in land. Our present Trustee Mr. John Claus can
give a Statement of Our Monies and He promises to
pay up all arrearages during the present Month.
difficulties occur in Collecting from those indebted,

added

added to which the death of Colonel Claus, and the Afflictions of his family, have caused a delay in paying what is due to us.

Brothers

With respect to the late Grant of Land to the late Colonel Claus, it is true We made it, and in doing so, We were unanimous, We gave the Land for past services, as well as for future remuneration to the present Trustee.

[It was remarked that the Upper Mohawks and Oneidas were always opposed to the donation.]

Martin Continued

Brothers

Many Whites are settled on Our Land, without the General Consent of Our Nations, and We receive no Rent from any of them the late Colonel Claus promised to investigate those grievances and to Establish a Regular System of Collecting an Annual Rent for Our benefit.

Brothers

We wish Your opinion as to taking a Deed in Fee Simple for Our Land.? We would be glad to know if it would injure Our Confederacy.? Or would it be attended with advantage to Our future prosperity.?

Brothers

A Council fire was lighted many Years ago at Fort George and kept burning with a Clear flame until a few Years back. Around that fire We

transacted

transacted all business of importance; We wish to know if there is any prospect of its being re-kindled, and Our old Council House restored.

Brothers

We will consider Your recommendation as to appropriating Money to Churches and Schools. As to the Teachers from the other side, Your sentiments correspond with Ours, and We thank You sincerely for the advice, We wish Your instructions as to the most proper mode of removing them. We are much pleased with the Missionary of Our Great Father's Church, We hope his labours will not be thrown away, and We request You will express Our thanks for the benefits We have already received.

Brother

We conclude by expressing Our heartfelt gratification at Your being appointed Head of the Indian Department, and We hope and trust You will long continue to watch over Our interests, — We therefore conformable to ancient custom, take up the Chain of Friendship and although it may be a little rusty, We now brighten it. And as a confirmation of what Our party have said We hand You these strings.

Delivers 9 strings of Wampum.

Council Closed.

4th July 1828

Council opened pursuant to Adjournment

Present

As before

Joseph Chief of the Oneidas, said

Brothers

We wish to reply to some of Your recommendations of yesterday. We have agreed to allot 100 acres of Land to each of the Schools, and the like quantity to each School that may hereafter be established.

With respect to appropriating Monies to meet Your recommendations, we regret it is entirely out of our power to comply, in consequence of encouragement having been held out to induce us to contract debts, and the Chief Martin has been in the practice of drawing Orders on a certain Store (Mr Clark's) and we must either pay our debts or go to Goal.

John Jacob principal Chief of the Cayugas arose and addressed himself to Major General Darling saying

We salute You Brother and thank the Great Spirit for permitting us to meet again

Again this day

Brother

We return thanks to the Great King for Appointing Him to Watch over Our Concerns, And to take Care of all the Indian Nations.

Brother

We the Saguegas are greatly affected by the Tract of Land given to the late Colonel Claus which takes in Our improvements, and is reported to be of great Extent. We have been deceived and were Completely taken by surprise. On the day the Council opened at Fort George We found Papers ready drawn up, We admit We signed them: but were ignorant of the boundaries, And on Our return to Our homes We reflected and became alarmed.

[Major General Darling told the Speaker, it was unnecessary for him to say anything further on the Subject as their Father at Quebec had disapproved of the transaction, therefore they might rest in quiet hope in of their land.]

The Chief then delivered Colonel Claus's Bond, which the Major General

General Returned and remarked it was of no importance, upon which the Chief Thanathara (Captain Hainer) destroyed it in presence of all the Chiefs by tearing it in pieces and trampling the remains under his feet.

Mr Jacob resumed

Brother

We now speak in behalf of Our Brethren the Delawares, whose minds are made uneasy at a large tract of Land claimed by Surveyor Innes, it falls within their District, and was recently surveyed by him, instead of a few hundred acres, it is said to contain 4000.

Brother

Mr Innes took advantage of Our absence, while we were defending the Country in the late War, he was marking out the lines and Cheating us out of Our Land. We now entreat You to protect us against all such frauds, and to check the practice of the Whites in Cutting and Carrying away vast quantities of Our valuable timber.

Brother

We acknowledge that Grants were formerly made to a few Old Loyalists and their Children

and

and we have always been willing to confirm them, provided they do not exceed the quantities intended to have been granted.

Brother

We fear the projected improvement of the Grand River will interfere with our fisheries, We therefore object to the erection of Dams across the river.

A true Copy

J. P. Wolsch
Ch of Indian Affairs
U. C.

To our Father the President of the United States — the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians beg leave to represent:

That at a Treaty held at Genesee in the County of Ontario and State of New York on the 15th of September 1797 between the Seneca Nation of Indians and Robert Morris of Philadelphia, under the Superintendance of Jeremiah Wadsworth Esquire, a Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, to hold the same, the said Nation of Indians for the Consideration of One hundred thousand Dollars to be vested in the Stock of the Bank of the United States, and held in the name of the President of the United States for the use and behoof of the said Nation of Indians, sold and conveyed to the said Robert Morris and to his heirs and assigns forever a tract of their Country in the Western part of the said State of New York, supposed to contain about three millions of acres — which Consideration Money was so calculated, and so intended by the Parties as to yield to the Indians a perpetual Annuity of six thousand Dollars per annum — And they were then and there solemnly assured by the said Commissioner Jeremiah Wadsworth that the said Money should be so invested as to yield to the said Nation an Annuity of that Amount forever, which should be paid to them regularly by the United States' Indian Agent for the time being.

Under this Agreement the said Amount of Stock was purchased and held in the name of the President of the United States for the use of the Indians — And the said Annuity was regularly and in good faith paid to them: Some time after the Expiration of the Charter of the Old Bank of the United States, and during the last War with Great Britain, the Seneca Nation of Indians not knowing in what light the Government of the United States viewed the Trust, sent Erastus Granger the Agent on behalf of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians at Buffalo as a Special Messenger to the Seat of Government to make

inquiries and arrangements on the subject.

On the return of Mr. Granger he stated to the Nation that he had had several interviews with the then President on the subject - that the President consented and declared that the United States would take to themselves the said principal sum of One hundred thousand Dollars and pay the Annuity of six thousand dollars forever - And it was expressly declared and explained to them by the said Erastus Granger, that the said Annuity should be neither increased nor diminished whatever changes might take place in the value of money or in the profits of stock -

With this explanation the Nation was perfectly satisfied, looking to nothing further than the regular payment of the stipulated Annuity - And the said payment has been regularly made to them to their entire satisfaction until the month of June last when the same became due - And then instead of receiving the payment they were informed by their Agent Captain Parrish that he had received a letter from the Department of War saying - "that the interest on the stock of the Seneca's held in trust by the President for their use would be remitted as soon as the amount of such interest should be ascertained - that it had been usual to remit the round sum of $6000 annually for the interest of this stock, but there was reason to believe that the stock did not yield so large an amount, and that the Government was in advance on account of it - And that whatever the balance might be after examination it would be remitted"

This is the last communication that has been made on the subject, and the Annuity is still unpaid -

Your Red Brethren place entire confidence in the good faith and justice of the United States - they have been

planned again and again by the Agents of the Government that the Annuity of $1000 should be regularly and forever paid to them. And without being able to calculate the value of Money at different periods or the pecuniary inducements on the part of the United States to give this pledge, they have depended upon it with implicit faith. And now implore their Great Father to cause such steps to be taken as that the Amount now due may be immediately paid, & the future instalments so secured as that they can forever hereafter rely on their punctual payment.

Dated at Buffalo the day of October in the year One thousand Eight hundred and twenty Eight —

Seneca Nation
Memorial to the President
of the United States.
October 1828

Gift of Mrs. Margaret Williams

Green-Bay Nov. 6th 1828.

Dear Sir,

On the 24 ult. I addressed you a few lines in which I expressed of my desire that you should visit Washington at the ensuing session of Congress in order to defend the rights & to establish the claimes of the N. Y. Indians to the lands here which is now in their possession. I am not only wishing you to visit the seat of government for that purpose - But my Father & myself are also personally interested & hope to be benefited by your exertions at Washington were you to consent to make such a visit.

You will perceive, by the enclosed, that my Father has a claime upon the Government for compensation for services rendered to the U. States during the late war. He was invited by General Dearborn in behalf of the U. States, to leave the British Province & come over to the American side with a promise of compensation in money & land. My Father left Canada in 1813 & from that period has remained in the state of N. Y. [illegible] to his property, because, he has been denounced by the British Government as a traitor & a rebel. In consequence of the removal of General Dearborn from the Northern army, he was neglected and only occasionally received some rations and this was obtained by the intercession of General Macomb of Plattsburgh who was acquainted with the circumstances of his coming into the U. States. -

In 1816, January, my Father & myself repaired to Washington with a view to obtain a redress from the Government & to effect this, a memorial was presented to Congress & which was referred to Mr Crawford, the Secretary of wars - But the Secretary (who was very friendly) unable to make his report for want of a certain vouchers which the law required in such case and which he considered

was necessary to accompany the Memorial & his report in order to confirm & give weight to the facts stated therein. With a view to obtain those vouchers required, we immediately left Washington & repaired to the northern part of the State of N. York and after a considerable trouble & expence, two respectable men, from Canada, appeared before Judge Pliny Moore of Champlain in state of N. York & before whom made affidavit in which they stated according to their best judgement the value of my father's property &c. — This paper was accompanied by Judge Moores certificate or declaration of his personal knowledge of the good standing & integrity of the men. These papers were taken to the Clerk of the County who certified on them that Pliny Moore was Judge of said County &c and after affixing the seal of the County on them they were recorded on the County Book or register. Lest these two important documents should not be with those [illegible] (in the enclosed) I have written to a Gentleman in Plattsburgh & requested him to transmit you true copies of them as soon as may be.

The above papers were sent to Mr. Savage (then member of Congress & by whom the Memorial was presented to the House) with a request that they might be attached to the Memorial. — At the time they were sent, we supposed the Memorial was still in the hands of the Secretary of war & was waiting for those papers — and we anticipated at the receipt of them, from Mr. Savage, the Secretary would make his report to the house.

But from that period, nothing was heard from the Memorial nor of the Secretary's

report, 'till in 1819 a letter was written, by my request, in relation to it, by Mr. Gold and the ~~[illegible]~~ answer to it, accompanys the memorial.

The value of my father's property, according to his own estimation is stated in the memorial, but the sum I have no recollection, but I think the affadavit stated to be between six and seven thousand dollars.

You will perceive, sir, by Mr. Graham's letter, that my father has received but one thousand dollars from the Government. This cannot be denied by the Government. the treasurer Department will shew he has received no more.

If you go to washington, I hope you will search out those papers which Mr. Grahams says "he had the papers collected with the intention of laying them before the President!" What was the result when those papers were laid before the President I never heard any thing from it yet. Mr. Graham's letter came to hand. I am inclined to believe that if the Government should be disposed to compensate my father, for his services & indemnify him for his last property, "that what they do, will be but little". And I am also inclined to believe that if land was demanded they would almost cheerfully give it. Now

Sir, if congress will give the tract of land on the fox river as it is described in the memorial to my father & myself as a compensation for the losses he has sustained on the amount of the U. States, it will be accepted & that with thankful heart — You know very well the situation of Little Kakalin, Mr Williams Indian relations have occupied perhaps for ages & the right she has obtained is by possession. & she says she claimes a little at that place as an Indian woman because the great Spirit gave it to him — I hope you will go on to Washington & do all you can for us — Do not be afraid — the friends of the new York Indians are active & you will find at the ensuing session of congress something will be done —

Gov. Cass' character is labouring in the view of many — he has been attacked in several public papers in this quarter — In St Louis paper it carries the idea he is not an honest man — this is hard — I do not believe the assertion — My time is so short for writing, I am unable to collect my ideas — You must comment them as well you can. —

I am dear Sir yours &c
G. Metlleeoos

Mr Dean —

190
170

Washington Nov. 12th 1825

Sir

This will be handed to your Excellency by Cornelius & Long Board, two principal Tuscarora Chiefs who with a Grand son of the former, are on their way to North Carolina for the purpose of Adjusting some claim, which that nation supposes itself to have on lands within your State, from whence they formerly emigrated -

The Tuscaroras now inhabit a village in the State of New York but a few miles distant from my late residence, I have long been acquainted with these two chiefs & take pleasure in recommending them as worthy & correct men; and without pretending to know any thing of the merits of their claim, I feel confident they will receive from your Excellency & the other Constituted Authorities of North Carolina, that consideration which is due to a people, who have no other means of enforcing their rights, than the moral obligation, which such rights, when established, imposes.

I have the honor to be

Your Mo. Obed.t

A P Porter,

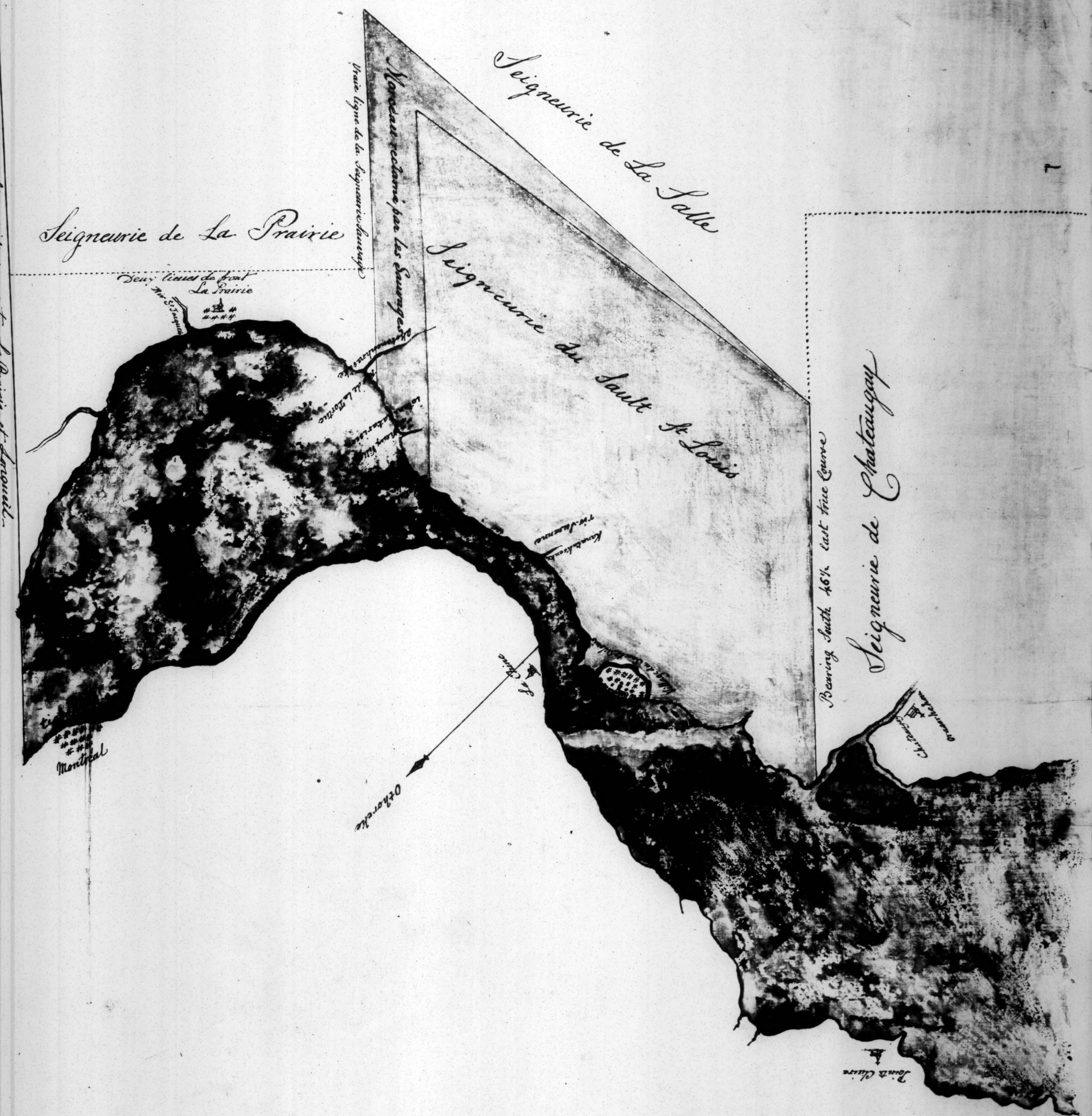
His Excellency

Your Excellency

N°. 4

outlet onsi akeiatonsera
Thannhiakenore Sakorahani
1829

Copie du un plan de Mr. McCarty arpenteur
fait par ordre de Sr. Ramsay Langen arpenteur général



Tray 55.
C 1336.

lation of the promised neutrality, and notwithstanding the repeated remonstrances of His Majesty's Legation at Philadelphia, I can only reply that I am wholly unable to form any conjecture of the circumstances to which your Excellency alludes. I am not aware that any vessels have ever been built, equipped, or fitted out, in the ports of the United States, for the use of the pirates, or that the Spanish Legation at Washington have ever made any complaint to that effect; and the intimation that the Government of the United States have promised to observe neutrality towards the pirates is of so extraordinary a character, that I must presume it to be the result of some accidental error in the composition of the note. Should your Excellency think proper to furnish me with a more precise statement of the facts intended under these general charges, I shall, with much pleasure, give you in return any additional explanations that may be within my power.

I avail myself of this occasion to assure your Excellency anew of my sincere respect and esteem.

A. H. EVERETT.

MADRID, *February* 13, 1828.

GALES & SEATON,
Printers to House of Reps.

20th Congress,
2d Session.

[Doc. No. 57.]

Ho. of Reps.
War Dept.

SENECA INDIANS—OHIO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

The information required by a resolution of the House of Representatives, relative to the wishes of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Ohio, to remove westward.

Jan. 8, 1829.—Read, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Department of War,

January 6, 1829.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, a report from the officer who superintends the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in answer to their resolution of the 30th ultimo, calling for such information as might be in possession of this Department relative to the wishes of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Ohio, to remove to the west, &c. &c.

With great respect,

I have the honor to be your ob't servt.

P. B. PORTER.

To the Hon. the Speaker

Of the House of Representatives.

Department of War,

Office Indian Affairs, January 2d, 1829.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the accompanying papers, marked A, B. C, which contain the information called for by the resolution of the honorable the House of Representatives of the 30th ultimo, instructing the Secretary of War to lay before that House any information he may have in his possession relative to the wishes of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing in the State of Ohio, to remove to the west. &c. &c.

As the letter and estimate of Mr. Johnston, above submitted, refer to other Indians than the Senecas, I deem it proper to add the papers numbered 1. 2, 3, 4, which also contain some information in relation to the Senecas.

The total amount required for the cost of emigration, and for other objects, as stated in the estimate marked C. is $25,039 25.

Respectfully submitted.

(A.)

PIQUA, *December* 18, 1828.

SIR: You will be pleased to receive, herewith, an application from the Seneca Chiefs to the President, on the subject of removing westward, with an estimate made out by myself.

I most earnestly recommend that the appropriations required by the estimate be made, and that I may be authorized to carry the necessary measures for the removal of the Indians into effect.

The whole number to go from this Agency in the year 1829 will be about six hundred souls.

I am, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Indian Agent.

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, Esq.
Indian Office, War Department.

(B.)

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States:*

The petition of that part of the Seneca nation of Indians residing on Sandusky River, in the State of Ohio, showeth: That they are now surrounded by a dense white population, which has brought so many evils upon them, that they can no longer reside there. That, two years ago, some of their principal men were deputed to visit and explore the country west of the Mississippi River, with a view to removal there; and that those deputies have lately returned, and made a favorable report.

Therefore, the Chiefs, for themselves and their people, pray that some suitable person may be immediately appointed to arrange with them an exchange of their lands on Sandusky River, for other lands west of the Mississippi River, and to make provision for the removal of their people in the course of the ensuing year: and they, as in duty bound, will pray.

CAPTAIN SMITH, his x mark.
BLUE JACKET, his x mark.
WIPING STICK, his x mark.
SEGOW, his x mark.
BRANDT, his x mark.
CAPTAIN SMITH'S SON, *one of the deputies*, his x mark.

In presence of us,
JOHN JOHNSTON, *Indian Agent*,
MARTIN LANE, *Sworn Interpreter.*

PIQUA, OHIO, *December* 18, 1828.

(C.)

I estimate the expense of the arrangements with the Senecas, 450 souls in number, including their removal, at - - $12,000

This in addition to the estimate already transmitted, the items in which are as follows, viz.

An appropriation of $ 6,000 to purchase the lands of the Delaware Indians, near Upper Sandusky, and to aid them in removing to the westward of the Mississippi River, to join their nation there. [*Note.* They are entitled to assistance under the treaty of St. Mary's. October, 1818.] -	6,000 00
An appropriation of $ 5,000 to remove other Indians from Ohio to the west, in the year 1829, - - -	5,000 00
An appropriation of $ 1,539 25. for the purpose of paying certain Indians of this Agency for depredations committed on their property by citizens of the United States; compensation claimed under the law of intercourse, - - -	1,539 25
An appropriation of $ 500 for Lane, the interpreter, for 1829 and 1830, in order to accompany the Senecas to the west. He is not regularly in service at present, there being no appropriation for a Seneca interpreter; hence an appropriation is necessary, - - - - -	500 00
Total amount to be appropriated	$ 25,039 25

There is great unanimity on the part of the Senecas on the subject of moving westward; and I earnestly recommend their case to the favorable notice of the Government; and I pray that provision be made by law to cover the above estimate.

The lands now owned by the Indians in Ohio are very valuable: those claimed by them who are about to emigrate will more than fourfold pay all the expenses to which the Government will be subject by the arrangement. Nothing but misery awaits the Indians here.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Indian Agent.

PIQUA, *December* 18, 1828.

No. 1.

Extract of a letter from John Johnson, Indian Agent, Piqua, Ohio, to Col. M'Kenney, dated January 29, 1828.

"The Indians have been repeatedly promised, both by Governor Cass and myself, that, when they were ready for removal westward, they would be assisted to a reasonable extent. It is well known they cannot go upon their own means. I have always believed that the best and cheapest way to get rid of them would be to afford aid to individuals, families, and small parties. In this way a few years would relieve us from all within my agency; it would be much the cheapest plan, and by far the most agreeable to the Indians. The Agent might be authorised to purchase of each family, when ready to go, their right to the soil, and compensate them for their improvements; and this would nearly cover all expense of emigration. I earnestly recommend the adoption of this plan in Ohio.

"If we do not assist the Indians who may offer for emigration, the whole

business will be knocked in the head, and we shall be put back for many years, and the promises of the public agents falsified. I hope we shall not be placed in so unpleasant a situation. If it should be thought advisable to give the Agent authority to procure, from such as may emigrate, relinquishments to the soil, and pay for improvements, then, and in that case, an appropriation would be necessary—$ 5000 would be sufficient for a year.

"I send you the enclosed paper in explanation of my present views."

Extract of a letter from James Montgomery, Sub-agent for the Senecas, to John Johnston, Indian Agent, dated "Fort Seneca, Ohio, January 5, 1828."

"Sagow and his party have given up the thought of moving to the west until the middle of April next. They have requested me to inform you that they want the Government to assist them with money, and some horses for their journey. They also wish me and Mr. Lane to accompany them to the Illinois. Sagow says there will be sixty souls, Senecas and Mohawks, and twenty Wyandots, in their party. Please to let me know your views on this subject."

Extract of an estimate by Mr. Johnston, the Indian Agent, annexed to the letter from which the above extract is made.

"I estimate the number of Indians that want to emigrate from this Agency in 1828, at 150 souls: the expense at $ 1,500."

No. 2.

CAMP NEAR UPPER SANDUSKY,

September 3, 1828.

SIR: I enclose to you an application from the remains of the Delaware tribe of Indians, now in this country, to the President of the United States, asking aid for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi, together with an estimate of the expense,* which I earnestly recommend to the favorable notice of the Government.

I am, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Indian Agent.

THOMAS L. MCKENNEY, Esq. *Indian Office.*

To the PRESIDENT *of the United States:*

FATHER: There are many of your children of the Delaware nation scattered throughout different parts of this country.

Father: The chief part of the Delaware nation has removed to the west

* Which also includes the expense of removing some Senecas.—*Ind. Office, 2d Jan.* 1829.

of the Mississippi river, and we are now desirous of following and uniting ourselves with them, that we might again become one people.

Father: We have a small reservation of land of nine sections, or three miles square, adjoining the Wyandot reservation, at Upper Sandusky, and which was granted to us by the treaty of Miami Rapids of September, 1817. We wish you to authorize our Agent, Johnston, to purchase it, and to grant us such aid and assistance, in removing to the westward, as our circumstances may require.

Father: We hope you will open your ears unto us, your poor Delaware children; that you will take us under your protection, and assist us in joining our nation, which you moved ten years ago over the Mississippi.

Father: We are unable to go without your assistance. We pray the Great Spirit to take care of you always. From your children,

WELSINQUA, or Capt. Pipe, his x mark,
BILLY MONTOUR, his x mark,
ISAAC HILL, his x mark,
JAMES JACK, his x mark,
OLD THOMAS LYON, his x mark,
Chiefs and Head Men of the Delawares.

In open Council at Upper Sandusky, the 2d September, 1828.

In presence of us,

JOHN JOHNSTON, *Indian Agent.*
C. L. CASS, *Sub-Agent.*
ISAAC WALKER, *U. S. Interpreter.*

I estimate that of Delawares there will be 130 souls to emigrate in the Spring of 1829 - - - - - -	130
Of Senecas and Mowhaks - - - - -	150
	280

persons in all; and that the expense of removal will be $4,145. As these Indians are in a very deplorable situation, many of them separated from their people, and anxious to join them, it is respectfully requested that provision be made for their removal.

The Delawares are entitled to assistance for the purpose of removal under the treaty made with their nation at the Miami Rapids and at St. Mary's, in Ohio, on the 3d of October, 1818.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Indian Agent.

CAMP NEAR UPPER SANDUSKY,
September 3d, 1828.

November 6, 1828. Fifty persons more reported for emigration.*

No. 3.

WAPAGHKONETTA, *Sept.* 14, 1828.

SIR: When lately at Sandusky, on the 2d instant, the Wyandot chiefs made application for permission to visit the President of the United States.

* The estimate was returned to Mr. Johnston when first received at the Department, and he has again recently forwarded it, with this remark added.—*2d Jan.* 1829, *Indian Office.*

Gov. Cass has been advised on the subject, and he will communicate with the Department. The whole of the Indians of this agency are involved in very great perplexity and difficulty, in consequence of the pressure of the white population upon them. The Wyandots are furthermore distressed by divisions and factions among themselves. Some of the Indians desire an interview with the Executive, for the purpose of making arrangements for moving westward: others desire it in reference to their difficulties here. I believe that nothing will satisfy them short of the indulgence asked for; and as they have not been troublesome in this way, and most of them being the tried friends of the United States, in all times of danger and difficulty, I earnestly recommend that permission may be granted that three Wyandots, two Shawanoese, two Senecas, and one Delaware, be permitted to visit the President of the United States, at the seat of Government, during the ensuing Winter.

I am, with great respect, &c.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

THOS. L. MCKENNEY, Esq.
Indian office, War Department.

No. 4.

Copy of a memorandum of funds wanted at the Piqua Indian agency: transmitted by Mr. Johnston, Indian agent.

An appropriation of $ 6,000, to purchase the lands of the Delaware Indians near Upper Sandusky, and to enable them to remove westward of the Mississippi.

An appropriation of $ 5,000, to remove other Indians (Senecas, &c.) from Ohio to the west, in the present year.

An appropriation of $ 500, for Lane, the interpreter, for 1829 and 1830, in order to accompany the Senecas to the westward of the Mississippi. He is not regularly in service at present, there being no provision for a Seneca interpreter; hence an appropriation is necessary.

The usual authority from the President to the agent, for the purpose of purchasing the Delaware lands, and any other lands in Ohio which the Indians may be disposed to sell.

Recapitulation.

$ 6,000 00	
5,000 00	
1,539 25	
500 00	
	$ 13,039 25

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Indian Agent.

PIQUA, *November* 25, 1828.

GALES & SEATON,
Printers to House of Reps.

MEMORIAL

OF

SEVERAL TRIBES OF INDIANS,

LATE OF NEW YORK,

Who purchased lands in Michigan from tribes residing there; which lands, they state, have been by a late treaty, again sold by the original proprietors to the United States, without their consent; and praying that said treaty may not be confirmed, and that commissioners be ap-ed to investigate the matter, &c.

JANUARY 26, 1829.

Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.—January 27, ordered to be printed.

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States:

FATHERS: We, your children, being chiefs and principal men of the several Indian tribes hereunto subscribed, would request your honorable body to hear us a few words.

As the settlements of the white people were crowding upon ours in the State of New York, where we all heretofore resided, and where many of our people still reside, and as they were greatly annoyed by the venders of ardent spirits among them, and by other evils under which they were fast diminishing, they clearly saw the necessity of seeking a new fire-place, where they would be more secluded from the influence of wicked white people, and less exposed to many temptations. After some delays and disappointments, our Great Father, the President of the United States, gave us permission to make a treaty with our brethren in the north-west part of the Territory of Michigan, to purchase lands where we might enjoy the advantages we desired. We accordingly made a treaty with our brethren, the Menominie and Winnebago tribes of Indians, to purchase a tract of land lying on both sides of *Fox River*, from the outlet of Winnebago Lake to the foot of the Grand Kaccalin. This treaty was approved by the President of the United States, and we considered the lands therein purchased, fully confirmed to us and our children for ever. As this treaty did not contain sufficient room for the convenient settlement of the several tribes concerned in it, a second permission was obtained of the President of the United States, to make a second treaty to purchase land, and we purchased of the Menominie Indians, a large tract of land lying on both sides of Fox River and Green Bay, to be occupied in common with us; they having a right to settle thereon, wherever it should be agreeable, not interfering with *our* settlements.

Of this purchase, that part lying on the south-east side of Fox River and Green Bay, as far as Sturgeon Bay, was approved by the President of the United States, that being deemed by him sufficient for the tribes concerned in the treaties; but we were at the same time informed by the Honorable the Secretary at War, that we might settle on any part of the land purchased, with perfect safety. Here, fathers, we hoped to enjoy a safe retreat for ourselves and children; and that, to remote generations, we and they should remain undisturbed in the possession of this distant country; but how great was our surprise and sorrow, when, at the late treaty held by his excellency Governor L. Cass and Colonel Thomas L. McKenney, at the Little Beau des Morts, our lands were purchased by them as Commissioners of the United States, and thus our hopes of security in this last refuge destroyed! If treaties thus made by us, with the approbation of public authority, and confirmed by the same, are to be thus disregarded and trampled on, on what can we rely, or where shall we ever rest? This purchase of our lands was made, not only without our consent, and contrary to our most earnest wishes, but also without even consulting us at all! We were not allowed a hearing, nor even asked whether we would consent to sell or not. It has indeed been said to us, that this treaty does not affect our claims, but leaves them still good. But if our right to the land we have purchased is considered good, why is it purchased again from others, and nothing said to us? And if any right could be thus obtained to the land which we occupied in common with the Menomonies, surely it could not be to that part which lies within the first treaty, in which there was no such condition. We are not unwilling that our white brethren should have some land in this region; but we entreat you not to suffer our lands to be thus forcibly taken from us, contrary to solemn treaty and without our consent. If this treaty to purchase our land from us without our consent, and against our wishes, should be confirmed, it will serve wholly to discourage the emigration of our people from the East. Indeed, the attempts which have been making to obtain such a treaty, have hindered many from coming to this country, who would have been here before now, if no such attempts had been made. It would be unreasonable for them to leave heir country and their homes, when they could have no security that they should remain undisturbed in the country they had purchased. Fathers, we wish that this treaty may not be confirmed; but that Commissioners might be appointed, and sent to Green Bay next spring, to meet *delegates* from all the tribes of Indians from the State of New York, concerned in the purchases of land in that country, fully authorized to assist them in fixing the boundaries of their several locations, on principles of justice and equity, and to confirm these locations to them and their descendants for ever; but without their possessing the right of selling them to white people without the approbation of all the tribes concerned. This measure, if adopted, would give our people that security in the possession of their land, which they need, and would encourage the scattered remnants of our tribes to remove to that country, in the hope of there enjoying for themselves and their children a permanent residence. Fathers, we have no more to say; we put confidence in your clemency and justice to hear us, and trust you will not suffer us to be deprived of that country which we have fairly and honorably obtained, and which we wish to inhabit and leave for a possession to our children. We remain, with sentiments of the highest respect, your friends and children.

Know all men by these presents that we the undersigned chiefs and Warriors of the first christian Party of the Oneida Nation of Indians at a Counsel held at Oneida Castleton in the county of Oneida and State of New York on this thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and twenty eight have nominated and appointed and by these presents do nominate and appoint Daniel Read Henry Powlis John Cornelius and Christian Archiquette our true and lawful attornies of the said first Christian party for us and in our names and for the said first christian party to sell and dispose of such lands belonging to the said first christian party in the State of New York as they may think proper to the said State and for us together with our said attornies to execute a good and perfect conveyance of such lands to the said State and to receive the pay therefor after the manner in which business of this nature ought to be transacted should our said Attornies deem the same necessary or proper and to do all things in relation to the premises as shall be just and right - Signed sealed and delivered the day and year above written Paul his x mark Powlis (LS) Anthony his x mark Anthony (LS) Joseph his x mark Lee (LS) John his x mark Angus (LS) John his x mark Wheelock (LS) Thomas his x mark Foley (LS) George his x mark Hill (LS) William his x mark Anthony (LS) William his x mark Beard (LS) Peter his x mark Dickins Baptist his x mark Powlis (LS) Jacob his x mark Powlis (LS) Adam his x mark Swamp (LS) John his x mark Anthony (LS) Anthony his x mark Swamp (LS) Daniel his x mark Poler (LS) Thomas his x mark Powlis (LS) John Denny, Cornelius his x mark Beard (LS)

I hereby certify that the foregoing letter of attorney was executed by all of the signers thereto in my presence and interpreted to them by John Denny December 30th 1828 Timothy Jenkins - State of New York City of Albany ss On this 14th day of February 1829 personally appeared before me Timothy Jenkins whose name is subscribed to the above certificate to me known who being by me duly sworn did depose and say that the preceding letter of attorney was executed by all the signers thereto in the presence of the Deponent - that he the deponent knows the persons who executed the said letter of attorney and that they acknowledged that they executed

the same respectively for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and further that the said Letter of attorney was twice read by him the deponent in the presence and hearing of the said parties and interpreted to them by John Denny all which Sworn to before me Archd Campbell Commissioner &c.

Exd

Examined and compared with the Original Archd Campbell Dpt Secretary

At a Treaty held in the City of Albany on the thirteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and twenty nine by His Excellency Martin Van Buren Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the first christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians it is agreed and Covenanted as follows to Wit The said Indians sell and forever quit claim to the people of the said State all their right and title in and to so much of the lands heretofore reserved to them and not ceded to said People as lies west of the Oneida Creek and north of the Seneca Turnpike Road. In Consideration of which the said Governor now pays to the said Indians the sum of fifteen hundred Dollars and promises to make to them further payments in manner following that is to say. The said lands shall be surveyed allotted and appraised by such persons as the Commissioner of the Land Office shall appoint in the manner directed by the act entitled "An Act relating to the purchase of lands from the first Christian and Orchard parties of the Oneida Indians passed February Eleventh Eighteen hundred and twenty nine and the amount of such appraisement above the sum of fifteen hundred Dollars now paid as aforesaid shall be paid to the said Indians in the manner directed by the said act and according to the stipulations contained in the following Articles in this Treaty: And it is hereby further Covenanted and agreed between the parties aforesaid that the value of Two hundred acres of land herein Conveyed as aforesaid shall remain as a fund with the People of said State for the benefit of the said Indians the interest of which at the rate of six per cent per annum shall annually be paid by the State to the said First Christian party for the support of a Teacher at Green Bay Which fund shall

remain as aforesaid until the said Indians shall represent to the satisfaction of the person administering the Government of this State that it shall be proper to appropriate the said fund to some other purpose: When the person administering the government of this State if he shall deem it proper may pay over the said fund to the said First Christian party to be appropriated to such purpose as shall have been represented as aforesaid And it is further Covenanted by the parties aforesaid that the State of New York shall grant to Timothy Jenkins in fee One hundred acres of the land hereinbefore described to be bounded as follows Beginning on the west side of the Cuyuta Creek where it is crossed by the Seneca & Turnpike road, and running thence along the north side of said road west One hundred and thirty rods then north so far as that a line drawn thence east to said Creek and following the same Southerly to the place of beginning shall comprehend said One hundred acres Provided that said Jenkins shall pay into the Treasury of this State the sum at which the improvements on the premises shall be appraised in manner aforesaid and the said one hundred acres shall not be included in the quantity of Land for which the said Indians shall be entitled to payment in the manner herein before stipulated In Testimony whereof the said Governor as well as the said Chiefs or Sachems have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written M V Buren (L S) Daniel Bread (L S) Henry his x mark Powles (L S) Christian his x mark Hechtree (L S) John his x mark Cornelius (L S) Anthony his x mark Anthony (L S) Cornelius his x mark Stevens (L S) Sealed and delivered in the presence of J DeWitt Isaac Denniston, Timothy Jenkins — State of New York City of Albany ss On this 14th day of February 1829 personally appeared before me Timothy Jenkins One of the subscribing witnesses to the preceding Instrument and being by me duly sworn did depose and say that he saw Martin Van Buren Governor of the State of New York, Daniel Bread, Henry Powles, Christian Hechtree, John Cornelius, Anthony and

Recorded in 1830 — Compared with the Original

and Cornelius Stevens Execute the said Instrument that he knows the said persons respectively and that they are the persons described in and who Executed the preceding Treaty and further that they severally acknowledged that they Executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned (the said Daniel Broad, Henry Powles Christian Beechtree and John Cornelius being the authorised attornies of the Indians within named) and that he the Deponent together with Simeon De Witt and Isaac Denniston subscribed their names as witnesses to the Execution of the said Treaty - All which I hereby Certify Arch.d Campbell Commissioner to take the acknowledgment of Deeds &c

Exd

Examined and compared with the Original
Arch.d Campbell
Dep. Secretary

Know all men by these presents that we the undersigned principal men warriors and members of the Mohikinnuck or Stockbridge Tribe of Indians residing in the County of Madison and County and State of New York do hereby constitute and appoint Shall Chowcom and Daniel Fowler both being Members of our said Tribe to be our true and lawful Attorneys for us and in Our name to sell and dispose of a Certain lot of land to the People of said State lying in the East Hill in the Tract called the late New Stockbridge reservation which by the survey of Valey Stafford in the year 1824 was denominated lot Number Twenty seven

and to make a Treaty with his Excellency Martin Van Buren Governor of the State of New York and other officers of the government of said State on such Conditions as Our said Attorneys can agree with the Officers of said State and in Case our said Attorneys succeed in making the said proposed Treaty with the Governor of said State for this purpose and Effect the said Newcom is furthermore authorised or empowered for us and in Our name to receive Six hundred and fifteen Dollars and ninety two Cents out of the avails of said lot Number Twenty Seven

And lastly the said Fowler for us and in Our name to receive One hundred and fifty eight Dollars or the remainder part

Saml. L. Hubbard - State of New York Albany County ss.
Be it remembered that on the twenty first day of March in the year Eighteen hundred and twenty nine Came before me Thos. Dennistoun one of the subscribing Witnesses to the Execution of the within Deed to me known who on his oath says that he saw Enos B. Throop John W. Merrow Daniel Fowler and Jacob Roth the persons described in and who executed the within Deed who were all known to witness severally execute the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and that he at the time of the Execution thereof together with Samuel L. Hubbard subscribed their names thereto as witnesses and finding no material interlineations or alterations therein Except as noted to have been made before Execution I allow the same to be Recorded

(Seed)

G. C. Dennistoun
Commissioner &c.

Examined & Compared with the Original March 31. 1829
Arch. Campbell
Dep Secretary

3.

Act. Treaty

held at Albany in the State of New York on the twenty eighth day of February 1829 Between His Excellency Martin Van Buren Governor of the State of New York of the One part and the Chiefs or Sachems of the tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayuga residing at Sandusky in the State of Ohio of the Other part Whereas a Treaty held at the Cayuga Ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler, John Cantine David Brooks and John Richardson agents duly authorised by and on behalf of the People of said State with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Cayugas bearing date the 27th day of July 1795 it was among other things Covenanted and agreed by and between the said agents on the part of the People of the State of New York and the aforesaid Nation of Indians that they the said People should pay annually to the said Indians on the first day of June forever thereafter the sum of $1800 - and also the further sum of $[illegible]00 which the said Cayuga Nation of Indians are annually entitled to receive by virtue of a Treaty or articles of agreement made and entered

into between George Clinton Governor of the State of New York and others and the said Cayuga Nation of Indians held at the City of Albany on the 25th day of February 1789 — and Whereas by the Treaty made by the People of the State of New York with the said Nation of Indians on the 27th day of July 1795 it was Covenanted and agreed that annually thereafter the aforesaid Sums of $1800 and $500 should be paid on the first day of June in each year for ever thereafter at Canandaigua in the County of Ontario to the agent of Indian Affairs appointed by the United States for the time being residing within this State and in Case no agent should be appointed on the part of the United States then by such person as the Governor of the State of New York should thereunto appoint to be by the said Agent or person so to be appointed paid to the said Cayuga Nation of Indians and their receipt taken therefor in the manner specified in said Treaty as by reference thereto will more fully appear — And Whereas it has been represented to the Governor of the State of New York by said Nation of Indians that the payment of the said Sums of $1800. and $500 agreed by said Treaty of 27th July 1795 to be paid to the agent of Indian affairs appointed by the United States residing at Canandaigua is attended with Considerable Expence and inconvenience to said Nation of Indians and who are now desirous and do hereby request the said People of the State aforesaid to pay to them the said Annuities amounting together to the sum of $2300 in the draft or bill of Exchange to be drawn by at least four of the principal Chiefs of said Cayuga Nation & executed in the presence of at least two respectable witnesses and acknowledged or proved before an Officer authorised to take the Acknowledgement of Deeds whose authentication is to be duly authenticated by the Clerk of Erie County Now therefore I the said Martin Van Buren Governor of said State do hereby Covenant and agree to and with the said Cayuga Nation of Indians to cause to be annually paid to the said Nation on the Draft or

Bill of Exchange at least four of the principal Chiefs of said Nation to be made and drawn on the agent of Indian Affairs residing at Albany appointed by the said State on or after the first day of June in each and every Year and Authenticated in the manner aforesaid for the aforesaid Sum of $2300 and specifying the Treaties under which the Sums are payable and that the following shall in all Cases be the form of said Draft or bill of Exchange — To Indian Agent at the City of Albany — Sir — At sight you will please to pay to the order of $2300 and Charge the Same to our account pr annuities under the several Treaties of 25th of Feby 1789 and 29th of July 1795 and oblige yours &c Witness present

And the said Cayuga Nation of Indians do hereby for Ever release and discharge the said People of the State of New York from the payment of the money payable by said Treaties to the said agent of the United States residing at Cananderaigua

In Testimony whereof the said Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the Subscribers Chiefs or Sachems of the Cayuga Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written

Ch. Ch. Pinckney (L.S.) Isaac Denniston Martin Lane
Hall Chief his x mark — George Curley Eye his x mark (L.S.)
Captain Smith his x mark — Captain Goodhart his x mark (L.S.)
William King his x mark — Cayuga Jerry his x mark (L.S.)

The Check signed in presence of Richard Sears Henry Davies — State of New York Erie County ss: Be it remembered that on the Eleventh day of March in the year One thousand Eighthundred and twenty nine personally appeared before me Hezekiah Salisbury a Commissioner duly authorised to take the acknowledgment of Deeds in the County of Erie Henry E Davies one of the witnesses to the within Articles of agreement who being duly sworn deposed that he saw the six Indians whose names are subscribed as parties thereto execute the same that the deponent subscribed his name as a witness thereto and also that he saw Richard Sears subscribe his name as a witness and having inspected it and finding no Erasures or interlineations

Be allowed to be recorded. Hezekiah Salisbury
State of New York Erie County Clerks Office ss
I Elijah Veech Clerk of the County of Erie do hereby
Certify that Hezekiah Salisbury whose name is
subscribed to the Certificate of the first acknowledgment
of the annexed instrument of writing and endorsed
thereon was on the day of the date of the said Certificate
a Commissioner duly authorised by law to take the proof
(L.S.) and acknowledgment of deeds &c. in and for said County
of Erie and further that I am acquainted with the
hand writing of the said Commissioner and verily
believe that the Signature of Hezekiah Salisbury
subscribed to the said Certificate is the proper hand writing
of the said Commissioner. In Testimony whereof
I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal
of said County the 11th day of March A.D. 1829
Elijah Veech Clerk — State of New York City of
Albany ss. On this 25th day of March 1829 personally
appeared before me Three Commissioners of the
subscribing Witnesses to the Execution of the preceding
Treaty to me known who being duly sworn did depose
and say that he saw Martin Van Buren then Governor
of this State execute the preceding Treaty and he acknow-
-ledged that he executed the same for the uses and pur-
-poses therein mentioned and further that the deponent
and Martin Van Buren subscribed their names as witnesses
to the Execution thereof by the said Governor all which
Exd. I hereby Certify

Arch^d Campbell
Commissioner &c

Examined and Compared with the original March 31. 1829
Arch^d Campbell
Dep. Secretary

(3^d)

This Treaty held at Albany in the State
of New York the twenty eight day of February 1829
Present His Excellency Martin Van Buren esq
Governor of the State of New York of the one part

To allow it to be recorded Hezekiah Salisbury
State of New York Erie County Clerks Office ss
I Elijah Leech Clerk of the County of Erie do hereby
Certify that Hezekiah Salisbury whose name is
subscribed to the Certificate of the proof and acknowledgment
of the annexed instrument of writing and endorsed
thereon was on the day of the date of the said Certificate
a Commissioner duly authorized by Law to take the proof
(LS) and acknowledgment of deeds &c in and for said County
of Erie and further that I am acquainted with the
hand writing of the said Commissioner and verily
believe that the Signature of Hezekiah Salisbury
subscribed to the said Certificate is the proper handwriting
of the said Commissioner In Testimony whereof
I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal
of said County the 11th day of March A.D. 1829
Elijah Leech Clerk — State of New York City of
Albany ss On this 25th day of March 1829 personally
appeared before me Isaac Denniston one of the
subscribing Witnesses to the Execution of the preceding
Treaty to me known who being duly sworn did depose
and say that he saw Martin Van Buren then Governor
of this State Execute the preceding Treaty and he acknow-
-ledged that he executed the same for the uses and pur
-poses therein mentioned and further that he the deponent
and Martin Van Buren subscribed their names as witnesses
to the Execution thereof by the said Governor all which
Exd I hereby Certify

Arch^d Campbell
Commissioner &c

Examined and Compared with the original March 31. 1829
Arch^d Campbell
Dep. Secretary

(3^d)

This Treaty held at Albany in the State
of New York this twenty eight day of February 1829
Between His Excellency Martin Van Buren Gov
ernor of the State of New York of the One part

and the Chiefs or Sachems of the Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas residing at Buffalo in the State of New York of the other part - Whereas at a Treaty held at the Cayuga ferry in the State of New York by Philip Schuyler John Cantine David Brooks and John Richardson agents duly authorised by and on the part and behalf of the People of the said State with the said Tribe or Nation of Indians called the Onondagas bearing date the 28th day of July 1795 Concluded and agreed as follows: Whereas there was reserved to the Onondaga Nation by the articles of agreement made at Fort Schuyler formerly called Fort Stanwix on the twelfth day of September 1788 and confirmed by subsequent articles of agreement made on the sixteenth day of June 1790 sundry tracts in the said articles particularly specified and described and Whereas subsequently thereto in the year 1793 the said Onondaga Nation did sell and by a certain deed of Cession convey unto the People of the State of New York certain part of the lands reserved to them by the Treaties first above mentioned reference being had unto the said Deed of Cession made in 1793 will more particularly appear by which said last agreement there was stipulated to be paid to the said Onondaga Indians on the part of the People of this State a perpetual annuity of $400:00 and by subsequent articles in the said Treaty or agreement it was further agreed that the said People of the State of New York should pay to the said Onondaga Indians in addition to the sum of $400 the further of $1500-00 making in all the sum of $2000 to be paid on the first day of June in each year forever thereafter at Canandaigua in the County of Ontario to the agent of Indian affairs appointed by the United States for the time being residing within this State or in case no agent should be appointed on the part of the United States then by such person as the Governor of the State of New York should thereunto appoint to be by the said agent or person to be appointed paid to the said Onondaga Nation of Indians and their receipt taken therefor in the manner specified in said Treaty as by reference thereto will more fully appear and by a subsequent article in the said Treaty

made July 25. 1795 it was further agreed that only the sum of $1.000:00 was to be paid at Canandaigua and the other $1.000:00 at Onondaga — And Whereas it has been represented to the Governor of the State of New York by said Nation of Indians that the payment of the said sum of $1000:00 agreed by said Treaty of 25th July of July 1795 to be paid to the Agent of Indian affairs appointed by the United States residing at Canandaigua is attended with considerable expense and inconvenience to said Nation of Indians and who are now desirous and do now request the said People of the State aforesaid to pay to them the aforesaid annuities amounting together to the sum of $1000:00 on the draft or bill of Exchange to be drawn by at least four of the principal Chiefs of said Onondaga Nation and executed in the presence of at least two respectable witnesses and acknowledged or proved before an officer authorised to take acknowledgements of Deeds or to an appointment to be duly authenticated by the Clerk of Oneida County Now therefore I the said Martin Van Buren Governor of the said State Do hereby Covenant and agree to and with the said Onondaga Nation of Indians to Cause to be annually paid to the said Nation on the Draft or Bill of Exchange of at least four of the principal Chiefs of said Nation to be made and drawn on the agent of Indian affairs residing at Albany appointed by the said State on or after the first day of June in each and every year and authenticated in the manner aforesaid for the aforesaid sum of $1000. and specifying the Treaties under which the same are payable and that the following shall in all cases be the form of said Draft or bill of Exchange — To Indian agent at the City of Albany. Sir at sight you will please pay to the Order of $1000: and Charge the same to our account for annuities under the several Treaties of 1790 and July 25. 1795 and Oblige yours &c Witnessed present And the said Onondaga Nation of Indians Do hereby forever release

and discharge the said People of the State of New York from the payment of the money payable by the said Treaties to the said agent of the United States residing at Canandaigua — In witness whereof the said Governor on the part of the People of the State of New York and the subscribers Chiefs or Sachems of the Oneondaga Nation of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written. Signed Sealed by me Lieutenant and acting Governor this 20th day of March 1829 C. D. Throop (L.S.) — In presence of Charles Butler Isaac Dennison — Captain Cole his x mark — Silver Smith his x mark (L.S.) Dillon George his x mark — Captain Crow his x mark — The Chiefs signed in presence of — In the 15th line the words "Fort Schuyler formerly Called" are inserted before execution — Henry C. Davies Richard Sears State of New York, Erie County ss: Be it remembered that on the Twenty ninth day of March in the year One thousand Eight hundred and twenty nine personally appeared before me Hezekiah Salisbury duly authorised to take the acknowledgment of deeds in the County of Erie Henry C. Davies, one of the witnesses to the above article of Agreement who being duly sworn doth said that he saw the four Indians whose names are subscribed as parties thereto execute the same that the Deponent subscribed his name as a witness thereto and also that he saw Richard Sears subscribe his name as a witness and having inspected it and finding the same free from Erasures or interlineations Except those noted do allow it to be Recorded — H. A. Salisbury. State of New York Erie County Clerk's office — I, Elijah Leech Clerk of the County of Erie do hereby Certify that Hezekiah A. Salisbury whose name is subscribed to the above Certificate of the acknowledgment of the annexed instrument of writing was at the date of the same a Commissioner duly authorised to take the proof and acknowledgment of Deeds &c. in and for the said County of Erie. and further that I am acquainted with the hand writing of the said Commissioner and verily believe that the signature of H. A. Salisbury subscribed to the said Certificate is the proper hand writing of the said Commissioner In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County the 11th day of March (L S)

A.D. 1829 Elijah Leech Clerk — State of New York City of Albany ss On this 25th day of March 1829 personally appeared before me Isaac Dennistoun one of the subscribing Witnesses to the preceding Treaty to me known who being duly sworn did depose and say that he saw Cadwallader Colden Lieutenant Governor of this State execute the said Treaty on the 24th instant and that he acknowledged to have executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned as acting Governor of this State and further that he the deponent and Charles Dell subscribed their names as witnesses to such Execution (Exd) which I hereby Certify

Arch^d Campbell
Commissioner &c.

Examined & compared with the Original March 31. 1829
Arch^d Campbell
Dep. Secretary

The Chiefs of the Onondagas and Cayugas send to the Gov. of the State the following speech after having heard what the Gov. had agreed in relation to the Treaty, the Chiefs wish him to know their mind more fully, They wish to let the Gov. know that heretofore they have received their annuities in paper money that they did not know, They say to the Gov. that they have understood the communication had with him about the time they have received their annuities and the expense they have sustained in relation to it. The two Nations of the Cayugas and Onondagas wish the Gov. to take pity on them and hope he will help them to get back the money they have been cheated out of Mr Hunt told them that if they would apply to the Governor he would make the matter right. For 16 years they have rec'd paper and their women said it was and when they came to pay

We the subscribing chiefs of the Cayuga Nation
of Indians do acknowledge to have received from the
people of the State of New York by the hands of Jesse Parrish the
sum of Fifty dollars in full for the annuity mentioned in a
certain writing signed by and sealed with the seal of Philip
Livingston John Cantine, David Brooks & John Richardson agents
in behalf of the people of the State of New York

Witness our hands at Buffalo this 14th day of June 1802

Signed & published in
the presence of

H. Chapin Wham

Horatio Jones

Peter his + Fishcarrier
mark

William his + Fishcarrier
mark

Peter Fish Carrier
Rec'd $50
June 14, 1842

AD. 1829 Elijah Leech Clerk — State of New York City of Albany ss On this 25th day of March 1829 personally appeared before me Isaac Dennistone one of the subscribing Witnesses to the preceding Treaty to me known who being duly sworn did depose and say that he saw Cadwallader Throop Lieutenant Governor of this State execute the said Treaty on the 24th instant and that he acknowledged to have executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned as acting Governor of this State and further that he the deponent and Charles Wall subscribed their names as witnesses to such Execution All which I hereby Certify

(Exd)

Nich Campbell
Commissioner &c

Examined & Compared with the Original March 31. 1829
Nich Campbell
Dep. Secretary

The Chiefs of the Onondagas and Cayugas send to the Gov. of the State the following speech — after having heard what the Gov. had agreed to in relation to the Treaty, the Chiefs wish him to know their mind more fully, They wish to let the Gov. know that heretofore they have received their annuities in paper money that they did not know, They say to the Gov. that they have understood the communication had with him about the time they have received their annuities and the expense they have sustained in relation to it. The two nations of the Cayugas and Onondagas wish the Gov. to take pity on them and hope he will help them to get back the money they have been cheated out of Mr Hunt told them that if they would apply to the Governor he would make the matter right. For 16 years they have rec'd paper and their women laid it away and when they came to pay

it but could only get for a dollar 75 or 80 cents. They expect the Gov. to make up this deficiency – They say that Capt. Parrish kept the copy of the Treaty given to them by Gov. Clinton and would not let the Chiefs see it. The Onondagas and Cayugas return many thanks to Gov. Van Buren for furnishing them with copies of the treaties. They thank the Gov. for making their Treaties to last forever and not as before for three generations, at the time of the holding the Treaty of the Cayuga Ferry, the Gov. promised them to hold communications with them whenever they wished, they now send this communication to him and express their perfect satisfaction at the arrangements now made, They wish that the Gov. would name some person here to pay them their money and attend to their business. They say they know the Gov. has heard all this before, but the chiefs that staid at home wish to inform the Gov. that they concur in what was said and done at Albany.

Dated March 11. 1829.

In presence of
Martin Lane
Interpreter.

Tall Chief his ✗ mark

George Curley Eye his ✗ mark
J.

Captain Cole his ✗ mark

Silver Smith his ✗ mark

Examined & Compared with the Original June 15. 1829
Arch? Campbell Dep. Secretary

Lord

At a Treaty held at the City of Albany on the Twenty first day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and Twenty Nine in pursuance of the act of the Legislature Entitled "An act relating to the purchase of lands from the Stockbridge Indians and for the relief of the settlers on the same" passed 17th March One thousand eight hundred and twenty five: Between His Honor Enos T. Throop Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York

Collar 250. Received of Herman A. Hoy one of the Trustees of Certain Seneca Chiefs by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub Agent of the United States to the Six Nations of Indians, Two hundred and fifty dollars in full for an annuity (by an agreement made with Robert Morris at Big-Tree in September 1797) up to September 1828.— Dated at Buffalo this 14th day of July 1829.—

Corn Planter his + mark

Signed duplicate in presence

W. Peck

Hamilton Fosso

We the Sachems Chiefs and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians do hereby acknowledge that we have received from Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden and Benjamin W. Rogers Esquires, by the hands of Jasper Parrish Sub-Agent the sum of Two Thousand five hundred and Eighty three dollars, being one year Annuity due to the said Nation on the first day of June last, under the Treaty entered into on the thirty first day of August Eighteen hundred and twenty six between the said Robert Troup, Thomas L. Ogden and Benjamin W. Rogers and the said Seneca Nation of Indians –

Dated at Buffalo Creek the Seventeenth day of July Eighteen hundred and twenty nine –

Signed duplicate receipts –

Witness

Geo Jones

Ha Jones Jun

Horatio Jones

Julius Lelute

Cornplanter his ✗ mark

Jenny King his ✗ mark

Cap. Pollard his ✗ mark

Black Snake his ✗ mark

John Hetchem his ✗ mark

Blue Eyes his ✗ mark

Capt. Strong his ✗ mark

Capt. Crow his ✗ mark

Little Beard his ✗ mark

Capt. Billy his ✗ mark

Sam Pool his ✗ mark

Morgan Berry his mark

John Gibbs his mark

Charles Cornplanter his ✗ mark

Seneca White his ✗ mark

Hennadee his ✗ mark

writing was given that he affixed his mark in connection to said writing and "gave it because that with his wife could not come for the money himself." the question above referred to was put by Mr Bailey who did not make any inquiry which would lead to substantiate the truth of the reply or to ascertain that it had been converted for the purpose merely of aiding Obtaining the money previously paid to the St Regis Indians – Deponent's father died as he believes in Prison at Quebec where he was put there as Prisoner of War sometime during the War. Wm Gray Sworn this 2d day of July 1829 before me Wm Hogan First Judge of Franklin County Counsellor &c State of New York

Franklin Co ss Aaron Broadwell now of the Town of Fort Covington in the County aforesaid and formerly of Malbrough in the County of Franklin being duly sworn maketh Oath and saith that he was well acquainted with Enoch Chase whose name is subscribed as a witness to the assignment hereto annexed from the year 1811 to the time of his death that his last settlement of accounts with said Chase took place in the month of February in the year One thousand Eight hundred and twelve and deponent verily believes that he died during the same year and from Comparison of the signature above referred to with the hand writing of said Chase in his possession Deponent verily believes the signature Enoch Chase to the annexed assignment subjoined to be in the proper hand writing of said Chase and further saith not Aaron Broadwell Sworn this 2d day of July 1829 before me Wm Hogan First Judge of Franklin Co Counsellor &c

Recorded the 1st day of December 1829 and agreed with the Original compared therewith by
Arch.d Campbell Dep. Secretary

Knowall men by these presents that we the subscribers the Chiefs of the first Christian party of the Oneida Indians of Wisconsin who are about to depart from the State of New York for Green Bay do by these presents delegate our power as Chiefs

to Christian Hecktree, Cornelius Ford, Antony Bigkuife
Cornelius Stevens, John Cornelius and Elijah Schenandoa
The Chiefs of the said party remaining at Oneida Castle
and We do by these presents authorize and empower the
said last mentioned Chiefs or the Majority of them to
Treat with the Governor of the State of New York for the
Sale of Lands belonging to the said Nation situate in the
State of New York under the act of the Legislature of said
State passed in the Year 1829 and to do all acts and
things that relate to the welfare of said Nation as though
We the undersigned were present at such Treaty or at the
transaction of such doings as shall be done by them
In witness whereof We have hereunto set our hands
and Seals in Council this 25th day of June 1829
and Dead (X his) Henry Powlas his mark (X his)
Signed and sealed in presence of Wm A Hinman Eli
Swagel

Know all men by these presents that We
the undersigned the principal men and Warriors of the
first Christian Party of the Oneida Indians Have
nominated and appointed and by these presents We
nominate and appoint Christian Hecktree Cornelius
Dead Anthony Bigkuife Cornelius Stevens, John
Cornelius Elijah Schenandoah, Peter John, Isaac
Silas Baptist Stevens and Elijah Powlis Our true
and lawful attorneys for us and in Our names to make
such Treaty with the Governor of the State of New York
as they Our said Attorneys shall deem just and proper
and We do fully Empower our said Attorneys Or a
majority of them to do all things in relation to Our
National affairs as they may deem proper for the purpose
of facilitating the removal of the said Party to Green
Bay - Signed Sealed and delivered in Council this
third day of October in the Year of Our Lord One thou-
sand Eight hundred and twenty nine Peter August his
mark (X his) Baptist Denny his mark (X his) John Peter
his mark (X his) Joseph Hill his mark (X his) Spencer

Recorded December 1. 1829 and agrees with the original compared therewith by
Archd. Campbell Dep. Secretary

Isaac Peter his mark (L.S.) William Hill his mark (L.S.) Nicholas Wheelock his mark (L.S.) Cornelius John Wi his mark (L.S.) Anthony Osequet his mark (L.S.) John Hill his mark (L.S.) Charles Hill his mark (L.S.) Jacob Powles his mark (L.S.) Peter Wanyost his mark (L.S.) Abraham Hill his mark (L.S.) Aaron Hill his mark (L.S.) Martinus Denny Do. his mark (L.S.) John Wheelock his mark (L.S.) Wanyost Digkniff his mark (L.S.) John Hill his mark (L.S.) Peter Powles his mark (L.S.) Isaac John his mark (L.S.) Joseph Wheelock his mark (L.S.) Thomas Cornelius his mark (L.S.) Adam Swamp his mark (L.S.) Antoni Swamp his mark (L.S.) We hereby Certify that the persons whose names are attached to the above Power of Attorney belong to the first Christian party of Oneida Indians that the above Power was drawn at their request and signed by them in our presence this 23d day of Oct 1829

Nelo Davis Timothy Jenkins – State of New York Madison County ss. On the Eighth day of October A.D. Eighteen hundred and twenty nine came before me Timothy Jenkins one of the Subscribing witnesses to the preceding certificate of the Execution of the above power of Attorney to me known who on his Oath says that he saw Peter August Baptist Denny, John Peter Joseph Hill Isaac Peter William Hill Nicholas Wheelock, Cornelius John Anthony Osequet John Hill, Charles Hill, Jacob Powles Peter Wanyost Abraham Hill Aaron Hill Martinus Denny John Wheelock John Wheelock Wanyost Digkniff John Hill John Powles Isaac John Joseph Wheelock Thomas Cornelius Adam Swamp and Anthony Swamp who are all known to deponent as Members of the first Christian party of Oneida Indians and who severally executed to the aforesaid power of attorney in his presence after having been first read and explained to them by making their respective marks and that he together with Nelo Davis subscribed their names thereto as witnesses all

Recorded December 1. 1829 and agrees with the original compared therewith by Abr.m Campbell Dep. Secretary

Received in Madison County the 1st day of December 1829

which I do accordingly Certify A. V. Dennistoun Comr.

Know all men by these presents that We the Chiefs and warriors of the Oneida Nation of Indians do constitute and Empower and do by these presents appoint Jacob L. W. Doxtader John Quinney George Doxtader Baptist Powlis John August and Daniel Doxtader Jacob Anthony as Our true and lawful Attorneys to go to Albany to make and Conclude a Treaty with His Excellency the Governor of the State of New York to sell so much of our reservation as Our Attorneys shall or may think proper and whatsoever Our said Attorneys shall or may do We will ratify and Confirm: Done at Oneida this 28th day of Sept 1829 Daniel Doxtader his mark Jacob Doxtader Junr his mark Jacob Cooper his mark Lewis Quinney his mark John Stevens his mark Jacob Doxtader his mark Peter Martin his mark Peter Doxtader his mark Henry Kirkland his mark Adam Swamp his mark Henry Anthony his mark John August his mark Peter Mc. Cherne his mark William Hill his mark Cornelius Hill his mark Thomas Hill his mark Done in presence of John Hadcock Charles M. Tillinghast Martin Cooney — State of New York City of Albany } On this 3d day of October 1829 personally appeared before me John Hadcock One of the Subscribing witnesses to the preceding Power of Attorney to me known who being by me duly Sworn did depose and say that he was well acquainted with the Six Indian persons who Executed the said Power of Attorney — that they are Chiefs and Warriors of the Oneida Nation or Tribe of Indians and that they Executed the same in the presence of the Deponent and acknowledged it as their Acts and Deeds respectively and that he the Deponent subscribed his name as a witness to such Execution

All which I do hereby Certify

Arch Campbell

Commissioner &c

Recorded December 1. 1829 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by Arch. Campbell Dep. Secretary

92

A Treaty held in the City of Albany on the Eighth day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty nine by His Honor Enos T. Throop Lieutenant Governor of the State of New York with the Chiefs or Sachems of the First Christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians it is agreed and Covenanted as follows to Wit. The said Indians sell and for Ever Quit Claim to the People of the said State all their right and title in and to so much of the lands here before reserved to them and not ceded to said People as lies South of the Seneca Turnpike road — The Consideration of which the said Lieutenant Governor now pays to the said Indians the sum of one thousand Dollars and promises to make to them further payments in manner following that is to Say The said lands shall be surveyed allotted and appraised by such persons as the Commissioners of the Land office shall appoint in the manner directed by the act entitled "an act relating to the purchase of lands from the first Christian and Orchard parties of the Oneida Indians passed February Eleventh Eighteen hundred and twenty nine and the amount of such appraisement of six hundred acres on the West part of the lands hereby sold to said People above the sum of One thousand dollars now paid as aforesaid shall thereupon be paid to the said Indians in the manner directed by the said act and immediate possession of said six hundred acres shall then be given to said People and for the residue of said lands excepting for the sixty acres hereinafter stipulated to be granted to Peter Augustine and John Denny payment shall in like manner be made whenever Christian Hechree, Anthony Dignite, Elijah Summerdon, Jacob Anthony Baptist Paulus and Cornelius Pearl Chiefs of said Indians or a Majority of them shall signify to the Person administering the Government of this State

their Readiness to Remove to Green Bay and thereupon immediate possession of said residue shall be given to said People: And it is further Covenanted and agreed between the Parties aforesaid that the People of the State of New York shall grant to Peter Augustine fifty acres of land as nearly in a square as may be: Bounded East by the Creek next west of the Oneida Creek and North by the Green Turnpike road and to John Denny Ten acres bounded on the East by said fifty acres and north by said Road Provided that the said Peter Augustine shall first pay to the Owner of the improvements on said fifty acres the appraised value thereof and that the Said John Denny shall first pay the Owner of the improvements on said Ten acres the appraised value thereof In Testimony whereof the Parties to those presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written C. J. Throop (L.S.) Jacob W. Doxtader (L.S.) John Denny (L.S.) George Doxtader his mark (L.S.) Baptist Paulus his mark (L.S.) John August his mark (L.S.) Daniel Doxtader his mark (L.S.) Christian Buchlin his mark (L.S.) Cornelius Pearl his mark (L.S.) Anthony Pightinse his mark (L.S.) Cornelius Stevens his mark (L.S.) John Cornelius his mark (L.S.) Elijah Scanandoa his mark (L.S.) In the presence of - It is further agreed by the Parties to this Treaty that a grant of One hundred acres of land out of the residue of the lands therein mentioned shall be made to Solomon Davis on his paying for the same the amount at which it shall be appraised by the person to be appointed pursuant to Law for making appraisements of said lands which One hundred acres shall be located by the Commissioners of the Land Office at such place as they shall deem proper Isaac Denniston John Hadcock Bernard S. Van Rensselaer - State of New York Albany County ss. On the Eighth day of October A.D. Eighteen hundred and twenty nine Came before me Cyrus C. Throop Acting Governor of the State of New State to me Known and also John Hadcock One of the Subscribing witnesses to the Execution of the within Deed to me Known and the said C. J. Throop duly acknowledged to have Executed the

within Deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and the said John Widerock being duly Sworn Saith that he saw Jacob W. Doxtader John Denny George Doxtader Baptist Pantus Christian Beckties Cornelius Brant Anthony Bigknife Cornelius Jonas John Cornelius, Elijah Stebinauder whom are severally known to the Grand Execute the preceding Deed for the uses and purposes therein mentioned and that the note or addition thereto was duly made before Execution and that he together with Isaac Dennison and Barnes Van Rensselaer subscribed their names thereto as witnesses at the time of the Execution thereof and that he knows aforesaid persons and parties of the second part to be chiefs and members of the first Christian Party of Oneida Indians — all which We accordingly Certify.

S. C. Dennison
Commissioner &c

Recorded this 1st day of December 1829 and agrees with the Original compared therewith by
Geo. Campbell Dep. Secretary

Filed Directly and the Capitol in the City of Albany and State of New York on the sixth day of March One thousand Eight hundred and thirty Between His Excellency Enos T. Throop acting Governor of said State of the One part and the Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians residing at Buffalo in said State of the Other part Whereas at a Treaty held at Buffalo in the then County of Niagara now County of Erie on the twelfth day of September One thousand Eight hundred and fifteen Between Daniel D. Tompkins Governor of said State of the One part and the Chiefs Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians of the Other part it was among other things covenanted and agreed by and between the Parties aforesaid that they the said People of the State aforesaid

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York —

The petition of the undersigned Chiefs & Warriors of the first christian party of the Oneida Nation of Indians — respectfully sheweth —

That your petitioners together with other Indian Tribes within this State, have some time since purchased a Tract of Land on the western shore of Lake Michigan, and in the vicinity of Green Bay — with a view at some future period of migrating thither — and taking up their abode in a Country better suited to the habits of your Petitioners —

That about forty five of the Oneida Nation of Indians and nearly all of the Stockbridge Tribe are now, and for some time past have been resident at Green Bay aforesaid — That from the favourable reports of those at Green Bay, and the personal knowledge of the Country to some of your Petitioners Your Petitioners have become convinced of the propriety of inhabiting that Country and are desirous of going there, soon as circumstances shall render the same practicable — To make that the place of their permanent abode —

And your petitioners further represent — That distant, as that country is, from the present residence of your Petitioners — and destitute of subsistance, as your Petitioners necessarily must be on their arrival there — Some funds are requisite not only to enable your Petitioners to perform their journey — but also to support them for a short period in the Land of their adoption —

And your Petitioners further represent that your Petitioners have belonging to the said first christian Party — about Thirty five hundred acres of Land at, and near Oneida Castleton — That the number of the said Tribe is a little upwards of five hundred — And that about fifty-seven

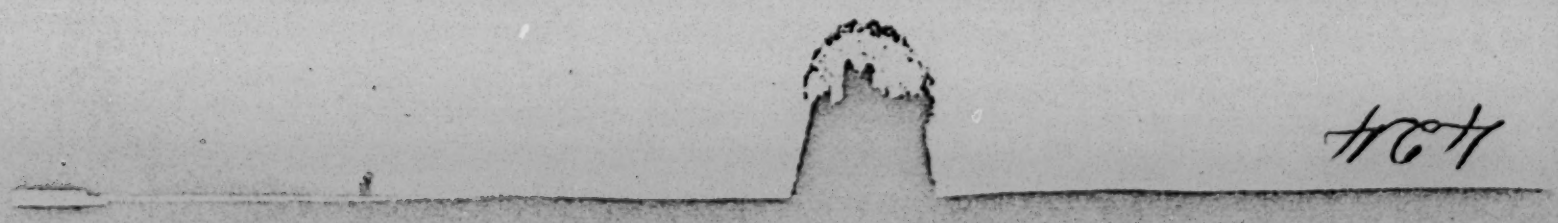
numbed of said Christian Party are anxious to move to Green Bay the ensuing Spring

And your Petitioners further represent that should your Petitioners receive a fair price for their Lands now remaining - The sum for each Individual of their Tribe, after deducting contingencies for the sale of said Lands, would be less than ~~sixty~~ Seventy Dollars - which would be but a slender sum for the payment of the expenses of an Individual in traveling to Green Bay - together with procuring the necessary apparel for such a journey — and also for his subsistance there from said time to harvest —

That your Petitioners are desirous the present winter of disposing of all their Lands situate North of the Seneca Turnpike Road, and west of the Oneida Creek in the County of Madison, being about Seventeen hundred acres of Land - ~~Lands the said Lands is fairly worth Ten Dollars per Acre~~ -

That without the receipt of a fair price for the Lands of your Petitioners - your Petitioners and their Tribe would never be able to locate themselves in their chosen Country —

When your petitioners view the wide extent of Country, transferred by the Oneida Nation of Indians. To the People of this State - and contrast the moderate price at which it was originally sold - with its present flourishing condition, and increased value - When your Petitioners observe the humane and liberal policy manifested by an enlightened Community towards



1671

the unfortunate Man Aboriginee of America.
Your Petitioners cannot but regard the present as a fortu=
=nate period, in which to appeal to the better feel=
=ings of Honorable Legislators - and with some
degree of confidence ask at their hands, a fair val
=ue for the small amount of property about to be
transferred by a once flourishing but now a poor
Tribe, To the rich and powerful State of New York.

At the present day we cannot but turn to the
various Treaties heretofore made by the Oneida
Nation, with this State - and particularly the one
of 1778.. wherein several hundred square miles of
Land were ceded to the said State, for the tri=
=fling sum of 3500 $. and an annuity of 600 $.

This indicates that while the Fathers of your
Petitioners were unversed in the rules that regulate the
worth of Lands - Their sagacious white Brethren
with more than prophetic vision, saw the Gold
that was concealed in the native hunting Ground
of our Sires - and in less than one line of
Writing reduced the whole Property of the Oneida
Nation, to a mere naked possession - We would
not tear from the Parchment the Sacred Way, which
made our Nation less than Freeholders: But we like
to remember melancholy deeds, that the course of our
future conduct may be corrected by past errors.

From fifty to one hundred of the said first Christian
Party, will be prepared yearly to Migrate to Green Bay,
until all of the said Party shall have left the Oneida
Reservation - But as their Annuity from this State is
payable at Oneida Castleton - The inconvenience ar=
=rising to such as shall be resident at Green Bay, in Tra=
=velling a great distance to receive their said Annuit

will greatly tend to deter the Members of the said Tribe, from mooving beyond the western Lakes.

And your Petitioners further represent that the Oneida Nation of Indians, is divided into three seperate and distinct Parties, Each of them having their seperate and distinct parcels of Land and in no wise connected in government or estate except as to the Annuity due from the State of New York, to the said Nation — That the said parties, are called, the "First Christian Party" the "Second Christian Party" and the "Orchard Party" — That much time is Annually spended in all dopting rules, by which to divide their said Annuity, among the said Three Parties — And that if it should be ascertained how much each of the said Parties were to recieve of their said Annuity — and if each of the said Parties should recieve their seperate portions of the said Annuity from this State — independant of the other Parties — the peace and harmony of the said Nation, would thereby be greatly promoted — and future troubles arising from inequality of Sales and Numbers would be avoided.

That some years since a Tract of Land, situate in the Town of Westmoreland was set apart by the Oneida Nation — for the maintainance of a Missionary at Oneida Castleton — The rent of which Land amounts to about Twenty five Dollars a Year — That it would be of great service to your Petitioners if the Hon. the Legislature would direct that the said Sum — or some part thereof be paid and appropriated to the support of a Missionary at Green Bay —

Witt

Your Petitioners therefore pray - That the Hon: the Legislature will be meet to pass an Act. to the following effect - To wit —

First. Authorising his excellency the Governor of the State of New York. To treat with your Petitioners - and purchase of them, at such time or times as may be deemed proper, such part or parts of their Land, as your Petitioners may wish to dispose of, allowing your Petitioners a fair value for such of their Lands —

Secondly - Directing that the funds (arising from the said Sales) be appropriated to the moving of the said First Christian Party of Indians, to Green Bay, in such manner as the Legislature shall deem prop

Thirdly. That the Annuities due the First Christian party, be paid to them separately without any reference to either of the Other of the said Parties in the following manner to wit, That a part of the said Annuities, in proportion to the number of said party, at any time to be resident at Green Bay — be paid them at Green Bay — and the remainder thereof at Oneida Castleton —

Fourthly — That the Missionary fund aforesaid be devoted to the support of a Missionary at Green Bay —

And with such other and further provisions as to your Honorable Body it shall seem meet to provide —

8C4

And your petitioners will ever pray &c.

Dated at Oneida Castleton this 30. Dec. 1848

No. 1 Daniel Bread

Signed in presence of
Henry Jenkins Attorney for
the Oneida Nation

Nos: 2: 3: 4: 5: 6: 7:
8: 9: and 26 are all
of the Chiefs of the
Christian party of the
Oneida Nation
& the remainder are the
principal warriors of the
Dance Nation –

1 Daniel Bread
2 Henry his X mark Powlis
3 Paul his X mark Powlis
4 Anthony his X mark Anthony
5 Joseph his X mark Pee
6 John his X mark Hogan
7 John his X mark Wheelock
8 Christian his X mark Beechtree
9 Elijah his X mark Schenadoa
10 Thomas his X mark Neddy
11 George his X mark Hill
12 William his X mark Anthony
13 William his X mark Bread
14 Peter his X mark Doctor

15 Baptist X Powlis
mark
his
16 John X Cornelius
mark
his
17 Jacob X Powlis
mark
his
18 Adam X Swamp
mark
his
19 Daniel X Powlis
mark
his
20 John X Anthony
mark
his
21 Anthony X Swamp
mark
his
22 George X Garlock
mark
his
23 Daniel X Peters
mark
his
24 Thomas X Powlis
mark
25 John Denny in
temperance of 1st. C.
Party
his
26 Cornelius X Baird
mark

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened — We the undersigned chiefs of

the Orchard Party of the Oneida Indians, represent that it is the design of your Petitioners - and the party over whom they preside - at a future day to migrate to Green Bay - That they join in the foregoing petition and prayer of their Brethren, so far as relates to the right of the full value of their lands - That they are possessed of about Twenty five hundred acres of land and have about 260 - souls belonging to their Tribe

Dated December 30. 1829 -

Witness.

J. Parkhurst
Atty for the
Oneida Nation

These are all of
the Chiefs of the
Orchard Party.

Jacob Cornelius
his
Anthony X John
mark
his
William X Cornelius
mark
his
William X Day
mark
his
Moses X Cornelius
mark
his
John X Cooper
mark
his
Cornelius X Matoxen
mark

...tion of the First
...stean Party of
...e Oneida Indians

"

...aying for the full
...alue of their lands
...hencever they shall
...e Sold to the State
...or other purposes

...

In Senate Feb 5th
1829.

The Lance as it
...es puts the on-
...pan party of
the same Tribe -

Eli Sawyer
Indian affairs
...

To the Honble the Legislature of the State of New York in Senate and Assembly convened. The petition of Martin Berry and others individually of the Oneida nation of Indians. Respectfully Sheweth that the Oneida Nation of Indians a short time subsequent to the American Revolution having become only partially christianized were divided into two parties. then denominated the Christian and Pagan Parties — That some time after this formation into Parties the individuals composing said parties having frequent misunderstandings amongst themselves on the subject of their landed property of which they were tenants in common came to a partition of the same at which time your petitioners were members of the said Christian Party. and of right became individually interested as tenants in common in the lands allotted by such partition to the said Christian Party. That your Petitioners together with the other members of said party sold sundry pieces of this common land to the People of this State the annual interest accruing to the individuals of the said party who owned the land at the time of those sales amounted to about the sum of $1300 — more or less — And your petitioners further respectfully to your Honble body that having become dissatisfied with the Chiefs and Managers of said Christian Party your petitioners separated themselves from said party and united with the other Party then call^d as aforesaid the Pagan party. but now the second Christian Party — not intending thereby however to relinquish any of their individual rights in the land or in the annuity which resulted from the sale of those lands — But this step of your petitioners having offended some of the remaining members of said first Christian Party and excited the cupidity of others. they felt disposed to disfranchise your petitioners by depriving them of all rights to the remaining land and all participation in the annuity — To this unjust attempt to defraud them of their rights your petitioners did not feel disposed to yield from which has resulted considerable acrimony and litigation between your petitioners and the other individuals of said first Christian party. to settle which two arbitrations have been held and two awards made the first of which unanimously awarded

438

a due proportion of the said annuity to your petitioners
437(2)
two of these arbitrators were attorneys at Law one of whom
was the attorney for the Cherokee Nation of Indians of course
well acquainted with their individual rights. The second
award was made by arbitrators appointed by his excellency
the acting Governor of the State under the sanction of
an act of the Legislature — These last mentioned
arbitrators not agreeing in the premises two of them made
an award depriving your petitioners of their right
in said annuity of $1300, — then about to be
distributed and which was thereupon delivered over
their antagonists who kept the whole — This law was
the rule of distribution then established by said award a
permanent rule to govern in all other distributions of
the Indian annuity. Against this rule which your
petitioners consider as a violation of their unquestionable
individual rights they beg leave with all due humility
to remonstrate. By this last mentioned rule the Chi
or Chiefs or those who please to designate themselves as bei
of the remnants of the first Christian party claim a right
to establish a kind of local independant government
within the bounds of this State and by laws and rules
of their own making without the sanction or consent of
your petitioners have unlawfully deprived them of their rights
Will this be sanctioned by your Honorable body or Your petitioners
humbly trust it will not. They feel as if they were hum
all due respect and veneration approaching the representative
of a great State, great in territory, great in resources and
unquestionable dignity and honour — they who once trod
your extended forests in proud independance now humbly p
themselves at the feet of your Honorable body entreating you
them no emolument or territory that does not be

Petition of sundry Indians of the Oneida tribe praying that a law may be passed authorising the Governor to cause a deff. distribution of interest or principal of all money belonging to the Petitioners to be made amongst them —

(Wm. Fullerton)

Rd. & p. Jan 18 1830.

To the Committee on Indian affairs —

1

to them but only that you would not take away the
individual rights of an indian and give it to an
indian. In other words we entreat you hon^ble body to
repeal that part of the law above alluded to that
the distribution aforesaid a permanent rule and
that your petitioners be permitted to have a due pro-
portion of the said annuity as by the laws of Eq-
uity & justice they have an unquestionable right —
And your petitioners further respectfully to your Honble body that
during the last year two sales of land have been made to the
State by the first Christian Party — the one of a tract of land
lying north of the Seneca Turnpike and the other of a tract
of land lying south of the same road. the first of which tracts
has been sold and the other has just been appraised and
will soon be sold — These tracts are parts of the land
belonging to your petitioners and others as tenants in common
and of course they are entitled to a due proportion of the money
arising from the sale of the same, or to the annual interest
thereof. Your petitioners therefore further humbly entreat your
Honble body to authorize his Excellency the Governor to cause
a due distribution of Interest & principal of all indian money
belonging to your petitioners to be made amongst them. And
your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray &c Dated Jan^y
7th 1830. —

Petition of Tuscarora Indians

The following signers are the heads of families and have signed for their whole ~~families~~, number

Martin Dennis — 16
Abram Sickler — 15
William X Cumsler 14
Thomas X Hill — 1
Peter X Webster Jun 4
Lewis X Dennis — 1
Peter X Webster — 11
Thomas X Webster 16
Jacob X Stevens — 16
Daniel X Doxtator — 1

~~A Copy of~~ Extracts from the June 9 1830

Instructions from the Department of war To Erastus Root James McCall & John T Mason Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States to settle disputes or controversys between the Winnebago & Menomona Tribes of Indians and the New York Indians relative to their Land at Green Bay Territory of Michigan. and to affix boundays to the Same

dated Department of War 9th June 1830

Gentlemen

The 2nd Article of a Treaty made and concluded at the Bulls des Morts on Fox River in the Territory of Michigan between Lewis Cass and Thomas L McKenney Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Chippeways and Menomonees and Winnebago Indians provides that a difficulty as set forth in said Article between the Menomonees and Winnebagos and the New York Indians shall be referred to the President of the United States whose decision in regard to it shall be final

The difficulty referred to consist in disputes between the parties named respecting the alleged purchase and sale of lands in the years 1821 & 1822 - The New York Indians claim that made bonafide purchases and the Menomonee and Winnebagos deny it Alleging their intention to have been only to grant permission to their Brothers in New York to sit down among them - The Menomonees and Winnebagos in the second article of the Treaty aforesaid having given the right to the President to decide upon this controversy and the right also to establish such boundaries between them and the New York Indians as he may consider equitable and just. And the President estimating it proper to waive any decision upon the validity of these compacts of 1821 & 1822 has determined to accomodate the New York Indians the privilege to do so by locating a country And establishing boundaries between the parties as may be equitable and just That you may know the country purported to have been bought in 1821 & 1822 I inclose herewith extracts from the articles of agreement made at those periods which define

define the alledged cession - The controversy hitherto existing between these Indians as to what was or was not purchased and sold in 1821 & 1822 may be assumed as settled in the Treaty aforesaid and in the authority vested in the President by the Menomenees and Winnebagoes to act as umpire in establishing boundrys between them

With a view to the execution of the Trust reposed to him in the 2nd article of the Treaty aforesaid the President of the United States hereby appoints you joint commissioners to repair to Green Bay and select a suitable country within the limits of that claimed and owned by the Menomenee and Winnebago Indians and establish the boundaries of the same for the accomodation of the New York Indians. On your making the selection and making the to this department your report with a map or drawing of the country which you may select the President will approve or disapprove as in his judgement may seem proper If he approve, the limits that may be defined by you will be and remain the Country the right of and title to which will be in the New York Indians and their posterity and upon which they will be protected be the laws made or which may be made establishing intercourse with the Indian Tribes and for preserving peace on the frontiers -

Two principle objects will present themselves to your mind these you will keep steadily in view first the providing a country and a home for the New York Indians that shall be amplitude to their extent. and soil, and wood, and water, &c Second In consulting the views and feelings and condition of the Menomenee and Winnebagoes who have generously given the permission to do so it will be important that you harmonize their interests. It is not possible to direct you where to fix the boundarys or what location or what quantities of land to assign - In regard to quantity however it may be proper to remark that justice to the Winnebagoes and Menomenees and utility to the

New York Indians require that no more be taken from the first and given to the last than will subserve the interest and promote the comfort and prosperity of the last. Indian tribes in a hunters state (and this is the state of the Winnebagoes and Menomonees) require larger tracts of country while tribes whose condition is essentially agricultural and this is the condition of the New York Indians) require a less extensive domain, indeed to transfer them from fixed and reasonable agricultural limits - to boundless forest or extensive range is at once to reconvert them from agriculturist to hunters and to undo all that instruction and necessity combined have accomplished to lift them from the hunters to the agricultural state. It will be important therefore in fixing on the quantity of land for the possession and ownership of the New York Indians to have an eye to this two fold principle of doing no injury to the hunters by trenching too extensively upon their domain and benefiting the agricultural party.

The Indians in the State of New York number it is believed at this time about 2420 and they claim about 136.640 acres of land which is a little over 54 acres to each individual - This view is not given to govern you in limiting you the New York Indians to a like quantity at Green Bay for it would be proper doubtless to allow them a quantity fully adequate to all the demands which as an agricultural people they ought to possess. But it would be proper in deciding upon this quantity to guard against leading them by an over quantity to give up their present state of improvement and return again to the roaming and the hunters state. This is particularly to be guarded against you can judge of the location and boundaries only on a survey of the country and on ascertaining the views &c of the parties interested in the subject It is however of the highest importance that both parties should acquiesce so far as that may be possible in the boundaries that may be established between them.

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liberty, he indeed be able to attempt to disturb that which had already been decided by the Law, but that into this Matter he would direct enquiry to be made by the Governor, and that as he was very anxious to do all in his power, for the welfare of the Indians, it would afford him great plea=sure if any Mode of Compensation could be discovered. — He at the same time, distinctly explained that he could promise Nothing, nor hold out any hope, in regard to the Restitution of the Strip of Land in Question. —

The Deputies then adverted to the subject of Compensation, and intimated a wish to have the Rent of the Land placed at their disposal, which might enable them to defray the expense of repairing their Church, (now in Ruins) their Presbytery, and Other Charges, which had fallen upon them, since the Lands had Ceased to be in the possession of the Jesuits. —

In Reply to this Application the Secretary of State Observed, that he could have no difficulty in Assuring the Deputies that he was quite disposed to admit that they should be entitled to such advantages, in regard to the Means of repairing their Church, &c. &c. as they enjoyed when the Jesuits had possession, and that he would take Care to send instructions to the Governor of Lower Canada accordingly. —

That in the same degree as he had Abstained from promising that, of the practicability of which he was by no Means Certain, (Viz. the Resto=ration of the Strip of Land,) the Deputies might Rely that his promise, that they should have the advantages, of which he had made Mention, should be punctually fulfilled. — Sir George Murray availed himself of the Opportunity, which was Afforded, to endeavour to impress upon the Minds of the Deputies, how much it would be for the advantage of the Indian Nations generally, that they should depart gradually from their Old habits of life, and bring up their Children in a manner more in Conformity with the habits of life of the White People. — He represented to them, that the White population, by the habits of Cultivation, were spread=ing every where over the Country, like a flood of Water, and that unless the Indians

would —

would Conform themselves to their habits of life, and would bring up their Children to Occupy Farms, and Cultivate the Grounds in the same manner with the White People, that they would be Gradually swept away by this Flood, and would be altogether lost, but that by accepting Grants of Lands, and Cultivating Farms, they would Gradually increase their Numbers, and their Wealth, and Retain their Station in a Country, in which they were so well entitled to have a Share, and in which, he had a very sincere wish to see them Prosperous and happy.—

The Deputies, after having expressed some doubt of their Prayers being Complied with, if it were left to the Local Government to arrange Matters, (upon which subject the Secretary of State again referred to his Promise) Requested to have some Paper which might be shewen to their Tribe, as Containing the results of their Negotiations with the Government at home, were Promised that such a Paper should be given them, and being assured by Sir George Murray that he would see them again before they Quitted England, they withdrew.—

(signed) George Murray.—